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Next Newest Bombsight Of U. S. Goes to Britain; Nazi Ships to Make Dash?

The World's Day—At a Glance

Nov. 13, 1940

In Washington: U. S. Releases Bombsight

The United States is releasing to Great Britain the next to its latest airplane bombsight, which is considered highly effective, although not quite as accurate as the secret sight now used by the United States Army and Navy planes, it was learned today. The bombsight will be immediately used by the British for experimental purposes, and if the Royal Air Force finds it satisfactory in performance and an improvement over anything they are now using, it can be put into prompt production.

President Roosevelt, in a telegram acknowledging congratulatory messages on his election to a third term, expressed today "determination to work shoulder to shoulder with all who place true Americanism above all other considerations." [Details: Page 2.]

The American Red Cross has cabled $10,000 to the Greek Red Cross for relief of air raid victims and other wounded civilians, and also ordered the purchase of $5,000 worth of dried milk in Yugoslavia, said to be the only presently available food supply that could be sent into Greece.

Earl G. Harrison, Director of Alien Registration, said that there would be no extension of the Dec. 26 deadline within which all non-citizens must fill out a questionnaire and be fingerprinted. About 76 per cent of the estimated 3,600,000 aliens have been registered.

The Defense Commission's Priorities Board today announced establishment of a machine tool priority committee to co-ordinate national defense, commercial, and export demands on the machine tool industry. Mason Britton, Assistant Director of the Commission's Machine Tools and Heavy Ordnance Division, was named a member and administrative officer of the committee.

Receivers and trustees in bankruptcy were authorized by Presidential order to examine Federal income and other tax returns. The new order was intended to put bankruptcy officers on an equal basis with other fiduciary officials holding that privilege.

William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, discussed prospects of "labor peace" with President Roosevelt, and said afterward he had assured the Chief Executive that a committee for the A. F. of L. would be "glad" to meet with one from the Congress of Industrial Organizations to resume peace negotiations.

Four German Ships Load in Mexico

Tampico, Mexico (AP)—Four German ships which tied up in Tampico Harbor shortly after the outbreak of the war were loading stores, including live hogs, apparently in readiness for a dash to sea, perhaps to supply German raiders. The ships are the 9,660-ton passenger and cargo ship Orinoco, and three freighters, Rhein, 6,031 tons; Indarwald, 5,033 tons, and Brygia, 4,137 tons.

Diplomatic Front: Support for Free France

Free France, under Gen. Charles de Gaulle, is now supported by French Equatorial Africa, the Cameroons, French establishments in India, New Caledonia, French Oceania (Tahiti), and the New Hebrides. An nouncement of the situation was made in the House of Commons by the British Undersecretary for Foreign Affairs.

Tangier will not be permitted to be refortified, the Commons was told by a Government spokesman. Directly across the Straits from Gibraltar itself, the former demilitarized International Zone is now occupied by Spanish troops. [Details: Page 7.]

Russia's Premier-Foreign Commissar, Vyacheslaff Molotoff, held his second conference with Reichsführer Hitler in Berlin as observers felt Soviet-German plans were aimed at Turkey. [Details: Page 1.]

Japan quadrupled the oil supplies it will receive from the Netherlands Indies through a new agreement in which both British and American companies are involved. [Details: Page 5.]

Argentina Lifts Wheat Export Restrictions

Buenos Aires, Argentina (AP)—The Ministry of Agriculture issued a decree lifting the restrictions it imposed in September on the exportation of wheat and wheat flour. The measure legalized the unrestricted exportation which has been in effect some weeks since the Government revised its previous estimates of available stocks. At first they were believed depleted and threatening to the internal price structure.

In New England: Winter Motorists Advised

"Tips" on safety for winter driving were issued today by Registrar of Motor Vehicles, Frank A. Goodwin. [Details: Page 13.]

André Maurois, noted French author, in Boston to give a number of the Lowell series of lectures in the Boston Library, calls the present war a struggle between paganism and Christianity. [Details Page 13.]

The issue of politics in cantonment building at Fort Devens was raised today by a clash between former Mayor Curley and Mayor Tobin of Boston. Mr. Curley said he had obtained national defense jobs for more than 2,000 persons and accused Mayor Tobin of now blocking him, which the Mayor denied. [Details: Page 13.]

Nicaraguan War Minister Resigns

Managua, Nicaragua (AP)—J. R. Reyes, Minister of War and Chief of Staff of the Army, resigned at the request of President Somoza after arms and ammunition which had been ordered sent to the general arsenal were found in his possession.

U. S.-Canada Agree on Subversion Fight

Ottawa (AP)—United States and Canadian officials closed a two-day conference with announcement of an agreement for closer co-operation in combatting subversive elements. A joint statement, without going into details, said "arrangements have been made for extension of co-operation between police and immigration services of the two Governments." The conference also discussed plans for simplifying border crossing for law-abiding travelers.

War Summary: British Slice Italian Navy

Taranto raid of Nov. 11 by British bombers which disabled three battleships and three cruisers of the Italian Navy was officially announced today by the British Admiralty. [Details: Page 1.]

Reconnaissance later showed two of the battleships had been beached to prevent their sinking.

British success, which was announced by Prime Minister Churchill in Parliament, was expected to diminish Italy's prospects in the fighting in Greece and Egypt, while releasing British units to search for the German pocket battleship operating in the Atlantic.

At Paris, two air raid alarms were sounded Sunday night and Monday. Several bombs were dropped near outlying Villacoublay Airport. Damage was slight.

A dramatic sea battle in which a hopelessly out-gunned British armed merchant cruiser stood off a German pocket battleship while about three-quarters of a merchant convoy escaped, was told by survivors landing at a Canadian port. [Details: Page 1.]

Axis warplanes returned in waves to bomb Britain following a night of damaging raids focused particularly on London and the Midlands. [Details: Page 7.]

British bombers renewed nightly attacks on German-held territory, concentrating on oil and industrial centers. [Details: Page 7.]

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McCormack's Bill For Election: $0

Found: A politician whose re-election to a Congressional position did not cost him or his followers a cent, according to his report of election campaign expenditures.

The man is Representative John W. McCormack (D) of Massachusetts, House Floor Leader, who was re-elected in the strongly Democratic twelfth Congressional district on Nov. 5. In his official return filed yesterday he said he neither received a cent nor spent a cent in his successful re-election campaign.

Boston Buys Food Stamps To Last Week

The food stamp plan for Boston became a reality today when Mayor Maurice J. Tobin handed a check for $141,500 to a United States Treasury official and received in return 566,000 orange stamps worth 25 cents each and, in addition, 283,000 free blue stamps. These stamps will be enough for a week.

Together, these stamps will buy $211,500 of groceries for more than 24,000 Boston welfare families, beginning tomorrow morning.

For a dollar in cash a welfare recipient will receive $1 of orange stamps plus 50 cents in free blue stamps. The orange stamps will be redeemable in almost any kind of groceries—except tobacco or liquor—at any of the 3,000 grocery stores in the City. The blue stamps will be redeemable in certain surplus commodities at these same stores.

The 24,000 families to be served by the stamp plan comprise: 10,000 dependent aid cases, 8,500 WPA workers, 1,000 soldiers' relief, 4,000 aid to dependent children, a number of cases from private charities. Boston, incidentally, is the first city in the nation to include the last classification, because, it was said, private charities here are so well established.

With the cards placed in the mails today, recipients are given a list of surplus foods purchasable with the free "blue" stamps. This list includes: raisins, rice, pork lard, pork (including all fresh or prepared pork, except canned or cooked pork), cornmeal, eggs, dried prunes, hominy grits, fresh apples, dried beans, wheat and graham flour, white potatoes, fresh grapefruit, fresh cabbage, fresh spinach and onions.

Stamps go on sale tomorrow at 10 a. m. as follows:

East Boston—Public Welfare district office, 154 Maverick Street.
Charlestown — Public Welfare district office (Health Unit), 73 High Street.
North and West Ends—Public Welfare district office (Health Unit), 25 Blossom Street, Boston.
South End—Public Welfare district office, 43 Fayette Street, Boston.
Brighton—Public Welfare district office, 321 Washington Street.
Jamaica Plain—Hillside School, Elm Street.
West Roxbury and Hyde Park—Public Welfare district office (Municipal Building), 1175 River Street.
Dorchester—Public Welfare district office, 170 Hancock Street.
Roxbury—Public Welfare district office (Health Unit), 20 Whittier Street.
South Boston—Cahill Building, 838 Summer Street.

Six More Overage Destroyers Arrive at the Boston Navy Yard

What is believed to be the final group of overage destroyers of the 50 which were traded with Great Britain for Naval bases from Canada to the West Indies, arrived at the Boston Navy Yard today.

Six of these four-stackers, all freshly painted in the British war gray, a darker gray than that of the American Navy, moved into port in single file headed by the Naval supply ship, Denebola, and the modern one-stack American destroyer, Roe.

Owing to censorship by the United States Navy on all movements of Naval vessels, it was impossible for waterfront correspondents to learn definitely how long the vessels will remain in Boston, or for what purpose they came here.

There was such a long interval between this new group of destroyers and the last group that came through Boston that waterfront circles were puzzling about the long period between the arrivals of the two groups.

Four of the six overage destroyers arriving today were built at Squantum during the World War at the "Victory" plant. These four were the No. 269, the Bailey, built in 1918; the No. 274, Meade, built in 1919; No. 273, Swasey, built in 1919; and No. 268, Shubrick, built in 1919.

The other two destroyers were built at Mare Island Navy Yard in California. They were the No. 140, the Claxton, built in 1919; and the No. 93, the Fairfax, built in 1918.

It is understood that all of these overage destroyers were among the large number that have been laid up at Philadelphia for several years. They all arrived under their own power and appeared to be ready for service. It is said that they put in at Boston for a final checkup and possibly to take on supplies.

Although newly painted, some of them showed dents in their sides, where they have undoubtedly bumped each other while tied up side-by-side at Philadelphia. It is assumed in shipping circles that this group will proceed, as did many others, to a Canadian port, probably Halifax, to be handed over to the British Government.

In addition to this naval procession today, three of the minesweepers which were converted from commercial fishing trawlers recently moved down the harbor just as the first of the destroyer flotilla came in. This unusual naval activity gave the port a warlike atmosphere seldom witnessed except, perhaps, in actual wartime.

Vichy Asks Youths In de Gaulle Bloc To Return 'Home'

VICHY, France, Nov. 13 (AP)—The French Government appealed today to all followers of Gen. Charles de Gaulle to "return to their normal places in the fatherland and receive the clemency" of Chief of State Marshal Philippe Pétain.

This clemency, however, a communiqué said, will not be extended to native colonials who have joined the Free French de Gaulle movement, "betraying their duties as soldiers and citizens."

The appeal was directed to young soldiers in the de Gaulle movement who "have been led astray by intense propaganda and who are now wondering how their country would greet them if they succeeded in escaping." General de Gaulle leads the Free French forces who are carrying on the war beside the British.

Marshal Pétain knows, the communiqué said, that they had no desire to betray their country in following "a bad shepherd who exploited their thirst to serve and their thoughtless ardor to profit his ambition."

Anti-Saboteur Moves by U. S. Follow Blasts

Evidence of wide 'fifth column' activity over nation is uncovered; alien agents watched.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13—Evidence of widespread defense sabotage and "fifth column" activities is in the hands of the United States Government and sweeping action against alien agents is promised.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation disclosed today that it is immediately intervening in checking the mysterious explosions and fires in public and private enterprises that have resulted in damage estimated at $1,000,000 during the past week.

But this wave of industrial "accidents," some of them affecting vital parts of the preparedness program, is only one phase of the Government's investigations which, it can be authoritatively stated, are amassing evidence to expose foreign-sponsored efforts to hamper the upbuilding of American defense and to thwart effective aid to Great Britain.

Apart from the latest incidents of plant explositions in New Jersey, Pennsylvania, California and Oregon for which satisfactory explanations have not yet been obtained, a Federal grand jury in the District of Columbia is completing its taking of evidence reaching into the the activities of the consular and diplomatic agents of foreign governments.

Far-Flung Operations

Both the F. B. I. and the Dies Committee on un-American activities have uncovered substantial data on which early action is to be based. This information points to the existence in the United States of far-flung "fifth column" projects, all designed to impede the nation's vast defense efforts, to undermine democracy, to promote appeasement and to produce class dissension and strife.

Indications now are that the official policy of extreme caution promoted by a desire not to precipitate the breaking off of diplomatic relations with any of the belligerents and probable retaliation on such American businessmen and interests as still remain in Europe—is to be abandoned in favor of forthright action.

President Roosevelt today issued an executive order instructing the Civil Service Commission not to employ persons having membership in any party or organization which seeks overthrow of the Government.

The evidence now in the hands of the Government paints a rather full and vivid picture of how the "fifth column" has stepped up its work in recent months and shows how subtle and direct efforts are made to persuade Americans that it is in the interest of the United States to deal with the European dictators rather than oppose them, that a Europe under the so-called "new order" would really offer

Continued on Page 8, Column 1

British Cripple Italian Navy; Berlin Talks Due to Divide Balkan and Near East Zones

Axis exerts pressure on Turkey to break ties with England for Europe's 'new order'

BERLIN, Nov. 13 (AP)—Soviet Premier-Foreign Commissar Vyacheslaff Molotoff held his second political conference with Reichsführer Hitler today, following a luncheon at which leading German military, diplomatic, and economic figures were present.

Foreign correspondents were afforded food for speculation when it was reported that the Turkish Ambassador had visited the German Foreign Office today. Presence of the Turkish Ambassador in the party which greeted Mr. Molotoff yesterday at the railroad station, along with Japanese, Chinese, and Italian diplomats, also was the subject of some talk.

By Saville R. Davis

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Nov. 13—Italy's version of what will happen in the Mediterranean following the Hitler-Molotoff conversations is rapidly taking shape here.

Nothing short of a comprehensive agreement on Russian, German, and Italian spheres of influence in the lower Balkans and the Near East is expected.

This is now understood to be the indispensable prerequisite for coercing Turkey into the Axis orbit by a combination of diplomatic and military pressure. Yielding by Turkey is essential to the ultimate aim of the Axis—passage of an army around the eastern end of the Mediterranean to the oil fields to attack Suez and Alexandria from the rear.

Thus a whole series of local, territorial, and military issues involving Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, Greece, the Dardanelles, Turkey, Persia and Syria is today close to the boiling point.

Information reaching here from the Capitals of these small nations indicates that a general conflagration in which Serbs, Greeks, and Turks would jointly fight for their existence is not impossible.

Nevertheless Italians are confident in the ability and willingness of the big powers, including Russia, to dictate and enforce a settlement. Both the power of German arms and the difficulty facing Britain in sending decisive aid to Greece are counted upon to persuade the small Nations to yield.

The bulk of neutral observers here are inclined to agree on this. It is not considered possible that the German Army and the diplomatic high command would permit the present diplomatic maneuvers to degenerate into an old-fashioned Balkan war. It is essential to understand that these are only preliminaries to more important action in Egypt. Nothing can be allowed to interfere in that action from the Axis viewpoint.

The key to the Berlin conversations between the German Reichsführer and Premier-Foreign Commissar Vyacheslaff Molotoff, it is explained here, lies in intransigeant Turkey. As long as the independence of Greece and a series of unsolved lower Balkan problems lie between Turkey and the Axis, the Greeks can remain adamant.

Italy is attempting to take care

Continued on Page 6, Column 7

Wide World Radiophoto

Russian Emissary Visits Berlin

Moscow's Premier-Foreign Commissar Vyacheslaff Molotoff (center) shown with the German Foreign Minister, Joachim von Ribbentrop (left), as he arrived at the German Capital for a series of conferences which may have momentous consequences on the future of Europe and the Near East.

Convoys Need Air Defense; Heroic Fight Saves Ships

LONDON, Nov. 13 (AP)—A powerful German effort to wreck the British convoy system in the spring was forecast today by Mr. Ronald H. Cross, Minister of Shipping.

He told the House of Commons, however, that British strength would improve until "we achieve mastery of attacks on convoys both by sea and by air."

AN EASTERN CANADIAN PORT, Nov. 13 (AP) — Sixty-five seamen, most of them wounded, were Canada's heroes today—scarred, exhausted survivors of the armed merchant cruiser Jervis Bay which saved at least 29 ships of a convoy of 38 before sinking, guns still roaring, in a mid-Atlantic battle with a powerful German raider.

They were brought into port late yesterday by a Swedish freighter, one of the convoy, whose captain, Sven Olander, went back after dark the night of Nov. 5 because "they did so well for us that I did not like to leave."

The identity of the Swedish freighter and the number of missing crew members of the 18-year-old 14,164-ton Australian liner converted into a lightly-armed convoy guardship were kept a military secret. Also, the identity of the raider was unknown, but some of the survivors thought possibly she was a 10,000-ton pocket battleship, the Admiral Scheer or the Lützow.

A Gallant Fight

Survivors of the two-hour fight—of which the world had its first inkling last week when distress calls crackled out over the Atlantic—told how the Jervis Bay, hopelessly out-gunned, headed without hesitation into the fight, laid a smoke screen under which the convoy scattered, and plowed through a storm of shells straight

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By Capt. Frederick L. Oliver

A retired United States Naval officer. Captain Oliver writes from experience including convoy duty, Command of the Submarine Base New London, Conn., and Command of the first 10,000-ton treaty cruiser built for the United States Navy.

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Britain may need to call upon its power in the air to redress the balance of its power on the seas.

Studying the intensified German attack upon British shipping leaves the inescapable conclusion that further adaptation of airplanes to convoy and general naval use holds a possible answer to Britain's shipping problem.

That problem is greater than it was in the World War, as has been made clear in previous articles.

New Submarine Methods

But the danger of the German attack lies not alone in the additional bases from which the Nazis are operating. There are two other significant reasons:

1. German submarines have adapted the "listening" devices used by surface craft to detect submarines. Equipped with these same devices, they are able to track ships and fire their torpedoes "blind" without exposing their periscopes.

2. Using torpedoes detonated by a device actuated magnetically, rather than by contact, the submarines are no longer so afraid of shallow-draft destroyers.

During daylight, a submarine on the surface can sight a ship when it is miles away, and long before there is any chance of the submarine being seen from the ship. Previously when it became necessary for a submarine to submerge, it had to expose its periscope briefly from time to time in order to plot its position with relation to the intended victim. Trained eyes, alert for the telltale wake a periscope makes, frequently were able to give an alarm in time to permit the submarine's attack being frustrated, and an attack being launched against the submarine.

Magnetic Torpedoes

With the new listening device it is unnecessary for a submarine to use its periscope. It not only tracks its target while completely submerged, but is able to aim torpedoes by the same means. At night the same device enables a submarine to detect and attack vessels that otherwise would have passed unseen.

The submarine does not show the same wholesome respect for the destroyer that it did during the World War, when the mere appearance of the latter on the

Continued on Page 8, Column 7

Britain 'Invades' Italy

By a Staff Artist

Base of Duce's Fleet Bombed

Position shown of Taranto, scene of raid by British fliers which seriously damaged three Italian battleships and three cruisers.

Italian craft huddled under harbor guns reached in attack by navy bombers.

LONDON, Nov. 13 (AP)—British warships sank one Italian supply ship, set two others on fire and damaged a fourth supply ship and an Italian destroyer in an attack on a convoy off the port of Valona in Albania Monday night, the Admiralty announced today.

LONDON, Nov. 13 (AP)—British naval bombers in an attack on Italy's main naval base at Taranto, have seriously crippled two battleships and probably seriously crippled a third with the result that only half of the Italian Navy's six capital ships remain effective, the British Admiralty announced today.

In addition, two cruisers and two fleet auxiliaries were damaged, an Admiralty communiqué said.

"The Royal Navy has struck a crippling blow at the Italian fleet," the communiqué said. The Navy airmen it stated, attacked the "main units" of the Italian force "snuggling behind their shore defenses in their main base at Taranto," in the instep of the Italian boot.

One battleship of the new Littorio class, of 35,000 tons, was left "badly down by the bows," with her forecastle under water and a heavy list as a result of bomb hits, the Admiralty said.

Severe Damage Reported

Another battleship, of the 23,622-ton Conte di Cavour class, was beached, with her stern up and her turret under water, the communiqué said, while "it appears probable" a second battleship of that class was "severely damaged."

"In the inner harbor two cruisers are listed to starboard and are surrounded by fuel oil. Two fleet auxiliaries are lying with their sterns under water."

"The total strength of the Italian battle fleet was six battleships, two of the 'Littorio' class which have just been put into service, and four of the recently reconstructed 'Cavour' class," the communiqué said. "As the result of this determined and highly successful attack, probably only three Italian battleships now remain effective."

The attack, which was carried out the night of Nov. 11-12, was admitted by the Italians yesterday to have resulted in the serious damage of one warship.

Raids Made in Series

The raid was one of a series which have been directed at Italy's southern naval bases and embarkation points for the rushing of reinforcements to the battlefront in Greece.

[An Italian communiqué today said new raids had been carried out by the British against Taranto, Brindisi, and Bari, but that bombs were dropped only at Bari.]

The British denied Italian claims that six raiding planes were shot down in the Armistice night attack on Taranto, and said all but two of the bombers had returned.

The Admiralty also said the British fleet was continuing to harass Italian communications in Africa, and had successfully bombarded Sidi Barrani, advanced Italian base in Egypt, on the night of Nov. 9-10 and exchanged fire with Italian shore batteries. The fleet received no damage or casualties, it was said.

In a submarine attack on an Italian convoy escorted by a destroyer, one 3,000-ton ship was sunk, and a second ship damaged and probably sunk, the Admiralty said.

Clears Way to Aid Greece

Informed sources said the Taranto attack would have a profound result in the naval struggle not only in the Mediterranean, but elsewhere, and would make it extremely difficult now for Premier Mussolini's battered fleet to break Britain's mastery.

Particularly will the damage inflicted on Il Duce's Navy facilitate British aid to Greece in the Eastern Mediterranean, observers pointed out.

The battleships of the 35,000-ton Littorio class are rated among the most powerful of the world. Only recently commissioned, they are the Littorio and Vittorio Veneto. Two others of this class, the Impero and Roma are reported to be under construction.

The four ships of the Conte di Cavour class, all of 23,622 tons, are the Conte di Cavour, Giulio Cesare, Caio Duilio, and Andrea Doria.

Churchill hails naval fliers in Commons speech: Page 6.

Battle Due on Adjournment of Congress

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13—The first major political battle since the Presidential election will occur next week when Democratic leadership, with the knowledge of President Roosevelt, will make a formal move to adjourn the 76th Congress sine die.

This Administration program is now definite and Speaker Rayburn took it today to the White House and discussed it with President Roosevelt. Republicans have announced opposition to the adjournment proposal and a showdown fight appears likely. On the basis of Senate and House membership the Democrats can easily outvote the minority group and adjourn provided they get the approval of their own membership and are able to muster them here next week. A call to Democrats to be on hand has gone out. If the action is taken it may be the final action of the historic 76th Congress. Adjournment next week will wipe out all unfinished legislation and pending bills which must start again from the beginning in the next Congress and lose whatever advancement they have made at this session. This means that the bill to change the National Labor Relations Act, for example, and the Logan-Walter bill to impose new court controls on independent agencies which have passed the House and are in the Senate, must start again from scratch next year.

The Ramspeck bill to extend Civil Service to some 150,000 Federal workers is in a somewhat different category. It has passed both Senate and House and is held up only by failure of conferees to agree on certain minor points. It is conceivable that a last-minute rescue may save its life before the prospective adjournment.

President Roosevelt has asserted that if any national emergency arises he will summon Congress in special session. This assurance has not satisfied Republican leaders who feel Congress should be or hand to meet new problems and to watch the Chief Executive. They point out that some of the most important defense bills were passed after Mr. Roosevelt originally expressed a willingness to see Congress quit. On the other hand, Democratic leaders assert that the rank-and-file of the membership, including Republicans, are eager to go home and end the "skeleton" sessions which have been held here every three days since before the election.

Speaker Rayburn formally announced the adjournment drive before going to the White House. Telegrams have been sent all Democratic Representatives urging them to be on hand for "an important vote next Tuesday" on adjournment. He said he was authorized to say similar telegrams had gone out to Senators from Majority Leader Barkley. He expressed confidence in getting sine die adjournment "if we get the members here."

Strike Closes Mill, Halts Defense Work

MIDLAND, Pa., Nov. 13 (AP)—A strike of the C. I. O. Steel Workers Organizing Committee closed down the Crucible Steel Company's mill here last night, leaving approximately 4,300 men idle.

The plant had been operating on a 24-hour day basis, turning out steel for airplane parts and guns and shells which were machined at the company's New Jersey plant, General Manager A. L. Sonnhalter said.

The union, which has a contract with the company, demanded an increase of 12½ cents an hour in pay, Mr. Sonnhalter added.

"We were willing to compromise with them on the pay question but they quit work before meeting us in a conference scheduled for today," he said.

John Thornton, treasurer of the S. W. O. C. Local 1212, accused the company of speeding up workers to the point that "they kept on the job while eating a couple of sandwiches for lunch."

The movement for an increase in pay has been evident among the steel workers here and in nearby Pittsburgh district for weeks, but this was the first instance of the demand reaching the point of a walkout. The men began quitting work on Sunday in the heat-treatment and cold-drawn departments.

Union Air Terminal Bought by Lockheed

BURBANK, Calif., Nov. 13 (AP)—Lockheed Aircraft Corporation has purchased Union Air Terminal, subject to CAA approval, from United Air Lines for $1,500,000, the companies jointly announced today.

All airlines operating from Los Angeles will transfer their bases from Union to the new Los Angeles Municipal Airport on completion of the latter project.

The Union Terminal is adjacent to Lockheed's subsidiary plant, Vega, and will be used by the company to improve its testing and delivery facilities.

Happy Ending!

Wide World

Larry Windsor and His Dog Are Reunited

Republic, Wash., boy welcomed by his missing fox terrier Trixie at La Guardia Field after making a transcontinental flight to New York.

Old Story of a Boy and His Dog: Trixie and Master Together Again

NEW YORK, Nov. 13 (AP)—From out of the West a great silver airplane swooped down upon La Guardia Field yesterday and there, in all the rain and fog, was enacted the age-old story of a boy and his dog.

Dimly through the murk a waiting audience saw a small dog in a green blanket rush headlong into the arms of a small boy who had stepped from the plane. Larry Windsor and Trixie were together again.

The reunion ended a 34-day separation between the Republic, Wash., Boy Scout and his mottled fox terrier—an involuntary parting during which a great part of the Nation eagerly watched its developments.

It was on Oct. 8 that Trixie—playing with her master in a railroad yard—chased a chipmunk into a freight car in Republic and accidentally was locked inside, not to be discovered until the car was unsealed in New York 3,000 miles away and 16 days later. Somehow or other, the terrier had survived without food or water.

Meanwhile, concerned for his pet's safety, Larry Windsor checked up and found that freight trains had left his town that day destined for two lumber companies. He wrote letters to both asking them to watch out for Trixie and offering to pay all expenses involved in sending her home.

He also enclosed return post cards, an act of thoughtfulness which won the heart of A. C. Crombie, New York lumberman to whose company the car containing Trixie was bound.

Mr. Crombie first offered to pay plane fare for the dog's return but later invited Larry to come here and take the terrier home himself. Larry jumped at the chance.

When Trixie finished licking her master's face today, the boy and his dog went off with Mr. and Mrs. Crombie to stay at their home a few days before returning to Republic.

Before they went, though, Larry vowed he'd never let Trixie out of his sight again.

Willkie Wants Clubs to Adopt Liberal Stand

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 13—A conference of representatives of 10,000 voters' clubs whose members worked for the election of Wendell L. Willkie will be called to meet here next month to formulate a program for their continuance, according to an announcement by Oren Root, Jr., head and organizer of the original body. The new organization—or organizations—will be completely disassociated with Mr. Willkie personally, but will be designed to carry forward the recomemndation made in his radiocast Monday night for a strong "loyal opposition" to the New Deal.

Mr. Root's announcement followed a conference he had with Mr. Willkie at the latter's personal headquarters at the Commodore Hotel here late yesterday, when he said the Republican standard bearer and himself were in "more or less agreement" on the functions of the clubs provided the organizations continue entirely apart from Mr. Willkie personally.

When the meeting is held here next month, Mr. Root said, members of the clubs will exchange ideas and work out a definite program.

Mr. Willkie holds that the opposition to the New Deal should be constructive and center in the Republican Party, the Willkie Clubs, and the Democrats-for-Willkie, these three units working in harmony. He was said to favor a more liberal leadership in the Republican Party if it is to act effectively as an opposition, and to achieve this, he would inject "new blood" into its leadership and a more humane and social approach to the Nation's problems, which, he was represented as believing, could be achieved only by ousting the more "reactionary" leaders from power.

Willkie's Speech Lauded By Both Sides in Congress

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13 (AP)—Republicans in Congress greeted Wendell L. Willkie's speech of Nov. 11 with such laudatory expressions as "excellent," "sound," and "constructive," and even from the Democratic camp came some kind words for the defeated Presidential candidate.

Mr. Willkie said the Republican Party's function in the next four years was "that of a loyal opposition." He also stated his views on several issues.

Senator Robert Taft, (R) of Ohio, said he considered Mr. Willkie had made an "excellent" statement of the "general position" of his party. Senator Arthur Vandenberg, (R) of Michigan, asserted the speech was "in accord" with his own ideas.

Among the Democrats, Senators Sherman Minton of Indiana, and Theodore G. Bilbo of Mississippi, said the speech was an "improvement" on those Mr. Willkie had made during the campaign.

"It was the best one I've ever heard him make," Senator Minton declared. "It was in good temper and contained some good suggestions."

Senator Taft said he did not consider Mr. Willkie's speech a bid for the 1944 Republican Presidential nomination. "It's too soon to talk about 1944 now," he added.

Discussing the possibility that Mr. Willkie might be asked to accept a Cabinet post in the Roosevelt Administration, Representative Earl C. Michener (R) of Michigan said Mr. Willkie had "burned the bridges behind him" on this score. In his speech Mr. Willkie said that a Cabinet member is presumed to be "an Administrative subordinate" of the President.

Other comment:

Senator H. H. Schwartz (D) of Wyoming: "Nobody asks him to take part in this Administration."

Representative K. Ewing Thomason (D) of Texas: "Mr. Willkie's address showed a good spirit."

Senator Hiram Johnson (R) of California: "I thought he made a very good speech and I agree, in principle, with what he said."

Representative Charles A. Eaton (R) of New Jersey: "I am strong for his outline of Republican policy, sooner or later we will have to adopt his program."

Representative Melvin J. Maas (R) of Minnesota: "It is a fair statement of the position of the party and I think it will be accepted by the party as a chart and guide."

Representative Allen T. Treadway (R) of Massachusetts: "It was a fine constructive speech and shows future leadership possibilities."

U. S. Welds Good-Will Chain To Bar Axis From New World

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13—New World diplomacy was burning at white heat today as a series of economic and political developments, all revolving around the United States, stressed the growing determination of the Western Hemisphere to force bonds of internal friendship while erecting barriers again disruptive forces from the outside.

In a move designed to serve notice that the "good-neighbor" policy will continue as the primary factor in this country's relations with Latin America, President Roosevelt has designated Vice-President-Elect Henry A. Wallace to represent him at the Dec. 1 inauguration of President-Elect Avila Camacho in Mexico City.

At the same time, the State Department confirmed an earlier report that President Getulio Vargas of Brazil had accepted President Roosevelt's invitation to pay a visit to the United States. As the one-man ruler of Latin America's largest country, and one which is strategically placed in the center of the South American continent, President Vargas is recognized as destined to play a major role in all Pan-American defense activities.

While the United States is thus strengthening its diplomatic position throughout Latin America, it is also playing host to an Argentine financial mission whose object is reported to be the extraordinarily important one of attempting to normalize trade between the Argentine and the United States.

Commerce Gain Object

In a series of conferences with the highest American officials, the Argentinians will seek to increase the flow of goods between the two countries in order to offset the adverse effects which the wars in Europe and Asia have had upon the trade of both. It is understood that the trade conversations were inaugurated during the recent visit to Buenos Aires of Warren Lee Pierson, head of the United States Export-Import Bank.

Last summer Congress raised the bank's capitalization by $500,000,000 to be used to foster Latin American trade with this country and the bank is expected to figure prominetly in the Argentine-United States conversations.

Reports from Argentina say the talks in Washington may survey Anglo-Argentine and Anglo-American trade. An Anglo-American-Argentine "trade circuit" may be evolved which will aid Argentina to dispose of its agricultural surpluses, the United States to sell its industrial goods and Great Britain to obtain the industrial and agricultural supplies necessary to a successful prosecution of the war.

There is, however, no tendency in Washington to disregard the traditional barriers to a greater Argentine-American trade, particularly those arising from the fact that Argentina's agricultural exports, which must be maintained in order to pay for American industrial products, are virtually the same as America's agricultural exports.

Observers here believe that Vice-President-Elect Wallace is destined to become the Administration's spokesman for all American dealing with Latin-American countries. Mr. Wallace has long maintained an active and intensive interest in all phases of Latin-American problems and during the past few years has taken time from his busy day as Secretary of Agriculture to learn the Spanish language. It is felt that Pan-American solidarity can be measurably increased by having as Vice-President of the United States a man deeply and intelligently interested in Latin America.

Tacit Recognition

The designation of as high an official as Mr. Wallace to be President Roosevelt's representative at General Camacho's inauguration, is interpreted here as final proof of the Administration's approval of General Camacho's victory over his more conservative rival, Gen. Juan Andreu Almazan, in last July's balloting.

General Camacho was the official candidate of the Mexican National Revolutionary Party, headed by President Lazaro Cardenas, whose social program for Mexico is sometimes compared with America's own New Deal. General Almazan had the general support of Mexico's upper classes and of the Roman Catholic Church.

Washington is described as very pleased over the decision of President Vargas of Brazil to visit this country, since on various occasions the Brazilian dictator has expressed sentiments interpreted as pro-totalitarian. Any visit here, particularly at a time when the Rome-Berlin Axis is striving to prevent any unification of the Western Hemisphere, will be interpreted as a setback for totalitarian activities and influence. The visit is not expected for some months due to pressure of work in Brazil.

Pilot Says Radio Beam Useless on Day of Crash

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah (AP)—Capt. C. M. Christensen, United Airlines pilot, told a Civil Aeronautics Board of inquiry Nov. 12 that signals transmitted by the directional radio beam "were absolutely useless" on the morning of Nov. 4, when a transport plane struck a mountain near here, causing 10 fatalities.

Captain Christensen piloted a westbound U. A. L. plane which landed at the Salt Lake City airport at 4:45 a. m. Other witnesses fixed 4:42 or 4:43 as the probable time of the crash of the eastbound airliner. Captain Christensen testified he received "A" signals—dot, dash—where he should have received "N" signals—dash, dot. He said "the radio range was absolutely useless except for taking direction-finding bearings."

President Makes Pledge To Foster National Unity

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13—President Roosevelt pledged himself today to contribute the full influence of his third term to serving and building a national unity which would enable the United States to meet the crisis of a world at war.

The President, in an authorized statement from the White House, aligned himself with the forces of national unity and affirmed that throughout the next four years he would work "shoulder to shoulder with all who place true Americanism above all other considerations."

Mr. Roosevelt's statement was given out by his Press Secretary, Stephen T. Early, and gave expression of the President's determination to rise above partisanship in search for national unity on the principle that only "in union we shall find our true strength."

Mr. Early explained that this word from the White House was prompted by the "tens of thousands" of congratulatory telegrams and letters which the President had received following his re-election.

Pledges of Loyalty

Mr. Roosevelt's much-awaited unity pledge came in the form of an acknowledgment of the letters and telegrams pledging loyalty and support to the Government—messages, Mr. Early added, from men and women all over the country who cast their votes for Wendell L. Willkie as well as for the President.

The President's statement follows:

"In the face of a constantly mounting number of congratulatory messages, I feel that I must, in this statement, extend my hearty thanks to all who have thus remembered me.

"I am heartened and encouraged by all these messages of good will from thousands of well-wishers.

"Not less appreciated than the others are the pledges of loyalty and support received from sincere men and women who did not cast their votes for the Administration. These messages, in particular, reflect a spirit of national unity in essential things which is most welcome. In union we shall find our true strength.

"To all who have sent their greetings I give this assurance of gratitude and heartfelt appreciation. In acknowledging these pledges of loyal support and full co-operation in forwarding the interests of the Nation, I pledge anew my determination to work shoulder to shoulder with all who place true Americanism above all other con-

Flood of Messages

Mr. Early explained that the White House statement was made public because the volume of congratulatory expressions made it impossible to acknowledge them all individually, although a special staff of clerks is at work on the messages.

Within the framework of bipartisan unity in the interests of national defense and America's relationship to the war, there will continue, however, strong advocacy of party viewpoints and this continuance of a virile two-party system of government is recognized as needed on both sides.

Thus, in response to the formulation of a "vigilant third-term opposition" as sponsored by Mr. Willkie and the many who supported him, Democratic Party leaders made it known that they are planning to reorganize their Party machinery under an executive director stationed regularly in Washington.

Solidified Ranks

It was indicated that Party ranks will be solidified around a strong central organization extending into every state, and in many cases fresh leadership will be sought.

Edward J. Flynn, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, and President Roosevelt's 1940 campaign manager, will remain as head of the organization but most of his duties will be taken over by the executive director for which post an effort will be made to obtain an outstanding Democrat who will be acceptable to both the New Deal and conservative elements within the Party.

Canadian Checks Increase

OTTAWA—Checks cashed by the chartered banks of Canada against individual accounts totaled $22,082,000,000 in the eight-month period ended August, 1940, as compared with $19,900,000,000 a year ago.

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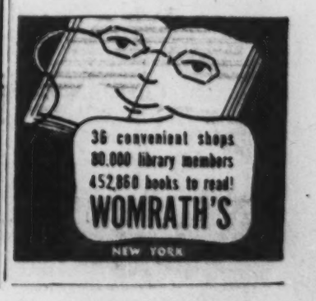

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Farm Self-Sufficiency Called Key to Defense

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Nov. 13—Not in camp and factory only, but in the farmer's green fields, is the defense program of the Nation to be carried on, and the head of the oldest farm organization now offers an outline for rural participation in the national effort.

A Quaker devoted to the arts of peace, Louis J. Taber, master of the National Grange, urges that this country strengthen itself from within as a protection from assaults without. He holds up prosperous agriculture as one of the essential supports of a vigorous national economy, and proposes an 11-point program for farm betterment, calling for improvements in the administration of the present farm program.

There is nothing radically new in the proposal presented by Mr Taber to the National Grange as it opened is 74th annual convention here today. Programs of farm groups are evolved slowly, and leaders of farm organizations, like Mr. Taber, do not startle their membership with sudden innovations of policy. But each year sees new emphasis, adjustments to current conditions in the light of changes in other lands and in Washington.

This year Mr. Taber stresses American self-sufficiency in agriculture as a defense measure. In other years the Grange has warmly endorsed the farm chemurgic movement, which strives to develop new industrial uses for farm products and to encourage the growing of new crops in the United States as substitutes for those producing surpluses.

"Incentive Payments" Asked

This year Mr. Taber goes farther, and ask for "incentive payments" to encourage the farmer to get certain new crops started which have not yet been proved profitable.

Such payments would be justified, he holds, because if foreign supplies of many agricultural products now imported should be cut off, the defense program would suffer. For example, he cited drying oils, now used in great quantities by the Army and Navy. Much of this, now imported, could be grown at home if farmers were encouraged to experiment with such products as perilla seed, now produced largely in Japan, Mr. Taber said.

Mr. Taber doesn't favor making incentive payments to farmers to grow crops like bananas and spices and rubber that cannot profitably be grown in this country, but he thinks more money should be spent in research and experiment in raising crops suitable to this soil and climate.

"A mistake of farm organizations, farm leaders and the government," he said, "has been the continued stinginess toward a broad plane of experimentation and research. The government payments to agriculture in recent years total $3,896,437,000. Five per cent of this amount added to our experiment stations, laboratories, and research appropriations would, in future years, bring dividends of unbelievable size to American agriculture."

Among other points in Mr. Taber's program are these:

1. Retain the best parts of the present AAA farm program but improve it by giving farmers more responsibility for its administration. Reduce overhead expenses of the program.

2. Prevent accumulated surpluses from causing prices to drop by feeding the hungry in Europe and the Orient through Red Cross and direct governmental assistance after the war ends. ("We can make our burdensome surpluses bless the world without injuring the farmer.")

3. Develop co-operative marketing to reduce middlemen's costs. Continue and improve marketing agreements and commodity loans.

4. Use rural education in all its forms—the County Agent, the Home demonstrator, the Club Leader and Vocational Teacher. ("A high school education is the birthright of every country boy and girl.")

5. Keep down transportation costs by encouraging competition among the "big five"—railways, highways, waterways, airways, and pipe lines.

6. Develop a farmer-owned and farmer-controlled rural credit, holding interest rates at a minimum. (The Grange will continue to oppose the transfer of the formerly independent Farm Credit Administration to the Department of Agriculture and work for its return to its former status, according to Mr. Taber.)

7. Retain the soil conservation program and conserve water resources. Carry on irrigation projects only to the extent that they may be balanced by retirement of marginal land.

8. Encourage the family-sized farm; discourage corporation farming.

As for the question of depressed farm prices, the very core of the agricultural problem, Mr. Taber reaffirmed his stand for protection of the "American market for the American farmer" and favored continued assistance to farmers.

Spending Limit Sought

On the other hand, Mr. Taber cautioned against uncontrolled government spending.

"The time has come when we must frankly face the implication of the cost of government if we are to save our free institutions from financial shipwreck," he said.

"It seems apparent that we have reached the saturation point and that the challenge before us is reduction in the number of governmental employees and removing as much as possible the deadening hand of bureaucracy from business, agriculture, and labor."

While much of the Grange convention program revolves around economic issues, an important place is given to religion. This 74-year-old farm fraternity is proud of its records of opening every meeting in its history with the Bible open on the Grange altar.

The Grange convention continues over Sunday, but no business sessions are held on that day. The convention attends church in a body as a regular convention activity.

This year the church service is unusual. For the Grange will travel 20 miles away to Auburn, N. Y., to attend a service at Trinity Methodist Church. The reason for going outside the convention city is that the pastor of this church, the Rev. Robert C. Root, is himself a Granger, and in fact chaplain of the New York State Grange.

U. S. Defense Group Inspects West Coast

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 13 (AP)—Mayor F. H. La Guardia and seven other members of the American-Canadian Joint Defense Commission arrived last night, completing a delayed trip from New York.

The party was to have reached here for a conference Nov. 11 on West Coast defense problems, but bad weather interferred with flying and the members had to make part of the trip by train. They finally caught a plane at Cheyenne, Wyo.

Mr. La Guardia, Chairman of the United States delegation, said the Commission would have nothing to say about Pacific Coast defenses before consulting with four other members who arrived yesterday and made a preliminary inspection tour.

Headliners at National Horse Show

Wide World

James A. Thomas, Jr., and Trophies

Here he is with Egypt's Enchanting Queen, who with him won both the Good Hands Cup and the Maclay Trophy at the National Horse Show recently in Madison Square Garden, New York City, it being the first time that both trophies were won by the same individual.

The purpose of the Good Hands Cup, sponsored by the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, is to abolish the practice of setting up horses' tails which gives the arched effect supposedly marking a good breed, and to show young riders that horses may be managed fully as well if the handling of the reins results in a tender treatment of the horse's mouth.

Wide World

Maj. Eduardo Yanez and Toqui

The Chilean Army officer and his mount, dominating competitors in the National Horse Show during the last three years, had won every event in which they competed in this year's show until Tuesday night. At that time, while competing for the International Individual Military Championship Challenge Trophy, Toqui slid under a barrier, dislocating a bar which fell across Major Yanez's arms. The event was won for the first time by a United States Army officer, Capt. Franklin Wing, Fort Riley, Kan., riding Democrat.

Champion and 'Junk' Horse Battle for Hunter Crown

NEW YORK, Nov. 13 (AP)—The folks running the current fifty-fifth National Horse Show must have a hired script writer for the finals of the coveted hunter championship today.

Eugene O'Neil and Noel Coward, working together, could not have put more punch and plot into it than the setup which finds the blue-blooded ex-champion, Chatter Chat, and the nondescript-breed $250 Irish chestnut, Shamrock, fighting it out on the show's closing day for what horsemen regard as the week's most important title.

On one hand, you have a royally-bred gelding from out of the Kentucky blue grass, owned by Mrs. E. H. Augustus of Willoughby, Ohio, and handled by Mrs. Cary Jackson of Keswick, Va., one of the country's best women riders of jumpers. He won the title three years ago and started off this year as though he was going to breeze through again.

On the other hand, Shamrock came into the show apparently without a chance in the title race. Bought in Ireland by a New York banker for $5,000 three or four years ago and brought here, he appeared to be just a "no 'count hoss."

He was turned over to a horse "junk dealer"—one of the men who buy mounts cheaply and try to sell them for a small profit. Trainer Joe Hale, who had seen the horse in Ireland, prevailed upon Samuel Weiss, Stamford, Conn., horseman and theater owner, to buy him—for $250.

Chatter Chat now has 14 points and Shamrock 12 in the title race. Late today, the $1,000 hunter stake will settle the thing on Madison Square Garden's tanbark.

As for military jumpers, Maj. Eduardo Yanez's amazing streak, which carried through two straight nights, finally was stopped last night, but it took an injury and a "red hot" United States Army horse and rider to do it.

Tied after one trip over the eight-jump course and still deadlocked after one jump-off, the Chilean's mount, Toqui, slid into the sixth jump on the second jump-off, refusing the barrier, and the heavy cross bar struck Major Yanez across both arms.

Capt. Franklin Wing from Fort Riley, Kan., won by going through the second jump-off with only one miss, to take the international individual military championship challenge trophy.

No Short Cut to Democracy, Wickard Tells College Heads

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Nov. 13—Democracy is not merely a method of government; it "embraces man's whole outlook on life," Claude R. Wickard, Secretary of Agriculture, told the annual meeting of the American Association of Land Grant Colleges and Universities here today.

There is, he declared, no short cut to a healthy democracy.

"All of us," Mr. Wickard said, "need to think democracy through. All of us need to work at democracy and make it a living force.

"There is the only way to do it. The short cut way of taking out ideas in pre-digested pills of oratory dispensed by a leader with a capital L is the dictator way—not the democratic way."

The successor to Vice-President elect Henry Wallace in the Department of Agriculture affirmed that only the enemies of democracy want to see America weak in arms and he urged that the American people prepare a total defense against the threat of total war.

Farms and Defense

"Our democracy," he said, "is in danger of being overcome by force. Loving democracy, we are moving to match force with superior force if the test should come.

"Abundant farm production is the first line of any nation's defense. This morning well-filled bins and warehouses guarantee the siege-proof strength of America in food and fiber supply. This great element of strength has been contributed to the Nation by 7,000,000 farm families.

"Productively, American agriculture is prepared. Our immediate task is to help agriculture to become better prepared, psychologically, and spiritually.

"Every one of us needs a better understanding of democracy. Every one of us needs to try harder to make democracy work in the daily life of America."

Understanding Democracy

Mr. Wickard urged particularly that boys and girls be given the chance in their formative years to understand true democracy and its functioning.

"They," he declared, "will grapple it to their hearts with hoops of steel. They will not suffer the doubts and fears and hesitations that have bedevilled our generation. For our fears about democracy spring from the things that always inspires fear — lack of knowledge."

It was Mr. Wickard's view that the weakest sectors of democracy on the agricultural front are in the low-income groups and that the door of opportunity is not open as wide to these people as it should be in a democracy.

Aid Britain More, Grange Head Urges

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Syracuse, N. Y., Nov. 13

National Master Louis J. Taber speaking before the National Grange here urged continued and increased aid to Britain.

"The very fact that ours is the richest nation in all the world re-emphasizes the need of our own defense and the helping of Britain and other democracies," Mr. Taber said.

Labor Board Relief Ruling Rejected by Supreme Court

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13—Including the two latest rulings by the Supreme Court, the score of the National Labor Relations Board now stands, 15 Board orders enforced without modification, 5 orders enforced with modification, and only 2 cases lost and Board orders of enforcement denied. In addition, in six miscellaneous cases, Supreme Court action has been taken favorable to the Board.

The Supreme Court yesterday decided one of the two pending Labor Board cases unanimously in favor of the Board. In the second case, however, it handed down, 6 to 2, an important interpretation on one phase of the Republic Steel case, overruling the Board's interpretation of part of its finding against the steel company. The major finding against Republic, that it violated the law in discharging several thousand employees in the so-called "Little Steel strike" in the spring of 1937, was not affected.

The question in the steel strike case, now decided against the Board, although narrow, will affect many other cases and lays down a lasting precedent. It deals with the compensation of workers who are wrongfully laid off by an employer. The law requires that the employer who is at fault in such cases must compensate the workers to the amount of their lost wages, from which is subtracted, however, the amount of money they have earned in the interim from other jobs.

In an opinion by the Chief Justive the Court ruled that Republic Steel is not liable for the cash equivalent of the relief paid to its workers. The losers by the Court's decision are those relief agencies which have shouldered the burden of carrying destitute families of men laid off in labor disputes when the courts found the employers at fault.

Largest Board Case

The controversial Republic Steel case is the largest ever handled by the Board. The Board found the steel company guilty of unfair labor practices responsible for the 1937 "Little Steel" strike and was upheld in its finding by the Third Circuit Court, which directed the company to rehire and reimburse several thousand workers. The Supreme Court upheld the Circuit Court with the exception of the matter of payments to Government relief agencies. Under the new ruling, the Labor Board must drop at once its "routine" practice of compensating such agencies and assessing the cost against the employer.

The Supreme Court's other Labor Board opinion unanimously sustained a Board order invalidating a closed-shop contract between the Serrick Company of Muncie, Ind., and a union on the ground that the company had "assisted" the Federation through unfair labor practices at the expense of the United Automobile Workers (Congress of Industrial Organizations), who asserted they had a majority of all plant workers.

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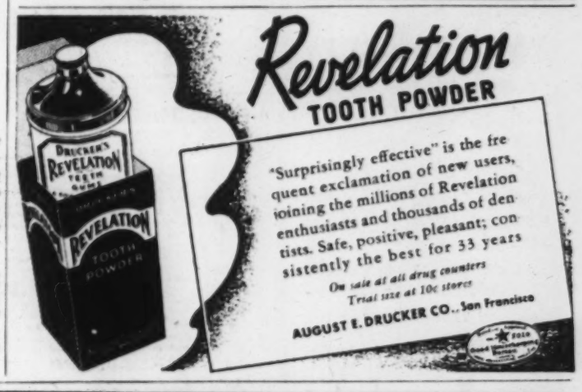
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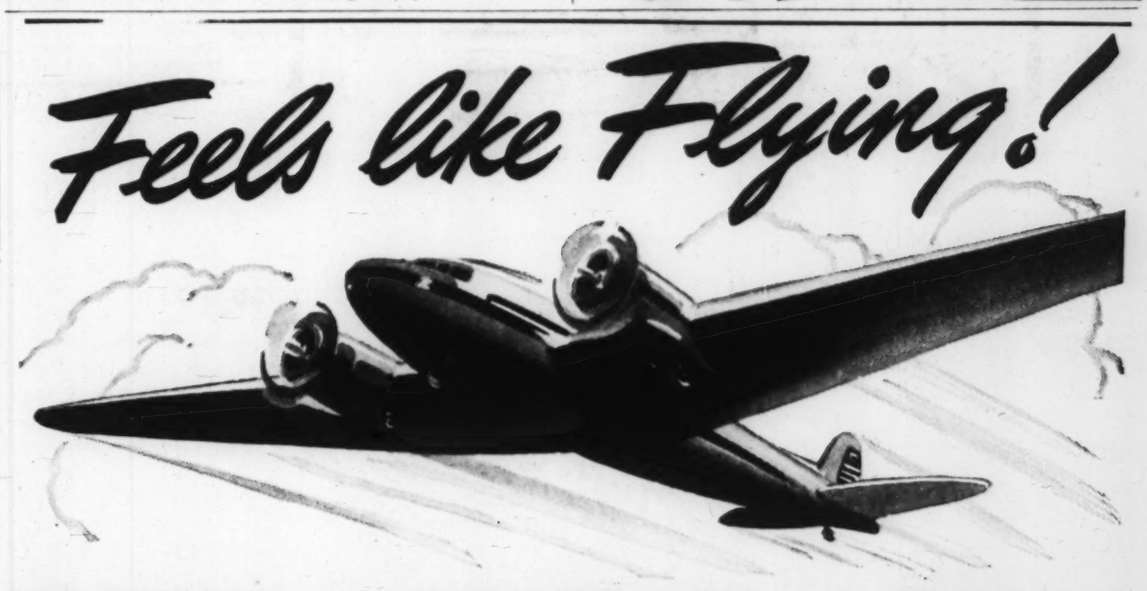

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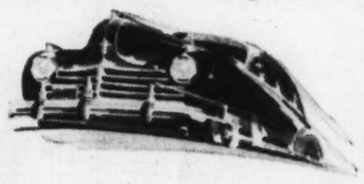

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What of Small States In 'New Order' of Axis

By Edmund Stevens

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

The Christian Science Monitor correspondent in the Balkans, from his long and intimate acquaintance of Russia, including actual presence in the Finnish fighting, and in the Baltic States when they received Russia's demands for naval bases, takes a broad view of the situation in Europe as it is developing today in two articles, of which this is the first.

Behind the record of battles and events there is a revolution of greater extent and purport than the world has ever known

In the red glow of burning cities, political and economic systems are melted down and cast into a new mold. Every corner of the globe is affected. All problems and issues of the modern world have been stirred up simultaneously.

In the ensuing turmoil all concepts and canons which hitherto governed the relations between States have broken down. Treaties and international law have lost their meaning.

All security has disappeared.

The dividing line between the belligerent and the neutral has been swept away. Attacks on unoffending neutrals have characterized every phase of this war, which is a war of aggression in the fullest sense.

Twelve Nations Involved

To date Greece is the twelfth European State to be confronted with the alternative of fighting or surrendering its liberty without a struggle.

Even those few States which still cling to the shreds of neutrality are forced to agree to such unneutral acts as the passage of belligerent troops through their territory. In the case of nine European powers, so far not directly involved in hostilities, it is impossible to speak of strict neutrality.

On the Continent totalitarian dictators are busy expanding their sway at the expense of their fallen neighbors. Signor Mussolini, crowded out of his previous spheres of influence by his more powerful ally, starts his own war of aggression against Greece.

This policy—the extension of totalitarian tyranny to the whole continent by fire and sword and "fifth-column" tactics—is signified by the phrase "the establishment of a new order in Europe."

The "New Order"

In the old established countries—occupied Denmark and Norway and defeated France, this "new order" comes up against traditions and institutions that withstand its onslaught. Not even Vichy can permanently submerge the spirit of France. But amid the shifting political sands of Eastern Europe, the process of transformation can be observed in its full extent.

Although, as Britain's Foreign Secretary Viscount Halifax explained, there was some legal justification for Russia's move into Poland, since the new boundary coincides approximately with the one Curzon laid down in 1919; and although Russia's annexation of the Baltic States, Lithuania, Estona and Latvia has considerable historic justification—not to mention Russia's obvious defense needs—yet the net result of the upheaval is the disappearance of four of the six countries on Russia's previous western border. The remaining two, Finland and Rumania, have suffered severe mutilation, while the shadow of conquering Germany broods over both.

Russia's Baltic Claims

Economically and geographically the coastland strip which the small Baltic States occupied belongs to the vast Russian hinterland. Regardless of the Wilsonian doctrine of the "self-determination of small nations," the real underlying reason for carving these independent States from the fringe of the Czarist Empire was the political expedient of a "cordon sanitaire," designed by the French war Premier Georges Clemenceau to rope off Russia from Western Europe.

Only Russia's exhaustion and military weakness made their establishment possible. Once Russia recovered its position in the world, their continued existence depended on the equilibrium created in the Baltic by the two great opposing forces of Germany and Russia. The German-Soviet accord had the same fateful meaning for these small States that the German-Italian agreement had for Austria.

Latvian View

The Latvians, with whom I talked early in September, 1939, saw the writing on the wall and declared that if Russia had had any but a Bolshevik regime they would have moved for reinclusion of the Baltic States long ago.

And yet, despite their artificial and contingent character, the Baltic States, especially Latvia and Estonia, which have been among the most progressive parts of the Russian Empire, made great economic and cultural strides during their two decades of independence.

What of the Future

Together with Finland, the Baltic States gravitated toward their Scandinavian neighbors, emulating their high standards. However, attempts to cement these ties and interests politically always ran into the solid wall of Scandinavian neutrality, especially since the Scandinavian States were inclined to regard the Baltic States, even Finland, as parvenus.

This policy is at least partially responsible for the fact that all but two of the countries concerned succumbed separately to the aggressors. Of these survivors, Sweden is entirely now within the German economic sphere, while Finland's future is obscure.

But while Denmark and Norway have no doubt been long enough established in their independence to survive their occupation by the Nazis, the Baltic States seem less likely to re-emerge. The Soviets have made every effort to reduce the population of their newly acquired areas to common Soviet denominations. Those who refuse to submit, or who are considered "incurable," or "unreliable" because of their antecedents, are labelled "kulaks," "class enemies," or "counterrevolutionaries," and are shipped to Siberia or the northern lumber camps by the tens of thousands.

Such measures are not confined to intellectuals and leaders of the former regime, in order to suppress resistance, but extend to the wholesale deportation of the native population in peripheral areas—such as in Czernovich which was seized from Rumania—and replacement by "reliable elements."

This policy is dictated by strategic considerations—the desire to strengthen Russia's frontiers.

American Girls Carry On in London

Wide World

Members of Ambulance Unit Cleaning Car

One of the ambulances they use daily in their hazardous work to aid the British in their fight against Nazi bombing. These girls are on duty day and night, defying raids to rescue bomb victims.

British Recapture Gallabat, Strategic Town in Sudan

LONDON, Nov. 13 (AP)—British Indian and white troops captured, lost, and recaptured Gallabat, in the Anglo-Egyptian-Sudan near the Ethiopian border, in a four-day action which involved five battalions of Italian and Askari (native) troops, military circles reported today.

[British and Italian sources repeatedly have contradicted each other's claims to possession of Gallabat in the past few days.]

British artillery was reported by these military sources to be shelling the Italian fortified camp at Mettemma, near Gallabat, and they said shell dumps and gasoline depots there were in flames. The Air Force is co-operating with the British troops, it was learned.

The Italians "suffered heavily" in the fighting, the sources said.

Forward point of one of several Italian thrusts at Egypt, Gallabat was first taken ffrom the British last summer. It was described here as strategically important as a "jumping-off place" for Italian attacks on the Sudan. Protected by a small fort, it is the junction of many caravan routes.

The British were understood to have attacked Gallabat first in the early hours of Nov. 6 and evicted an Italian battalion in an action lasting an hour and a quarter.

The Italian commander rushed up two supporting battalions from Mettemma. Counterattacking, the Italians were repulsed, military authorities said.

That day and the next, Italian bombers pounded at the town, and the British withdrew from their newly-won position.

The Italians re-entered Gallabat Nov. 8, taking up their positions among the smoking ruins. Reinforced by two additional battalions, they faced the British position just east of the village.

Advancing again on the morning of Nov. 10, the British recaptured the fort after a swift attack which encountered "surprisingly light Italian resistance."

Ontario Sees Danger to Its Citizens

By John P. Clare

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—While the Ontario Government has agreed to take part in the conference called by Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King to discuss the adoption, in part, of the Sirois Commission report, there are indications the Administration of this key Province is unsympathetic to any plan for action at this time.

Mr. King proposes, in brief, to make a sweeping revision in Federal-provincial relations by adopting what amounts to Plan 1 of the report.

This would call for the taking over of all provincial debt by the Federal Government. In return, the provinces would be required to surrender income, succession, and corporation taxes.

The Federal Government would assume the care of unemployed employables. To help the provinces maintain an equal standard of services and to help them balance their budgets, the Federal Government would give national adjustment grants. On the basis of 1937 conditions Ontario was accepted as the base for the award of these grants and would receive none.

Hepburn Is Watchdog

Premier Mitchell F. Hepburn has long been a jealous guardian of provincial rights and access to certain realms of taxation and he has maintained a vigilant watch for any attempted "raids" on the Ontario Treasury for the benefit of less wealthy provinces.

The Ontario Premier spoke in defense of provincial autonomy before the Sirois Commission when it was collecting information. While the Premier has made no official statement regarding his attitude to the January conference it is believed that to his original objections he has added the belief that the present is no time for changes almost as sweeping as confederation itself.

It is possible that British Columbia, which with Ontario shares a position as the solvent Canadian provinces, will oppose the proposed changes. There is a belief that the war may be taken as an excuse for quick action on a matter that in times of peace would take lengthy examination and cautious change. There is the feeling in the Ontario Administration that there may be an attempt to stifle opposition to the plan by branding such opposition as harmful to the war effort.

There is every indication that other provinces will welcome the proposed changes. Their attitude was made clear in their submissions to the Commission itself. Only within the last few days the newly formed Coalition Government in the Province of Manitoba has adopted a program which supports the financial reforms of the Sirois Report which Prime Minister King is seeking to introduce.

Improvement Likely

While it is Ontario's argument that the Province stands to lose rich succession and income taxes and would be the only Province not to receive an adjustment grant, on the basis of 1937 finances which were used as a base by the Commission, it is a fact that actual budgetary position of the Province would be improved.

On the basis of 1937, under Plan 1 of the Commission, the budgetary position of the Province would have been improved by $5,326,000, together with an improvement of $2,388,000 in the position of the municipalities.

The plan called for the Federal Government to take over $18,539,000 from Ontario in debt services, $8,347,000 in the relief of employables. To this saving would be added an estimated $1,099,000 in tax collection costs. The provincial load would be lightened by $27,985,000.

In return, Ontario would surrender taxes and subsidies together amounting to $31,873,000.

But this again would be offset by the removal of provincial subsidies to municipalities for the relief of employables. Sinking funds on debt charges would not be necessary and the result would be a total benefit of $37,199,000 to the Province.

Position of Ontario

The importance of the Ontario position in the Federal picture is indicated by the fact the Province's taxpayers contribute nearly half the total Federal taxes and pay the Dominion Government twice as much as they do the Province.

Premier Hepburn always has been careful to guard the Province's strong position. He said before the Commission, in April, 1938, of suggestions such as the one which the Provincial premiers now face: "I have every sympathy for those 99,000 farmers (in the West) whose main source of revenue has declined; but really I do not see that it is necessary to upset Confederation on their behalf; nor do I believe we should be called upon to remake a fiscal policy that was established long before most of them ever turned a furrow with a tractor on Canadian soil."

More recently, the Ontario Premier said in a letter to Mr. King that he had been "hopeful a discussion of this problem could be delayed so there could be no possibility of any controversial issue arising that might impair national unity and the effective prosecution of the war."

Mr. Hepburn has named three of his ministers and the Controller of Ontario finances to act as the Province's delegation at the conference. He does not intend to attend.

Further light on the attitude of the Ontario Administration, and in keeping with the expressed purpose of keeping Ontario revenue safe from "raids," was the statement by a provincial official, who was reported as asking: "Are the taxpayers of Ontario going to provide for the bankruptcy of Montreal and other Quebec municipalities? If we do, then Ontario will be in the position of going to Ottawa with a tin cup for a handout."

Benefit to Ontario

It was stated by the Commission that the direct and material benefits to Ontario would be small under the plan and that the benefits in themselves might not justify a change as drastic as was proposed. But there is the belief in the Province that it is necessary to help maintain national solvency because widespread distress undoubtedly would injure Ontario markets and investments. There is, too, a feeling that the entire move is being dictated by political expediency although the manner in which the Government has moved (this is the first official statement since the report was filed) indicates that it has gone carefully and thoughtfully into a matter which, it was generally believed, would be placed aside until after the war.

In the meantime, there undoubtedly will be efforts made to work out a plan which will win the approval of all provincial delegations, including Ontario, because without the co-operation of the richest unit in the Confederation any attempt to recast that constitutional form must of course risk failure.

How Financial Plan Affects Provinces

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Ottawa

The so-called "Plan One" recommended by the Commission on Dominion-Provincial Relations involves the provinces surrendering certain revenues and the Dominion Government taking over certain provincial costs.

The first column of figures below shows the costs which will be taken over and the second the revenue which will be surrendered.

Manitoba	$ 7,183,000	$ 7,184,000
Saskatchewan	15,959,000	1,173,000
Alberta	9,124,000	5,515,000
British Columbia	12,561,000	9,963,000
Ontario	37,199,000	31,873,000
Quebec	23,489,000	21,254,000
New Brunswick	3,786,000	2,471,000
Nova Scotia	4,275,000	3,279,000
P. E. I.	748,000	901,000

Lull in Attack by Italians Gives Greeks Needed Time

ATHENS, Nov. 13 (AP)—Greeks expressed belief that immediate danger of a big Italian drive was over today as their troops reported pressing retreating Fasicsts back toward Albania, where Greek and British planes pounded invasion bases.

Generally there was quiet along the entire front—a lull described by neutral military observers as the end of the first phase of the war.

It was believed here that Gen. Ubaldo Soddu, Undersecretary of War and newly appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Italian forces in Albania, was reorganizing his troops and devising a new plan of campaign. Supporting this view was the fact that there has been no Italian attack of any consequence in the past few days.

The Greeks took advantage of the lull to strengthen their lines. Snow and rain made conditions in the mountains difficult.

Last night 500 Italian prisoners arrived in Athens.

Except for one shallow salient in Greece, the invaders were said to have been driven into Albania on the whole central front. In the north, the Italians made what were described as reconnaissance raids against Greek positions around Koritsa, 10 miles inside Albania, but these were reported sharply repulsed. On the west, they were said to be digging in.

Military experts said Greek possession of Albanian mountains in the Koritsa region materially aided defense of this country, since the Italians must fight through difficult mountain passes and, they said, are certain to suffer heavy losses even before reaching the main Greek defense line.

These experts said the Italians apparently were not prepared in men or equipment to make such an attack and were not likely to muster any great strength in the near future.

The Greek High Command reported today that a stream of Italian wounded and prisoners was pouring back to concentration camps behind Greek forces advancing through "pillaged" villages abandoned by retreating Fascist troops.

A High Command communiqué said "the number of Italians taken prisoner in Epirus is increasing," and included "wounded abandoned by the enemy."

The Greeks continued to add to their war stores equipment found abandaned by Italian troops driven back to Albania. The High Command said 75-millimeter guns, many howitzers and much other equipment had been seized.

[Dispatches to Jerusalem from Beirut last night said French authorities had refused to permit 3,000 Greeks of military age to leave the mandated territories of Syria and Lebanon to help defend their homeland.]

Grounded Radio Tower May Aid U. S. Defense

DETROIT (AP)—Radio Station WJR's 733-foot antenna tower, constructed of 90 tons of a special alloy steel and demolished by high winds which swept the City Nov. 11, may find a role in the national defense program.

Leo J. Fitzpatrick, the station's Vice-President and General Manager, said the steel could be used in making war materials, and telegraphed his offer to William S. Knudsen, in charge of production of the Defense Commission.

Britain's Only Mercury Mine Resumes Work in Queensland

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KILKIVAN, Queensland — Near this little township, 150 miles by railroad from the Queensland State Capital of Brisbane, is what is claimed to be the British Empire's only mercury mine.

Mercury, sulphur and potash are the only three of the 28 so-called basic war resources which the British Empire lacks. Even Germany produces more than the whole of Britain's territory.

Mercury, or quicksilver, retains its liquidity at low temperatures and does not alter by exposure to the air when pure. Its great value is that its fulminate is the safest of detonators for explosives, and it is used in many types of shells, bombs, torpedoes and mines. Price gains have been marked. A 75 pound flask of mercury before the war would cost £10. Today the same flask brings £70.

This Queensland mine owes its existence to American enterprise. Mercurial ore was first located here 68 years ago, and because of a keen demand the discovery attracted international notice. An Austrian corporation sent a Dr. G. Woulfe to look over the situation. The day he left Queensland on his way back home to report, engineers representing a California company arrived and took over the land on which the ore had been found.

The corporation installed expensive machinery and continued production here on a profitable basis for nearly 20 years. Then it sold out to the Duke of Manchester who was visiting Australia and became interested in the possibilities of the mine. On his return to Britain he formed a company to develop the mine on a large scale and reportedly spent £25,000 for plant. But this machinery was scarcely aboard ship when a sudden slump in the mercury market followed upon the expansion of production in Spain. In the result the company abandoned its claim here and for 50 years Kilkivan was neglected.

About seven years ago a new Queensland corporation was formed to work the old mine, but after purchasing new plant and doing a great deal of development work it ceased operations for lack of money. Recently, however, still another corporation decided to seek mercury here. This time it is a South Australian firm and present hopes are that Kilkivan will soon rate with leading mercury producers. It is claimed that what has been found was assayed at 99.9947 per cent purity by British pharmacopoeia standards.

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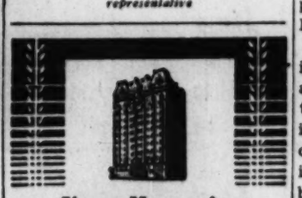

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The King Sees How It's Done

Wide World

Fire-Fighting Methods Get Royal Attention

King George VI and Maj. F. W. Jackson, Chief of the London Fire Brigade, watch a demonstration of the latest fire escape apparatus during a recent visit by the King to headquarters of the Bureau. Photo passed by British censor.

London Firemen Heroic Lot

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Maj. F. W. Jackson, deputy chief of the London Fire Brigade, who has taken active control since early in the war when Commander Aylmer Firebrace was promoted to "Regional Fire Officer," is the proud head of a force which renowned though it was in peacetime for its professional skill and efficiency has won even greater fame for bold and heroic work during the past few months when London has been subjected to almost incessant air raids.

Fighting fire under any conditions calls for bravery and endurance of the first order, but a great deal more so under present conditions in London where German bombings sometimes cause huge fires to break out simultaneously in many of the 124 districts into which the metropolis is divided. Night after night fire engines have to be rushed to places where incendiary bombs have started fires which might involve whole streets if not tackled immediately. Action must be exceptionally speedy not only so as to restrict the damage but also in order to prevent extension of the fire which would serve as an important landmark for enemy raiders in further activities.

Firemen nowadays fight not merely the fire but also bombs of all sorts—incendiaries, delayed action bombs, and risk their lives whenever they enter fires because of the presence of unknown elements within the burning buildings. Many are the stories which the press has produced regarding the pluck, initiative and endurance of these fire fighters.

In this arduous but vital task, professional firemen are aided by thousands of volunteers in the auxiliary fire service, men and women who while following their usual work during the day give their nights and spare time to the fire service. In the periods of the most intense raids many of these volunteers had only a few hours sleep for days on end.

The quiet and unobtrusive spirit of endurance shown by these people, by ARP workers and other volunteers typifies the attitude toward the war of the common man in Britain today. This has been as formidable to Hitler's plans to invade Britain as the prowess of the British airmen has been disconcerting.

President Takes Tea With Crown Princess

WASHINGTON, (AP)—President Roosevelt had tea Nov. 11 with Crown Princess Martha of Norway.

A refugee in this country, the Crown Princess is staying at Pook's Hill, an estate in nearby Maryland. Mr. Roosevelt drove to the estate after laying the cornerstone of a new Naval Medical Building at Bethesda, Md. He remained about an hour and a half.

Japanese Take Full Control Over Central Bank of China

SHANGHAI, Nov. 13 (AP)—The Japanese have taken over control of the head office of the Central Bank of China and cleared another formidable hurdle in their path to complete domination of Shanghai.

The move followed their acquisition of control through their Nanking regime of Chinese courts in the French Concession.

The bank was established almost a decade ago by the present Chinese Government at Chungking as the fountainhead of the Government's finances and its control of the nation's currency.

Financial circles stated that, as a result of negotiations with Settlement authorities, the Japanese were taking over the property and were preparing to open a new bank.

The new bank, also to be called the Central Bank of China, will serve the Japanese-dominated Chinese regime at Nanking. It will float a huge new currency issue, similar to the present Chungking Government's notes, it is understood, and seek to force acceptance of the new issue to undermine the Chinese national dollar.

Foreign and Chinese residents of the Settlement viewed the development as seriously threatening Shanghai's financial and economic independence and as a serious blow at Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, to whom the United States is continuing financial support.

The Japanese forcibly occupied the Chinese Bank of Communications in the International Settlement a few months ago. The property is now used as military police headquarters.

No Celebration

HONG KONG, Nov. 13 (AP)—Domei, Japanese news agency, reported today that meetings planned by Chinese in French Indo-China yesterday to celebrate the anniversary of the birth of the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen, founder of the Chinese Republic, were banned by Rear Admiral Jan Decoux, Governor General of Indo-China.

The action was said to have been taken at the request of Japanese military authorities. Domei said steps also were taken in Indo-China to check movements to raise funds for Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's Chinese Army.

Tokyo Policy Set

TOKYO, Nov. 13 (AP)—Domei (Japanese news agency) reported today that Army, Navy, and Cabinet leaders had conferred for two hours with Emperor Hirohito and reached "complete agreement" regarding the Japanese program in China.

Among those attending the conference, Domei said, were Premier Prince Fumimaro Konoye, Foreign Minister Yosuke Matsuoka, the Ministers of War, Navy, and Finance and the chiefs of staff of the Army and Navy.

The Tokyo newspaper Yomiuri declared Japan's task is "to sweep away the remains of the white empire" in the Far East.

Commenting editorially on the Berlin visit of Russia's Premier—Foreign Commissar Vyacheslaff Molotoff, the newspaper said further Russian-German cooperation inevitably would weaken the British-dominated "old order," and that Japan was driving for the same goal in the Orient.

"The work left for Japan," it asserted, "is to sweep away the remains of the white empire which so long has held sway in our part of the world."

Speculation on the Berlin conference occupied attention of most of the Japanese press, which unanimously declared that British-American efforts to win Russia to their side had failed.

Nationalist Bloc In India Invites Arrest of 1,500

BOMBAY, Nov. 13 (AP)—The Working Committee of the All-India Congress (Nationalist Party) has decided, it was revealed today from Wardha, to order nearly 1,500 members to invite arrest in the party's civil disobedience campaign against British war measures.

It was not disclosed whether Mohandas K. Gandhi, leader of the party, would invite arrest himself, but his participation was not expected.

Mr. Gandhi is understood to have drafted a list of members of the Working Committee, the All-India Congress Committee and members of the Central Provincial Legislatures, who are expected to commit civil disobedience acts this week end or early next week. Three of Mr. Gandhi's followers already have been sentenced to prison for such acts.

Pay Rate Compared In U. S. and Reich

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 13—A comparison of wages paid labor in the United States and in Germany reveals that German workers averaged one-third less than Americans in 1939, according to the report of a survey by the League for Human Rights, Freedom and Democracy made public here yesterday. The survey was made prior to the war and showed that for a work-week 18 hours longer than that in this country the German worker earned an average of 14 cents a hour, or $8 a week, for 56 hours of labor, while the wage here was 65 cents a hour, or $24.44, for an average week or 37.6 hours.

"The survey, based upon statistics published in the Reichsarbeidblatt of May 5, 1939," the report says, "showed that the purchasing power of the German worker in terms of foodstuffs and other necessities of life was extremely low compared to that of the American worker for an equal amount of labor.

"Exorbitant prices and severe rationing made it practically impossible for workers' families in Germany to obtain meat, butter, eggs, fresh fruit, coffee, sugar, oils, fats and various cereals and grains."

Dampness 'Saves' Family From Bomb

By the Associated Press

London, Nov. 13

The members of one London family were so "fed up" with dampness in their private, backyard air raid shelter they decided to sleep in their house last night.

During the night, a German bomb scored a direct hit on their shelter, destroying it.

"Four members of my family have spent every night there for several weeks," a woman explained. "But last night we were just too fed up with the shelter's dampness so we all stayed in the house."

U. S. Firm Plays Role In Indies-Japan Oil Deal

BATAVIA, Netherlands East Indies, Nov. 13 (AP)—An agreement under which Japan obtains an increase of its annual oil imports from the Netherlands East Indies from 494,000 to 1,800,000 tons, with big United States and British companies acting as importing agents, was announced here today.

The agreement was concluded between Dutch Colonial and oil company officials and Tadaharu Mukai, Chairman of the huge Mitsui interests and representative of Japanese oil companies. The Standard Vacuum Oil Company and the Rising Sun Petroleum Company, Japan subsidiary of the British Shell interests, will act as importers for the Japanese.

Officials of the Standard and Shell interests, extensive owners of East Indies oil properties and largest exporters from these islands, were consulted in the long, difficult negotiations which produced the accord.

[The United States and British Governments, according to statements in Commons, also have kept close touch with the negotiations. Japan long has desired to increase its oil imports from the Dutch islands so as to lessen its dependence on United States and British sources of supply. The German occupation of Holland, leaving the Indies in a weakened position, provided an opening for new Japanese demands on Batavia.

In view of the large American and British interest in the East Indies oil fields, this issue threatened to raise new frictions in the Orient, especially between Britain and Japan. The Batavia agreement apparently has postponed any clash of interests.]

Under the agreement the following quantities of petroleum supplies would be made available annually; crude oil, 760,000 tons; other oil products, 546,000 tons.

This would make available to Japan a total of 1,306,000 tons of oil and oil products under new contracts to be signed in Japan for periods ranging from a half-year to a year.

The new contracts would be in addition to the 494,000 tons a year already supplied to Japanese oil importers by Netherlands East Indies companies.

The agreement was reached after extensive negotiations between representatives for Japanese oil importers and the Bataafskhe and Koloniale petroleum companies.

The Japanese oil importers who are to get the oil are the Rising Sun Oil Company and the Japanese Standard Vacuum Oil Company.

[Japan has negotiated with Netherlands East Indies authorities and individual companies for several months in an effort to obtain large increases in its oil supplies from the East Indies fields for its war machine.

The discussions were carried on simultaneously with, but separate from, broad economic negotiations between a Japanese special mission and the Government at Batavia.

British Deny Reports

Several times, the Japanese heard reports an oil agreement had been reached.

These reports were denied by the British, who said they had contracts for all the Netherlands East Indies production of high octane (aviation) gasoline, and later by reliable spokesmen at Batavia.

However, when the Japanese special envoy, Ichizo Kobayshi returned to Tokyo early this month he announced that although no final deal had been made, a certain understanding had been reached whereby Japan hopes to increase its share of Indies Oil.]

Pressure on Hanoi

SHANGHAI, Nov. 13 (AP)—Military and economic concessions from Indo-China, beyond those already obtained by the Japanese in the French Colony, are believed to be the purpose of new Nipponese pressure.

Dispatches from Hanoi indicated that a Japanese mission there is nearing an agreement for purchases of rubber, coal, and foodstuffs.

Japanese officials in Shanghai have indicated that Japan is seeking to establish a naval base in Cam-Ranh Bay on the southeast coast of French Indo-China. A base at this strategic point would be important in establishing the third side of a triangular defense setup which Japan is believed working out to protect its Greater East Asia program from all outsiders.

Japan was described as seeking to establish a deep-sea defense line fom Cam-Ranh Bay to northern Borneo which could be mined and guarded by Japanese warships, isolating the big British naval base at Singapore from Hong Kong, and permitting a blockade of the Netherlands East Indies.

The other two sides of the triangular defense plan already are set up: first, a naval line of defense directed against the United States and running through the Japanese mandated islands, and second, a land and sea defense against Russia including the Kwangtung Army stationed in Manchukuo.

Japan is understood to have established strong seaplane and submarine bases in the mandated islands, but it is said that no heavy fortifications had been built there because of prohibitive expense.

Since the conquest of France by Germany, Japan has gained air and military bases in Indo-China.

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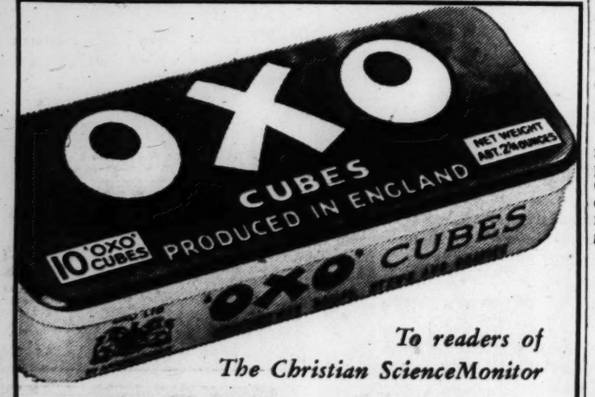

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November 14

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SPEAKERS AT MORNING AND LUNCHEON SESSIONS, *November 15*

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Tickets are available to the public through the New England Council.

* * * * *

As it completes its fifteenth year, it is fitting to recognize the valuable contribution of the New England Council. Founded in 1925, it has functioned effectively as the spokesman for New England business; a clearing house of vital economic information; a medium for cooperative action upon regional problems relating to New England's basic wealth-producing activities.

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United States Army contracts awarded to this area had totaled $152,000,000 by the fifteenth of October, and the Navy had contracted with New England shipyards and factories for material costing $1,002,000,000.

Such contracts call for broad expansion of our industrial activities. This bank, together with other New England financial institutions, is making available its share of banking credit for this vital purpose.

Beginning tomorrow, the Sixteenth New England Conference, held under the auspices of the New England Council, will devote itself to discussions of the progress and accomplishments of the defense program. A list of speakers, including the Governors of the six New England states, the Secretary of the Navy, and qualified representatives of agriculture, labor, business and the public, will join in this all-New England "Town Meeting."

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U. S. Aid Urged to Get Bases in Eire for Canada

OTTAWA, Nov. 13 (AP)—The Conservative leader, R. B. Hanson, suggested yesterday that an effort be made to enlist United States' aid in prevailing upon Ireland to lease air and naval bases to Canada.

Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King, speaking later, urged discretion on all parliamentarians in their references to British-Irish relations and to Japan.

"We are determined to say nothing which will make a bad situation worse," he declared.

The Prime Minister pictured Canada as "fulfilling a manifest destiny" in linking British-American efforts to found "a new world order based on friendship and good will."

Canadian-American defense cooperation was dictated by "common sense—the highest statesmanship," he said.

He revealed that his conversations with President Roosevelt on mutual defense first began in March, 1937, when he visited Washington.

Emphasizing the importance of increased United States aid to Britain in the war against Germany, Mr. King said Germany now had an estimated annual steel production of 42,000,000 tons—about twice what it had before the war—compared with the British Empire's annual output of 18,000,000 tons.

Hanson Outlines Policy

Following up a suggestion by the British Prime Minister Winston Churchill, that Eire open Irish ports as refueling bases for British warships and planes patrolling the Atlantic—a suggestion Prime Minister Eamon de Valera of Eire already has rejected—Mr. Hanson said:

"I do not know if such a proposal as mine would be acceptable, but I do know that Canada should make the attempt. May I make the further suggestion that if, in approaching Mr. de Valera, Canada finds opposition, it should enlist, and I have no doubt would receive, the warm and sympathetic co-operation of the Government of the United States in such an effort."

Mr. Hanson said Canada specifically should seek airports in Southern and Western Eire and naval bases on the west coast.

Mr. de Valera's refusal of bases and his "adoption of an extreme position of neutrality," Mr. Hanson said, "constitutes a serious problem in respect to the success of British arms, and in connection with the winning of the war."

Demands Actual Security

Criticizing the Canadian Government's war effort, Mr. Hanson also introduced a motion in the House of Commons charging the Dominion regime with building a "false sense of security."

Mr. Hanson's motion, seconded by Grote Stirling, British Columbia Conservative, read:

"We respectfully submit to Your Excellency (the Governor-General) that this House regrets the Government has continued to soothe the Canadian people regarding the war effort of the Nation, thereby creating a false sense of security when a clear-cut call to action is desperately needed."

Mr. Hanson also criticized what he called the Government's failure to alleviate the serious plight of Canadian agriculture.

In his attack on the Government's war effort Mr. Hanson said Canada's greatest objective at the moment should be aid in the defense of Britain, with defense of Canada to follow. While there has been no invasion of Britain, he argued the battle of Britain is far from over.

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Churchill Hails Navy Fliers Who Sunk Italian Warships

LONDON, Nov. 13 (AP)—Prime Minister Winston Churchill, all smiles, read the Admiralty communiqué on the successful British attack against the Italian Navy to the cheering House of Commons today and commented that "the result of the action affects decisively the balance of power in the Mediterranean."

Rubbing his hands and beaming, Mr. Churchill said: "I feel it my duty to bring this glorious episode to the immediate notice of the House."

He added, "As a result of a determined and highly successful attack which reflects the greatest honor on the fleet air arm, only three of the Italian battleships now remain effective."

"This result," he said, "while affecting decisively the balance of naval power in the Mediterranean, also carries with it reactions upon the naval situation in every quarter of the globe.

"The spirit of the Royal Navy, shown in this daring attack, is also exemplified in the forlorn and heroic action fought by the captain, officers, and ship's company of His Majesty's ship Jervis Bay in giving battle against overwhelming odds in order to protect the merchant convoy which they were escorting and thus secure the escape of by far the greater part of the convoy."

[Survivors of the Jervis Bay, an armed merchant cruiser, arrived in a Canadian port Nov. 12 to report doing battle with a German pocket battleship which attacked a British convoy Nov. 5 in mid-Atlantic.]

Seignorial Tenure Is Ended in Quebec

MONTREAL (AP) — Seignorial tenure, one of the last vestiges of the feudal system of landholding brought to Quebec by the early French settlers, was officially ended Nov. 11.

Under the system, great land owners known as seigneurs parcelled out acres to tenants and received a yearly tithe.

A commission set up by the Provincial Legislature is handing out about $2,000,000 to indemnify the landlords. The people who hold the land will in turn become its owners, reimbursing the commission through a nominal tax.

One of the 'Seven Wonders'

Drawn for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR from an old print

The Colossus of Rhodes

Italy's Attack on Greece Recalls Victory of Rhodes

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Italy's attack on Greece once more brings war to the historic islands of the Aegean which, under the leadership of the large island of Rhodes, have been embroiled in wars and adventures since they were said to have thrown in their lot with the Greeks in besieging Troy.

It was one of these wars that produced the Colossus of Rhodes—one of the "Seven Wonders of the World"—a sort of Statue of Liberty guarding the entrance to the island's famous harbor. The statue was of the sun god, Apollo Helios, to whom the pagan Rhodians attributed their deliverance from a long siege in 304 B. C.

Rhodes at the time had become a sizeable maritime power with a navy and merchant fleet. It was a strategic point that Antigonos, Ruler of Syria, was anxious to control in order to attack Egypt But Rhodes proved to be as reluctant to fall in with the plans of Antigonos as Britain today is to suit the purposes of the German Führer. The Syrian satrap besieged the island for a year without breaking the islanders' determination to resist.

Finally the Syrian turned appeaser. He raised the siege and made the Rhodians a present of all his giant battering rams, supercatapaults, flame throwers, and the rest of the war devices invented by the experts of the day.

Huge Statue Built

To commemorate the occasion, the Rhodians sold all this equipment, turned over the proceeds to a sculptor named Chares, who planned a whole mountain of bronze in the form of Apollo.

Chares started the statue on pedestals overlooking the harbor. Some say the figure bestrode the harbor like a great Gulliver, and that the Rhodian ships sailed to the wharves between its legs. Unfortunately the representation of the Colossus preserved on Rhodian coins of the day fail to make this point quite clear.

However that may be, Chares worked 12 years on his 125-foot giant and then discovered to his grief that his calculations had gone wrong. He believed he could not pull Apollo into shape and gave up the task. But a successor, named Laches, completed the Colossus.

In its completed form it resembled in some respects the Russian worker in Statue-of-Liberty pose, holding his flare aloft, that surmounted the Soviet building during the first year of New York's World's Fair.

Whether the statue acted as a lighthouse has not been definitely determined. Monumental lighthouses were not unknown at that time, for about the time the Colossus was receiving its final touches, the Egyptian monarch, Ptolemy Philadelphus, was making headway with another of the world's seven wonders in the shape of his white marble lighthouse for Alexandria, standing 600 feet above the sea on the island of Pharos outside the port. Some say a mirror in the middle of Apollo's breast was used to guide mariners.

Toppled by Quake

Although the twentieth century prides itself on turning out mammoth manifestations of architecture and art, the ancients were scarcely behind our moderns in their aspirations. An enormous statue of Jupiter at Tarentum had set the fashion and Chares had built his dreams of the Colossus upon that work.

But man's overweening ambitions receive their setbacks. After Apollo had guided mariners into Rhodes Harbor for about 56 years, he was unceremoniously toppled over by an earthquake in 227 B. C.

The disaster made such an impression on the world at large that contributions for restoration of the Colossus came from all nations. However, whether no engineer could be found to undertake the task, or whether Rhodian ambitions had been diverted to other directions, the work was started and Apollo remained recumbent in the harbor for 900 years.

Thereafter, as the Saracens swept over Asia Minor and Rhodes, the bronze was broken up and sold to a dealer in old metal who was said to have used 980 camels to transport it to his warehouse.

Italy Expects Balkan Accord From Soviet-Reich Parley

Continued from Page 1

of Greece and despite the military setbacks, Italian military men apparently believe they will succeed in due time. But the passage of German troops through Bulgaria in order to bring pressure on Turkey instantly involves Russia. So likewise, any question of the passage of Italian troops through Yugoslavia to an easy route for the invasion of Greece. For both Bulgars and Serbs are Slav and both have frequently invoked the protection of Mother Russia.

Finally it is the usual modern Turkish policy that Russia is not to be offended. Virtually every major treaty signed by the Turks in recent years contains a proviso that nothing therein shall bring Turkey into conflict with Russia.

Therefore Russian permission, now being sought in Berlin, is essential to the German plan. Reports circulating here that Russia will bring military pressure upon the Turks is discounted by those best-informed.

A Stubborn Invasion Route

Russia has preferred to make gains under the cover of neutrality, and anyhow the mountainous backdoor to Turkey is as stubborn a route of invasion as Finland.

Russia's "permission," allowing the Reich to "persuade" Ankara would be sufficient for Berlin which doubtless feels that prodding from the German Army and Air Force would do the rest.

It is understood that the Axis preferred to wait until Britain was expelled from the Mediterranean before attempting a general Balkan-Near Eastern settlement with Russia.

Once Britain is out the Axis would be in a better bargaining position. But military necessity of attacking Egypt from the rear forced a settlement immaturely, and this is the reason for the delicacy of the present crisis.

Put Blame on British

Italian spokesmen are meanwhile congratulating the Yugoslavs on their poise relative to the Greek conflict. At the same time they charge insidious British efforts to stir up the Serbs against Italy. One indicates that a "clearer and surer definition of Rome-Belgrade relations will be forthcoming." Another says that these relations "may have a more accentuated confirmation in this historic moment."

Bulgaria is being actively courted by the Italian press.

It remains to be seen whether this means that the hour is striking for the stubborn Yugoslavs to be faced with demands for treaty revision. The point is the southern section of Yugoslavia called Macedonia, which Bulgarians have claimed since the second Balkan War of 1912.

This is precisely the region where Italian mechanized units might wish to pass from their present stalled positions to the broad easy railroad route for the invasion of Greece.

Treaty revision under Axis pressure might provide the means without any technical invasion of Yugoslavia, but this, it is believed, would not be pressed if another conflict seems likely to result.

Rumanian Talks to Open

Meanwhile the Rumanian Premier, Ion Antonescu, is arriving at Rome tomorrow, and will receive an Italian blessing on the German-Russian disposition of Rumania.

Relative to the Dardanelles, it is reported here that the Axis is sounding Russia on a new agreement for internationalizing the Straits as among Continental Powers. The project would leave Turkey nominally sovereign, give Russia free passage in the Straits, insure Italy's sea route to Rumanian and Russian oil and Turkish coal mines. Germany would have economic and Russia political overlordship over Turkey and the armed power of both Nations would guarantee the arrangement.

There is talk today of eventually giving at least part of Syria to Turkey as reward for an Axis alignment. Iran would be politically left to Russia with oil exploitation taken over by the Axis. Further south Italy would seek a self-assumed role of protector of Islam in Arabian countries.

These issues are all in the crucible. And while the small nations are once again in a state bordering on panic, it is evident that the Axis is gambling heavily on its ability to make a peaceable deal on urgent local issues, outline the larger patterns of spheres of influence, win Russian consent, force Turkey into alignment without war if possible, and get troops to the main objective, Palestine.

Montreal New Site Of Luxemburg Rule

MONTREAL, Nov. 13 (AP)—Pierre Dupong, President of Luxemburg, declared last night a Provincial Government for the Grand Duchy, now taken over by the Reich, has been set up in Montreal with the permission of Canada.

Cabinet members who fled from the little country over-run by German soldiers last May 10 will confer here with the reigning monarch, Grand Duchess Charlotte, Mr. Dupong said.

Mr. Dupong said he would remain in Montreal until next spring.

The Grand Duchess and her husband, Prince Felix, have taken residence here.

U. S. Cameraman Arrested At Nazi Envoy's Request

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, Nov. 13 (AP)—Max Coplan, photographer for Look Magazine of the United States, was detained by police for a short time yesterday when the German Embassy protested his efforts to take pictures of an automobile belonging to Ambassador Edmund von Therman.

Police said the Embassy requested the arrest of Mr. Coplan, but they released him and two Buenos Aires newspapermen who were with him after North American businessmen interceded.

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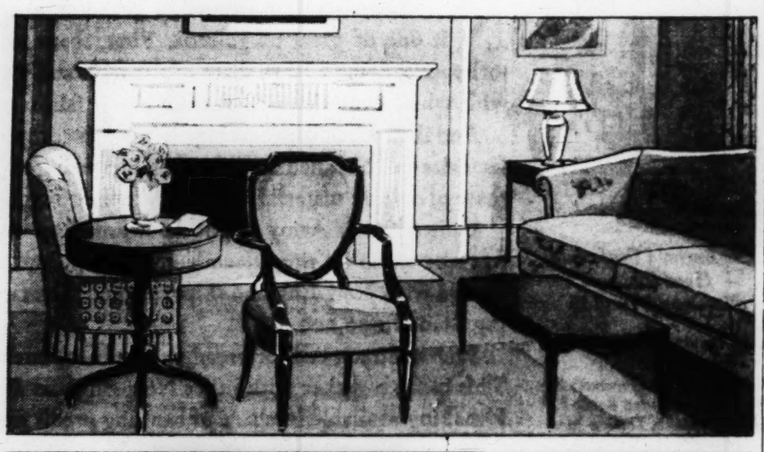

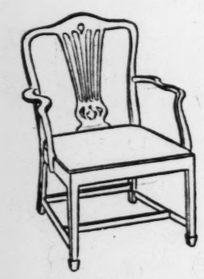

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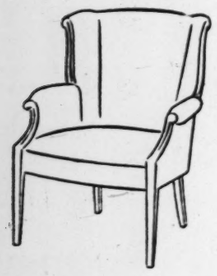

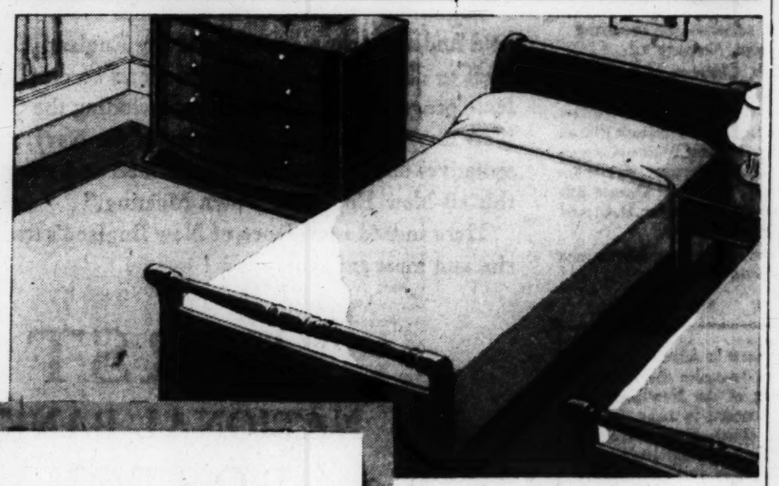

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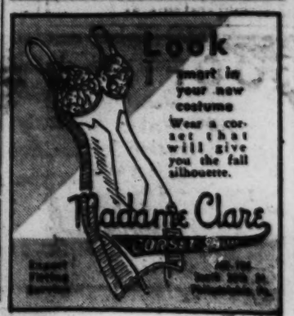

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Nazis Raid Britain Again After R. A. F. Scores Hits

LONDON, Nov. 13 (AP)—Sweeping across the southeast coast in large formations, Axis skyraiders struck at the London area twice before midafternoon today and moved also against towns in Wales and the Midlands.

At least three of the attacking planes, one of them Italian, were reported shot down in air battles.

R. A. F. planes last night bombed oil plants, factories and railway centers, the submarine base at Lorient on the French coast and other German "invasion bases."

The British fliers, covering familiar territory, roared over the oil plants at Gelsenkirchen and Cologne, an Air Ministry's communiqué said; and also struck at the inland port of Duisburg-Ruhrort and railway centers and factories in the Ruhr and the Cologne neighborhood.

German Bases Hit

Docks at Flushing and Dunkirk and several German airdromes were hit, the Ministry said. One British plane was lost.

In London sirens were wailing in the capital today even as rescue workers searched in the debris of buildings, including a crowded theater hit during the series of long raids last night.

The Government today permitted publication of the fact that the Church of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields—the King's Parish church off Trafalgar Square—had been damaged in a recent raid. The Royal College of Surgeons and the Swedish Church at Rotherhithe also were hit.

German warplanes bombed "many districts" of London in bombing attacks that began at dusk and continued at intervals throughout the night, the Government reported today.

The raiders were aided by bright moonlight, a communiqué said, in assaults which centered on the capital and fanned out over a large area of England.

The industrial Midlands and the dock areas of Liverpool along the Mersey River were reported to have shared with London the brunt of attacks officially described as "on a fairly heavy scale."

The raids on London, the Ministries of Air and Home Security indicated, caused some fatalities.

Although only occasional gunfire and bomb blasts were heard in London as the morning progressed, a number of houses were reported demolished in Liverpool.

Rome Attack Urged

LONDON, Nov. 13 (AP) — Demands for the bombing of Rome, raised today in Commons, met this reply from Capt. H. H. Balfour, Under Secretary for Air:

"It would be wrong for the government to give away strategic plans for raiding enemy objectives."

Members of Parliament had urged that the government not be "squeamish" about an attack on Rome.

Artillery Duel

ROME, Nov. 13 (AP) — Italian troops were said to have beaten off Greek attacks on outposts in the Epirus region of Greece near the Albanian frontier.

The High Command said there had been artillery duelling and considerable patrol activity in a sector between Koritsa, Albania, and Florina, Greece.

Greek planes were said to have raided Durazzo, important Albanian port, where several casualities were reported.

"Enemy attempts to approach our advanced positions beyond the (Albanian) frontier in the Epirus sector were completely repelled," a communiqué said.

Italian bombers were said to have attacked Greek troop positions in the Pindus mountains, near crossroads just north of Ioannina (Janina) and around Kalibaki, all in Northwestern Greece.

Greenland Seeks Aid in America

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13 (AP)—Aksel Svane, Governor of Southern Greenland, today began a series of conferences with American officials concerning the economic and political status of Denmark's orphan colony.

The Governor, accompanied by James K. Penfield, American Consul, and George L. West, Vice-Consul, arrived Nov. 12 from Godthaab and, with Henrik de Kauffmann, Danish Minister, paid preliminary calls on State Department officials.

During the next few days Governor Svane will carry forward negotiations started by Eske Brun, Governor of Northern Greenland, in the summer.

Since Greenland, as a result of the war, has been completely cut off from Denmark it has turned to the United States and Canada for imports and exports and many of the questions under discussion revolve around those subjects.

At present, American and Canadian imports of cryolite, a mineral used principally in the manufacture of aluminum, provides Greenland with its major "cash crop." The only known commercial deposit of cryolite in the world is located at Ivigtut in Greenland.

Blackouts Need No Lamps

Wide World

London Saves Historic Lampposts

One thing that London does not need in wartime is street lamps and, as there are many ancient lampposts in and around Westminster Hall that would be sorely missed, they are being removed from the danger of being blasted by Nazi bombs and stored in a place of safety. This photo is passed by the British censor.

Landslides Follow Fresh Earth Shocks in Rumania

BUCHAREST, Nov. 13 (AP)—Recurring earth shocks were reported to have sent landslides down the Bucegi range of the Carpathian Mountains yesterday in the wake of Sunday's quake which forced the German Army in Rumania to abandon temporarily the construction of military bases and turn to relief work.

The new shocks, of minor intensity, were felt in scarred Bucharest even as a last effort was launched to reach scores of apartment dwellers entombed since Sunday in the ruins of the Carlton Block, where 75 fatalities already are known.

Mining engineers were summoned to supervise boring of two long tunnels into the Carlton ruins following explosions and fires which caused the collapse of three shafts already started into the debris.

The nation-wide fatalities were estimated at between 1,000 and 2,000.

American oil men said meanwhile that shipments of badly-needed oil to Germany would be little affected because of only slight damage to brimming reservoirs.

Refineries, although heavily damaged, probably will be in operation again at full capacity within a few weeks, these informants said. Petroleum pipe lines to Giurgui, Danube River port where oil is loaded on barges for Germany, were broken in some places.

A more serious hitch in German plans to draw from Rumanian wheat fields was reported, however, through the partial disruption of farming operations. Much fall planting still is to be done, and tens of thousands of peasants will have to lay down their agricultural implements to aid in reconstruction.

Train service was resumed during the day in the devastated areas except to Galatz, on the Russian frontier.

Refugees in Canada May Aid War Effort

OTTAWA (CP) — Refugees in Canadian camps who are sympathetic to the British cause may help in the war effort, according to plans maturing at internment operations headquarters here.

Friendly internees may be segregated and assigned to work which would contribute directly to the war effort. All this work would be voluntary.

Internees who are liable to work under international law are working in the bush and on roads. The proposal is that those who are not unfriendly to the British cause may be permitted to do more essential work, the Government providing what machinery is necessary.

Trial of Ex-Press Chief Under Way in Vienna

VIENNA (AP)—Events of the regime of Kurt Schuschnigg, last Chancellor of independent Austria, were described Nov. 11 at the opening of the trial of Edward Ludwig, Chief of the Austrian Chancellery's Public Relations Office.

Herr Ludwig is charged with squandering public money to bribe Austrians and foreigners, appropriating money for himself and five accomplices, sending money out of the country in violation of foreign exchange laws and using public furniture for private homes.

Hawaiian Draft Lottery

HONOLULU (AP) — The draft lottery to decide the order of service for men in the Hawaiian Islands registered under the selective service draft began Nov. 12 in Iolani Palace under direction of Gov. J. B. Poindexter. The drawing, similar to that conducted in Washington last month, was expected to require about 20 hours.

Don't Fortify Tangier Zone, British Warn

LONDON, Nov. 13 (AP)—Great Britain is prepared to act to keep the former Tangier International Zone unfortified, despite the recent occupation by Spanish troops, it was announced in the House of Commons today.

Foreign Affairs Undersecretary Mr. Richard Austen Butler told the House that Sir Samuel Hoare, British Ambassador in Madrid, has been instructed to make it clear to Spain that action would be taken to insure that the Zone remains unfortified.

Tangier lies southwest, across the strait, from Britain's rock bastion of Gibraltar.

MADRID, Nov. 13 (AP)—Another step in the program to make Tangier completely Spanish was taken with the announcement today that Spain's consulate there henceforth would be of the same type as consulates in protectorates such as Morocco.

Consulates in protectorates have more authority than those in independent foreign countries.

Extending its domination over Tangier, which stands opposite the British citadel of Gibraltar at the western mouth of the Mediterranean, Spain recently took over the government of the International Zone, disestablishing an international commission.

Cost of Re-election 35¼ Cents in Ohio

AKRON, Ohio (AP)—State Representative Gus Kasch reported to the Board of Elections he spent 35¼ cents to be re-elected.

His report of expenditures listed 6¼ cents for a bus check. The only other item was 29 cents for a pound of candy.

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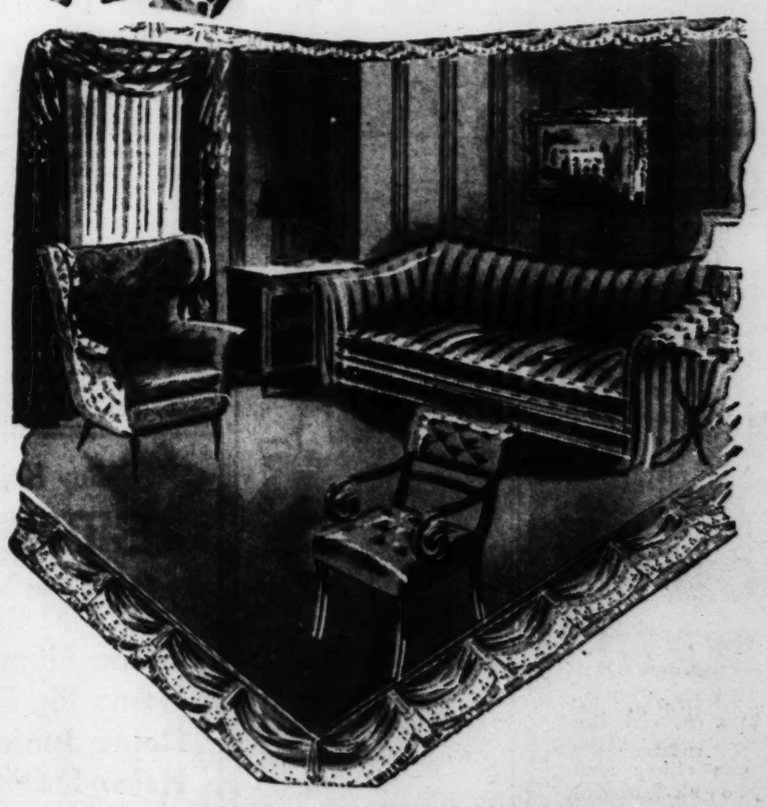

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Firm Action on Saboteurs Promised by Government

Continued from Page 1

America attractive opportunities for prosperous trade.

Espionage in Factories

Such activities are, however, broader than propaganda of this character. They include an industrial espionage system whose object is to obtain detailed knowledge about American factories and personnel. Agents are often placed in the plants to keep such information constantly up to date and to be ready to further sabotage when so instructed. Increasingly forceful efforts are made to organize foreign-born residents to promote the propaganda and further the interests of the belligerent nations which the United States Government, in its aid to Great Britain, is frankly opposing.

Martin Dies (D), Representative from Texas, let it be known today that unless the Department of State interposes with persuasive reasons, his Committee intends to deal openly with the activities of German consular representatives in the United States and will begin public hearings to that end on Nov. 22.

To carry forward such an investigation with greater speed and effectiveness Representative Dies said he would ask Congress to appropriate $5,000,000. This sum, he explained, would permit his Committee to broaden the scope of its inquiries and to "stop this menace to national defense." He declared that his Committee had knowledge of 10 acts of sabotage in connection with recent exposions in plants working on national defense orders.

Warning by Thomas

J. Parnell Thomas (R), Representative from New Jersey, said that the three explosions in Pennsylvania and New Jersey yesterday "can hardly be placed in the category of coincidence" and warned that other disasters might be expected "until the Federal Government gets hard-boiled."

Although it sent investigators to all three of the power plants at which the explosions occurred yesterday to obtain a "factual report," the F. B. I. stated that only one of them had Government orders. This was the Trojan Powder Company at Allentown, Pa., where the Army and Navy have contracts for explosives totaling $202,150.

Federal officials are also checking the discovery of emery dust in machinery at the Todd Shipbuilding plant at Seattle and the collapse of a crane at the San Francisco shipyards of the Western Pipe and Steel Company.

G-Men Investigate Blasts

By the Associated Press

A series of blasts in explosive plants—one of which was engaged in defense manufacture—drew the attention of investigators today in an attempt to determine whether they were connected with possible sabotage efforts.

A three-way inquiry was begun into the explosion in which eight were killed and 26 injured at the plant of the United Railway Signal Company plant, Woodbridge, N. J., yesterday. Although there apparently were no indications of sabotage, authorities had not altogether ruled out this possibility. The company makes railroad signal torpedoes and other safety devices.

Three were killed in the plant of the Trojan Powder Company, Allentown, Pa., which had Army and Navy contracts for explosives.

Another three were killed in the Burton Powder Works of the American Cyanamid Corporation at Edinburg, Pa., in an explosion of 1,000 pounds of dynamite.

FBI men were conducting investigations at each plant.

On the heels of the powder plant explosions came reports of other blasts and violent incidents, at least one occurring under mysterious circumstances.

A 10,000-gallon storage tank exploded at the Canton Refining Company, Canton, Ohio. About 1,000 gallons of fuel oil burned fiercely and threatened four other tanks for a time.

Oil Well Blast

In Oklahoma, an explosion damaged units of the Phillips Forrester No. 1 oil well under circumstances which the plant foreman said were mysterious. No one was working at the time.

Two men were killed and two others injured when a shipbuilding crane at San Francisco's Western Pipe and Steel Company capsized. The incident was reported to the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Fire believed of incendiary origin broke out in a locker room of the Todd Dry Docks in Seattle shortly after plant officials had begun an investigation of a series of incidents in which machinery had been damaged with emery dust at the dockyard. The fire caused little damage.

Commenting on the chain of explosives plant blasts, Representative Martin Dies (D) of Texas, Chairman of the House Committee Investigating Un-American Activities, declared he was dispatching investigators to "every scene of trouble." He said "the acts of sabotage in the past 24 hours are only a beginning," and added that he would ask congressional appropriation to conduct a nationwide "close-in" on all subversive elements.

Michigan Oil Output Shows Steady Gain

State is oil-conscious as wells are sunk in all counties but Leelanau; two principal areas.

By Carroll A. Lake
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich.—Michigan made the autos but it had to look to other States for fuel to run them. Now Michigan is becoming a self-contained motorcar empire.

Oil in Michigan? Would 125,481,466 barrels since 1925 fom 26 counties answer the question?

Gaunt bare derricks, the flare of burning gas, the throb of oil pumps are merely the outward symbols of a once pastoral countryside which has gone industrial. In short, Michigan has become oil conscious.

The State has escaped the chaotic boom which characterized parts of California and Oklahoma. This is due partly to the curtailment on wells, one to ten acres. Instead of every property owner mortgaging everything he has to raise the $6,000 or $8,000 necessary to drill a well of his own, all bordering property owners share in the one well—without cost to themselves. The owner of the well gets seven of each eight barrels pumped, the owners of the surrounding land in the ten acres divide the eighth barrel. No one is making a vast fortune from the liquid gold. Neither is there wholesale mortgaging of property for wild get-rich-quick speculation.

Output Steady

But oil production in Michigan is becoming a well-established industry. The output has not been staggering, but it has been steady. In 1929 there were only three fields—Mt. Pleasant, Saginaw and Muskegon. In August, 1940, there were 56 fields in 26 counties. And test wells have been sunk in all but one county—Leelanau, and perhaps even there by now. Daily new permits for oil and natural gas exploration flow out of Lansing—876 so far this year to Oct. 1—and new wells are being drilled or are starting production.

Michigan, being an industrial State, was hit hard by the depression years. Michigan, still being industrial, is turning to oil as naturally as it did to mass production and automobiles. Oil is not piped great distances as in Texas and Oklahoma. The refineries came to the oil. In nearly every oil area there are fairly large refineries, like those in Muskegon and Grand Rapids.

Today there are two vast areas of operating wells. A map of the Lower Peninsula suggests a huge mitten with the thumb formed by Saginaw Bay. The base of the mitten rests on Indiana and Ohio. The Basin, the richest and most extensive of the fields, is in the "palm" of this "mitten." The Basin extends west and southward from Saginaw Bay. Then there are the Southwestern fields extending southeast across the lower left side of the mitten, from above Muskegon on Lake Michigan, past Grand Rapids, to the "wrist" on the Indiana and Ohio borders.

Traces Found for Years

Traces of oil had been found in Michigan for many years though the oil industry came into existence in the State entirely by chance, according to C. Harold Riggs, petroleum engineer for the Michigan Department of Conservation. This delay was undoubtedly due, he thought, to finding so little evidence of oil on the surface. The reason? Glacial drift, he believes, which covered Michigan to varying depths, zero to 1,000 feet.

"The Dow Chemical Company of Midland found traces of oil while drilling salt wells," Mr. Riggs explained. "After a hundred of these brine wells were drilled, all with evidences of oil, the Pure Oil Company became interested. On the basis of this information, the Pure Oil Company drilled test wells for oil in Midland County. That was in 1925. Today the Midland fields are the center of the Basin area, the richest in the State.

"But this was not the first oil found in Michigan. The oldest well was at Port Huron, in St. Clair County. Little oil was produced there and what was found was of poor quality, the kind used mostly for grease. So little progress was made until the Midland discoveries. Just as Port Huron had the first well, the latest field now being explored is in Huron County, two counties to the north of St. Clair.

"The only county in which no trace of oil has been found is Berrien, the southwest corner of the State. And the only county in which I believe no well has been drilled is in Leelanau, in the northwest corner.

"So now we have the two major fields, the Dundee or Basin, and the Traverse or Southwestern fields. The Dundee or Detroit River formation is older than the oil formations in California, though the California wells are deeper. The Basin wells run from 2,700 to 3,900 feet deep. The formations are not comparable to California. They are more similar to those in Illinois and Pennsylvania, and some of those in Oklahoma and Kansas.

"There is nothing from the Dundee formation in the Southwestern fields. These areas belong to the Traverse formation, which is shallower than the Dundee. The wells vary from 1,800 feet at Grand Rapids to 600 feet at the Indiana border.

"Most of the fields are from 200 to 5,000 acres. The Traverse fields are smaller than in the Basin, though the Grand Rapids field is the largest in this area—5,800 acres.

New Saginaw Field

"The new Saginaw field is of the Berea formation, which lies above the Traverse. The Ohio and West Virginia fields belong to the Berea formation.

"Now the three largest producing fields are Reading, in Clare County, with 333,000 barrels in August, with the Walker field at Grand Rapids next with 276,000 barrels. Porter, in Midland County, is third. The Porter field is one of the best as well as one of the oldest, holding a very steady production level."

"Isn't natural gas usually found with oil?" Mr. Riggs was asked.

"Most producing wells," he replied, "have an accompaniment of natural gas."

"Sometimes enough for an entire city like Muskegon and Grand Rapids?"

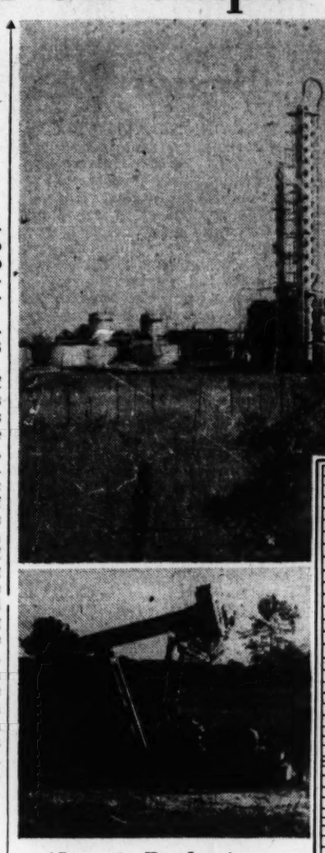
"Yes."

"Most wells seem to have a burning flare of natural gas nearby. Why is this?"

Preventive Firing

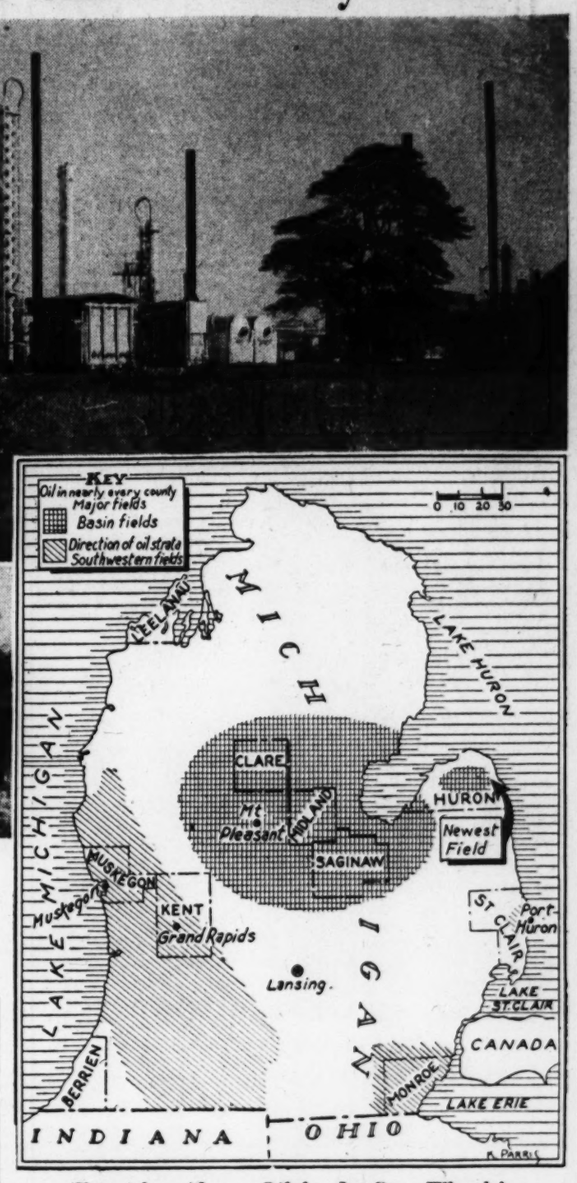
"Where gas is found in large quantities it is piped out and sold," Mr. Riggs explained. "When in very small amounts it is allowed to seep away into the air. When in medium quantities it is either piped into nearby houses for heating and cooking or, if more than enough for the neighbors, the oulet is fired. The gas is allowed to burn continually, otherwise it might pocket and explode. Expensive waste? Yes, but just before a storm or when the air is light the gas, being heavier, holds close to the ground, then there is the danger of an explosion. In one field the gas held close to the ground this way and exploded, with ten fatalities. In another field, in a woods, the gas pocketed and exploded and three were killed. Now we do not take any chances."

So Michigan's farmyard pumps throb, chugging a merry song to depression blues. The rising crescendo is sweeping more men into new jobs, lining pockets once more with "folding money" and bringing the industrial world to the country.



Steps in Production

Top: Old Dutch Oil Refinery at Muskegon, in the Southwestern field. Bottom: Oil pump in Walker Field at Grand Rapids, also Southwestern, is typical of those scattered throughout the State.



'Furnishes Always Oil for Its Own Wheels'

Shaded areas on the map indicate approximately major areas of Michigan's two principal oil fields: the Basin, in the central part of the State, and the Southwestern. Huron, the newest field, is just east of the Basin. Oil is by no means limited to the shaded areas, however, having been found in all counties but Berrien.

Air Defense Vital to Convoys; British Navy Faces Big Task

Continued from Page 1

horizon was usually sufficient to send the submarine scurrying away. This change in procedure is entirely due to the development of the magnetic firing device for the torpedo.

In the World War the submarine had practically no means of attacking a destroyer, because the latter's small draft made it necessary for torpedoes to be set to run so close to the surface that, except in a smooth sea, they would break surface and run erratically. A torpedo advertising itself in this manner was an open invitation for the destroyer to charge down its wake to ram the submarine or shower it with depth bombs.

The advent of the magnetic firing device has entirely changed this state of affairs, and incidentally is responsible for the havoc torpedoes have wrought in this war, because they now explode directly under a ship instead of against its side where part of the force of the explosion would be dissipated in disturbing only water.

A submarine now can set its torpedo to run deep enough to prevent broaching, and yet be assured that when it runs under a destroyer, the magnetic device will cause it to detonate, and no aftermath of depth bombs will result.

Planes for Defense

Earlier in the war, airplanes were responsible for the detection of many submarines in waters adjacent to Great Britain, and it is probable that this jeopardy, together with the greater number of submarines now available for use, is responsible for the U-boat having abandoned the more advantageous trade route focal areas near Great Britain for the less fruitful but safer waters farther at sea, leaving operations in British waters to German bombing planes.

The airplane is the submarine's most dreaded foe because it not only can attack with bombs, but in many instances it can spot a submarine that is submerged at considerable depth. When a plane is sighted, the submarine dives and remains submerged until it feels sure the plane has departed.

Plane Escorts Needed

So it would appear that arrangements should be made to provide convoys with airplane escorts which will afford protection against submarines and enemy airplanes, and also be a means for early detection of surface raiders.

Convoys to and from North America seem to be suffering the most from Nazi atacks. It is only some 1,800 miles from Newfoundland to Land's End, and modern flying boats at both ends of this route should have no difficulty in conducting patrols over this area.

What can be done is indicated by the fact that the United States Navy planes are flying daily from Southern New England to Nova Scotia and back between morning and mid-afternoon. Planes can fly from San Diego to Panama or Pearl Harbor without stopping.

Several Trips A Day

With performance of this kind there is no reason why the 1,800 miles between Newfoundland and Britain cannot be covered several times a day. If the weather is good, the planes can see the submarines, for the most part. If the weather is too bad for flying, submarines are likewise concerned with looking after their own welfare.

Ships using the route along the West African coast, and coming from South America, can, with some loss of time, join the patrolled route in mid-Atlantic.

A convoy should be accompanied by some type of plane carrier. Suitable merchant vessels equipped with catapults, and fitted to carry limited numbers of seaplanes similar to the VO and OS types used in the United States Navy, can be utilized for this purpose.

With its route patrolled by planes that range far ahead and on either flank, a convoy will certainly be afforded greater security than it now has. And the plane may be the answer to Britain's present convoy problem.

The opinions contained in the above article are those of the writer and are not to be construed as reflecting the views of the Navy Department or of the naval service at large.

U-Boats Pooled

ROME, Nov. 13 (AP)—Virginio Gayda, Editor of the authoritative Fascist newspaper Il Giornale d'Italia, said today that Germany and Italy had decided to pool their submarine forces for a concentrated attack on British shipping in the North Atlantic.

Signor Gayda, who frequently speaks for Premier Mussolini, noted that the submarine forces of the Axis Powers have hitherto operated in different zones of action, the Italians occupying themselves generally with the Central Atlantic.

Now, he said, they would be grouped together to attack the lanes over which the heaviest British shipping moves.

Heroic British Ship Saves Most of Convoy

Continued from Page 1

for the raider until she was sunk by the latter's power.

Capt. E. S. F. Fegen of the Jervis Bay remained in command even though the fore part of the bridge was blown from under him. He went down with the blazing ship.

A British Admiralty communiqué credited the saving of three-fourths of the convoy, which the Germans had previously reported completely destroyed, largely to the "very gallant action" of the Jervis Bay.

It said that despite "greatly inferior armament" the Jervis Bay "continued to engage the enemy after she had been severely hit and was burning furiously," and exploded after a two-hour fight.

24 Ships Saved

Twenty-four ships in the convoy were reported to have reached ports, five others were reported safe, the Admiralty added, "it is possible that some of the ships still missing may be safe."

Among the vessels reported already in port were the liner Rangitiki and the freighter Cornish City, whose distress calls were heard in the United States the night of the attack as the convoy was steaming from Canada to England.

"It was a sunny evening when we picked up the (German) ship on the port side at 4:50 o'clock," said one of the Jervis Bay officer survivors.

"She was a long way off. I don't know which of us saw the other first. She opened fire first, though.

"She closed to get into range, and we closed, too, leaving the convoy. We got between the enemy ship and the convoy and dropped smoke floats to screen the merchant ships from the raider."

Captain Olander of the rescue freighter said the fight that followed was "glorious," and added in halting English: "I'll never forget it."

He fled, with the rest of the merchantmen, but turned back after dark to search the calmed seas for survivors of the escort ship.

Captain Olander said he thought he saw five merchant ships in the convoy struck by shells fired by the raider.

Tales of Heroism

The survivors brought back tales of heroism which ranged from their captain's persistence at his post though severely wounded to an account of a seaman who, when the Jervis Bay's flag was shot away, climbed the rigging amid shellbursts and fastened a new ensign which still waved through smoke clouds as the ship took her last plunge.

"I think every body aboard was proud as our ship turned to meet the enemy," the officer related. "Our Captain knew just what we were going to get, but it didn't matter."

Early hits set the Jervis Bay afire. A gaping hole was torn beneath her waterline, and she listed badly long before sinking.

She was burning fast and settling rapidly when the order "abandon ship" was given nearly two hours after the battle began, the officer said. He declared the Germans then began to shower the wreck and the escaping crew with Shrapnel.

Survivors said that while they rowed their lifeboats away the raiders took after units of the scattered convoy.

"She fired on the other ships until well into the night," the officer said, "throwing star shells for illumination."

[In London the Admiralty announced that the 65 members of the crew of the auxiliary cruiser Jervis Bay landed yesterday at an eastern Canadian port probably are all that survived the destruction of their ship by a German raider.]

Outmatched

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The British armed cruiser Jervis Bay was hopelessly outmatched if, as reported, it engaged single-handed one of Germany's pocket battleships.

Armed cruisers of the Jervis Bay type, used chiefly to escort merchant convoys once they have reached a point considered out of range of submarines, are converted from merchant liners. They are usually equipped with eight six-inch guns, four on each broadside, several anti-aircraft guns, and Lewis guns. They have fire control, but are unprotected by side or deck armor. Often their holds are filled with lumber to give them buoyancy if hit.

Manned by officers and men of the regular British Navy, they generally have a relatively slow speed.

Germany's pocket battleships—the Lützow, formerly the Deutschland, the Admiral von Scheer, and the scuttled Admiral Graf Spee—mount six 11-inch guns, eight 5.9-inch guns, six 4.1 anti-aircraft guns, eight three-pounders, 10 machine guns, and eight torpedo tubes. They are protected with deck and side armor plate, and have armor bulges along the waterline. Their speed is 26 knots.

Revised Claim

LONDON, Nov. 13 (AP)—Ships of a convoy attacked from the air Nov. 11 in the North Sea shot down a total of five planes and damaged two others, the Admiralty reported today.

The Admiralty's report thus added two to the toll already claimed. It said they fell victim to anti-aircraft guns of the escort vessel Vimiera.

Bremen Resunk?

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 13 (AP)—Unconfirmed private reports, one received by the Danish-Norwegian newspaper Bien, said yesterday the Bremen, Germany's great merchant ship, had been sunk several weeks ago off the Danish Coast.

A Danish family received a letter from relatives in Denmark saying the 49,864-ton Bremen was sunk in the Kattegat four miles north of Sjaelland, one of Denmark's larger islands on which Copenhagen is situated.

The letter said the Bremen had been lying there several weeks and that Danes along the coast thought it had been struck by a British torpedo. It added that many German troops on the ship had been drowned.

The writer said the Bremen's superstructure was above water, and that excursion trips to the ship were available for the equivalent of 25 cents, United States money.

Nazis Blamed

SYDNEY, Australia, Nov. 13 (AP)—Five mines swept up in an area where the United States freighter City of Rayville and a British vessel were sunk by mines proved to be of German origin, it was announced officially today. Authorities said they thought the mines were laid by an armed German merchantman.

New Bombing

NEW YORK, Nov. 13 (AP)—Mackay Radio reported intercepting a British wireless message early today saying the British steamship Empire Wind had been bombed at a point approximately 375 miles west of Foynes, Ireland.

This was the second English ship attacked by warplanes in that vicinity within the last 48 hours. Early on Nov. 11 the freighter Balmore sent a distress signal saying she was sinking, her lifeboats smashed and swamped, with 17 men aboard, after being struck by German bombs.

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New Disney Film Pioneers RCA's Novel Sound Effect

News in Radio

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Stand between two radio sets tuned to the same program sometime and the spacious feeling of the tone—the "binaural" effect, to give it it's right name"—that the ears will hear is in effect the same device which the RCA Laboratories are using in their "Fantasound" arrangement which is receiving its world premiere this week in the Walt Disney film, "Fantasia."

Mr. Disney's new film is trailblazing in that he has made it a laboratory for the sound engineers. So effective is their "Fantasound," RCA engineers claim, that the illusion of sound moving with the action on the screen is created.

By means of an ingenious arrangement of strategically located loudspeakers in the theater, the sound and music can be made to come from anywhere or nowhere as fits the mood, scene and characters on the screen. Music is made "life-size." Bells in the church belfry are made to ring from on high in the theater, while macabre music filters in as if from the depths. No longer does a lone loudspeaker behind the screen serve as the mouth of the film. Loudspeakers flood the theater.

Learned by Research

Research, through lessons learned in radio, made this dimensional sound possible. But it remained for a combination of the imagination and artistic genius of Disney and Leopold Stokowski to give music this new freedom and wealth of tone as entertainment from a film.

Embellished and illustrated by the Disneyan master touch, the RCA research experts, who developed "Fantasound," agree that even if the $2,200,000 film was not named "Fantasia," the new word "Fantasound" would be ideal to describe their achievement. Sound is made uncannily realistic, they claim. The effect is fantastic and even phantom-like.

A bumble bee on the screen can be made to sound as if buzzing all around the theater. No more will the bee buzz out of screenland's cartoons. It always disturbed Mr. Disney when the bee vanished. He wanted it to be flying around in the background to lend atmosphere and life. The RCA engineers were called into consultation with the Disney staff. A manually controlled sound system was developed, by means of which the bee in the picture could be made to stay as long as he was needed. The illusion is created that Disney's bee is actually flying around the auditorium.

First in Durbin Picture

A part of the new system, described as "multiple channel recording," was first used by RCA engineers in the 1937 production of the picture "One Hundred Men and a Girl," in which Mr. Stokowski was featured. Early in 1938, Mr. Disney, with the co-operation of Mr. Stokowski, decided to do a similar job in the pictorial interpretation of Dukas's "The Sorcerer's Apprentice." He asked RCA to handle the recording work.

After the production had been completed, it proved so interesting that it was decided to increase the film from a 10-minute short to a full-length feature, including several other musical compositions. The result is "Fantasia."

The original proposal in the production of "Fantasia" called for seven sound and nine control tracks. RCA's engineers, in collaboration with the Disney group, finally simplified the system to the point where only four tracks are necessary, three for sound and one for control. Actually, there are four control tracks, but through the employment of different frequencies for each, it is possible to combine them into one. In reproduction, they are separated by filters. Incidentally, the arrangement also worked out to give greater volume range and more freedom from sound distortion.

Disney Got Busy

Mr. Stokowski conducts. Deems Taylor, narrator of the production, aided in selecting the music, and when that job was done, Mr. Disney dispatched a corps of technicians and studio musicians to Philadelphia's Academy of Music, where the Philadelphia Orchestra was recorded through the assistance of RCA engineers. More than 420,000 feet of music were recorded and from that 18,000 were selected for the picture. And to reproduce it, for every group of loudspeakers in the theater, there must be a separate source of sound synchronized with the picture.

For example, when Mickey Mouse appears on the right, the control mechanism switches on the loudspeaker directly behind him and veers the sound to another loudspeaker when he moves. To add to the master touch, Mr. Disney brings up the music of Beethoven, Tchaikovsky, Bach, and Moussorgsky to "speak" in this first of animated concerts. It has all been done with such success that the RCA engineers report that music and sound effects are taken out of their customary accessory or incidental roles in the theater and elevated as important tools in the hands of the dramatist.

"Fantasound" is not to be restricted to Broadway, since twelve reproduction machines have been constructed by RCA for the road performances of "Fantasia" in the Nation's 76 largest cities.

To Sponsor Liner

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—Miss Eugenia Merrill, of Washington, D. C., godchild of Admiral Emory S. Land, Chairman of the Maritime Commission, will sponsor the launching of the President Garfield at Newport News, Va., Nov. 20, American President Lines announced. The liner is the fourth in a series of seven ordered for the company's around-the-world service.

Labor Peace Held Near If Lewis Quits

NEW ORLEANS, La., Nov. 13 (AP)—Labor's peace prospects appear "better today than ever," a high official of the American Federation of Labor said but warned there could be no final settlement until John L. Lewis quits as head of the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

George Meaney, A. F. of L. secretary-treasurer, said in an interview that Mr. Lewis was "seeking political domination" and "may even have ambitions for the White House."

Mr. Meaney, explaining an internal fight in the C. I. O. would not necessarily mean a gain for the A. F. of L., said "If they couldn't get along among themselves, how could we expect them to get along with us?"

What he considered a move toward labor peace, he said, was "the fact that some C. I. O. unions have thanked Mr. Lewis for his services and now want him to step down as he said he would if Wendell Willkie were not elected President."

Mr. Meaney asserted that he considered peace prospects among America's workers "better than ever before" because of this attitude toward Mr. Lewis within the C. I. O. ranks and labor's general co-operation in the national defense program.

"The A. F. of L. for years has been ready to make peace," he added.

Mr. Meaney, who arrived last night in advance of the Federation's convention opening here Monday, declined to disclose his organization's plans but said it would keenly watch developments in the C. I. O.'s convention at the same time in Atlantic City, N. J.

"The A. F. of L. is prepared to make sacrifices to hasten the defense program," he said, "but at the same time we will fight to retain the gains we have obtained.

"Labor has been working wholeheartedly with the government and industry is, too, a fact of which I believe the public is not generally aware."

Various A. F. of L. trades departments have been meeting this week and President William Green will address the building and construction group Friday.

Flowery Talk On Flora Bars Diplomatic Slips

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRISBANE, Queensland—Diplomats have sometimes discovered that untimely bursts of candor have fired charges of political dynamite lurking unknown in the delicate machinery of the State Department.

But Clarence E. Gauss, first United States Minister to Australia, is taking on chances on that score.

On his first visit to Queensland recently, he was greeted by an alert corps of pressmen loaded with a barrage of questions on the international situation that was calculated to unloose the Minister's eloquence on every topic from Washington's attitude on Japan to the American election.

Mr. Gauss was eloquent enough, but, alas, not on the subject of politics, international or otherwise. What he really wanted discourse upon—fluently, even rapturously—was the floral beauty of Brisbane.

"Do you consider, Mr. Gauss, that President Roosevelt is prepared to adopt a stronger policy against the dictators?"

"Ah, your flowering trees—poinsettias and—"

"Mr. Gauss, would you say that America is in a position to curb Japan's aggressive policy?"

"—and, what are those others, jacarandas? They are most beautiful."

"But, Mr. Gauss, will not the tripartite agreement. . . ."

"—and the wattles! . ."

The newspapermen gave up the struggle and retreated in confusion.

Ford to Offer Naval Training

DETROIT, Nov. 13 (AP)—Henry Ford said last night that a 60 to 90-day course would be offered young men who will train as Navy apprentices in the apprentice school at his River Rouge plant.

"We will train young men for any job in the Navy yards the Navy Department wants them to do," the motor manufacturer said.

Mr. Ford said the offer to use his apprentice school as a Navy training center, accepted yesterday by Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox, had been made to a high-ranking Naval officer who visited the automobile plant in suburban Dearborn a month ago.

Preliminary plans, he declared, call for a small number of students to be trained each month with enrollment increased until several hundred young men are in training.

Mr. Ford also said he had offered the Navy Department wharfage space for a training ship which presumably would be used to house students.

Oath Not Necessary

OTTAWA (CP)—Foreigners enlisting in the Royal Canadian Navy need not take the oath of allegiance if ,under the laws of their own countries, taking the oath would deprive them of citizenship.

An order-in-council to this effect, tabled in the House of Commons, brought Navy practice in this connection in line with that established earlier in the war for the Army and the Air Force. The order was dated July 30.

Wisconsin Researchist Wins Award for Electron Study

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAMDEN, N. J., Nov. 13—Dr. Thomas F. Anderson, known in the world of research for his studies of biology, surface chemistry and spectroscopy, is to be the first holder of the RCA Electron Microscope Fellowship.

Dr. Anderson will devote a year to research with the electron microscope recently developed in the RCA research laboratories, in collaboration with the RCA Fellowship Committee, by whom he was appointed.

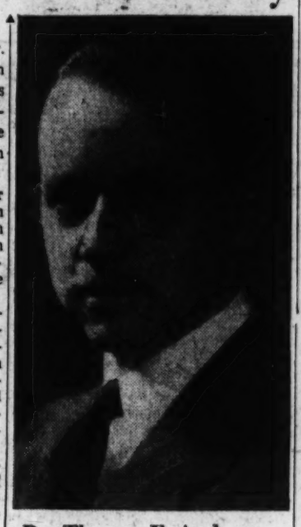
Dr. Anderson, a native of Manitowoc, Wisconsin, took his Bachelor of Science degree at the California Institute of Technology in 1932. Following a year of graduate work in Munich, he returned to the United States and the California Institute, where he received his Ph. D. in 1936.

Since then he has done scientific research at the University of Chicago (1936-37) and the University of Wisconsin, where he was Investigator in Botany for two years previous to his appointment as instructor in physical Chemistry. He has published a total of 13 technical papers on a wide variety of subjects.

With the new electron microscope it is possible to obtain useful magnification of objects up to 100,000 diameters. With optical microscopes the useful magnification of objects is limited to 1,500 diameters with ordinary light, and to 2,500 diameters with ultraviolet light.

Further, many objects are so much smaller than the wavelength of light that they cannot be seen with light. However, since the wavelength of electrons traveling at high velocity is only a minute fraction of the wavelength of light, it is possible with the RCA electron microscope to render visible minute objects otherwise invisible.

In the RCA electron microscope, magnetic fields are used to bend an electron beam in the same way that a glass lens bends a light beam. The electrons, emitted from a cathode, are converged by a magnetic "lens" coil, which corresponds to the condenser lens in an optical microscope, in such a way that the electron beam passes through the specimen under observation. The electron rays are focused by another series of lens coils to form a highly magnified image. This image is made visible by causing it to strike a fluorescent screen that gives off ordinary light.



Dr. Thomas F. Anderson

Middle Western researchist, known for his studies in biology, surface chemistry and spectroscopy, who has been named by a committee of natural scientists to receive the RCA Electron Microscope Fellowship.

Canadian Petroleum

OTTAWA — Crude petroleum production in Canada during the first seven months of 1940 amounted to 4,558,162 barrels in comparison with 4,270,407 barrels in the corresponding period last year.

Queen Elizabeth Sails for Troopship Duty

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 13—Camouflaged with a mantle of gray paint, the 85,000-ton luxury liner Queen Elizabeth of the Cunard-White Star Line, world's largest passenger vessel, was at sea today en route to an unannounced destination.

The Queen Elizabeth, which ended eight months of idleness in this port, is believed to be bound for Australia and New Zealand to serve as a troopship.

The vessel may first go to Halifax, Nova Scotia, or Trinidad for repairs, gun mounting and installation of antimine devices, it was said.

Luxurious staterooms, drawing rooms, and other compartments have been ripped out to make space available for 15,000 troops, it was added. She left with a crew of 465 men, who previously had seen service with Britain's auxiliary fleet.

Capt. J. C. Townley was in command of the vessel as she steamed from the harbor with a red duster of the British Merchant Marine flying from her main gaff. A small crowd saw her leave. Policemen kept newspaper reporters, photographers, and the public outside the "restricted zone" signs 30 feet from the pier.

The Queen Mary, sister ship of the Queen Elizabeth, steamed from New York on March 21 within 12 hours after the Mauretania. The Queen Mary went to Australia, whence she carried soldiers to Egypt and Near East bases. She is still employed as a troopship.

The Normandie, of the French Line, is the only on of the large trans-Atlantic steamships now remaining in New York. She arrived here on Aug. 28, 1939.

1,745 Airplanes Sent to Britain By Factories in Los Angeles Area

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 13 (AP)—Los Angeles County airplane factories have sent 1,745 military planes, including 945 bombers, to England and 100 bombers to Australia, a survey shows.

Hundreds more are in production, along with work on multi-million dollar defense orders for this country.

Lockheed Aircraft Corp. has delivered 589 Hudson bombers to Great Britain and 100 others to Australia. The plant is still turning out these long range bombers for England but the rate of production and total orders on hand are secret.

Britain also is reported to have orders for the new super-speed Lockheed P-38 interceptor plane.

Douglas Aircraft Company has sent 286 twin-engined DB7A bombers to England. It also has delivered to England 70 other such craft of an original French order of 100.

Douglas has "a large number" of bombers at the factory for delivery as soon as minor adjustments are made. Two hundred seventy-five more are to be delivered from the Boeing factory at Seattle, where they were built under sub-contract with Douglas.

Eight hundred training planes have been delivered from the North American Aviation Company plant, which is still turning out four a day for delivery to British training centers in Canada.

At the Vultee factory there are under construction 144 pursuit ships originally ordered by Sweden and then taken over by England after the Norwegian invasion. First deliveries will be made next month on 24 patrol bombers ordered by Norway and taken over by England.

Canada Extends Ban

OTTAWA (CP) — Regulations relating to trading with the enemy now apply to French territory in Europe, to Andorra, Monaco, the French Zone of Morocco, Corsica, Algeria, and Tunisia.

Extension of the regulations to these countries was made in an order-in-council dated July 31 and tabled in the House of Commons.

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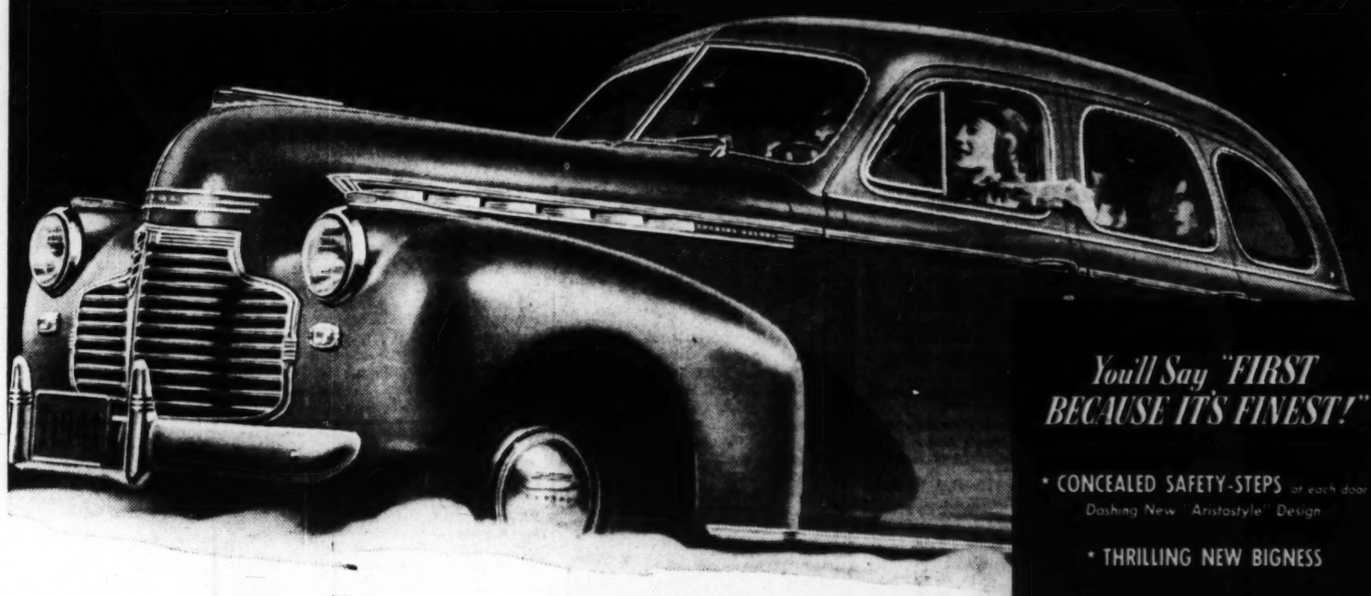

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Films in Prospect for Boston Screens—Music and Stage News

'Escape,' 'Christmas in July,' And 'Mark of Zorro' Coming

Charlie Chaplin's film, "The Great Dictator," concludes its engagement tonight at the State and Orpheum, and will be followed Thursday by a double bill which includes "Escape" and "Hullabaloo."

Norma Shearer and Robert Taylor head the cast in "Escape," which derives from a novel by Ethel Vance. Conrad Veidt, Nazimova, Felix Bressart, Albert Basserman, Philip Dorn, and Bonita Granville are among those in the cast. Miss Shearer has the role of the Countess Ruby von Treck. Mr. Taylor is the young American artist who seeks to rescue his mother from execution in a concentration camp, and Nazimova, returning to the screen after a long absence, has the part of his mother.

"Hullabaloo," the companion feature, is a behind-the-scenes story of radio, with Frank Morgan appearing as himself and giving imitations of others. Among the players are Virginia Grey, Dan Dailey, Jr., Billie Burke, Nydia Westman, Ann Morriss, Donald Meek, and Reginald Owen.

* * *

'Christmas in July'

Dick Powell and Ellen Drew are starred in "Christmas in July," the chief feature on the program at the Paramount and Fenway beginning Thursday. The picture is the second to be written and directed by Preston Sturges, who performed a similar double task for "The Great McGinty." The new film is described as a farce about a boy and girl in love, who seek to get enough money to be married and who turn to national contests as one pathway to wealth. In the cast are Raymond Walburn, Ernest Truex, William Demarest, Alexander Carr, and Franklin Pangborn.

"Cherokee Strip," the companion picture, deals with a feud between two clans of Texas cattle ranchers, one headed by Richard Dix and the other by Victor Jory. Among the players are Florence Rice, William Henry, and George E. Stone.

* * *

'The Mark of Zorro'

The Keith Memorial will bring in a new program Saturday, with "The Mark of Zorro" as the chief feature. Tyrone Power, Linda Darneli, and Basil Rathbone head a cast that includes Gale Sondergaard, Eugne Pallette, J. Edward Bromberg, Montague Love, Janet Beecher, Robert Lowery, and Chris-Pin Martin. The story is one of early days in California and the mysterious caballero who set things to rights despite the schemes of a despot.

The second feature will be "Laddie," movie version of Gene Stratton Porter's story, with Tim Holt, Virginia Gilmore, Joan Carroll, and Spring Byington in the cast.

* * *

Cagney and Sheridan

"City for Conquest," co-starring James Cagney and Ann Sheridan, is the chief item on the double bill beginning Thursday at the Metropolitan. The story, based on a novel by Aben Kandel, is said to be concerned with a boy and girl who seek to make their way to the top, he as a pugilist and she as a dancer. Donald Crisp, Frank Craven, Frank McHugh, George Tobias, Jerome Cowan, Anthony Quinn, Arthur Kennedy, and Elias Kazan are among the players. Anatole Litvak directed.

The second feature, "Hit Parade of 1941," is a musical with Kenny Baker, Frances Langford, Hugh Herbert, Mary Boland, Ann Miller, Patsy Kelly, and Borrah Minevitch and his Harmonica Rascals. Among the musical numbers are "In the Cool of the Evening," "Make Yourself at Home," "Who Am I?", and "Swing Low, Sweet Rhythm."

* * *

Stage and Screen

At the Keith-Boston, beginning Thursday, Buster Shaver, with Olive and George, Marjorie Gainsworth, and Johnny Burke will be seen on the stage. "Stranger on the Third Floor," a melodrama about circumstantial evidence, with Peter Lorre, John McGuire, and Margaret Tallichet in the cast, will be one of the two films to be shown. The other will be "Phantom of Chinatown," with Keye Luke in the leading role.

* * *

At the Telepix

The Mediterranean is the subject of a short film at the Telepix beginning Friday. Attention is given to Syria, Palestine, Tunis, Algiers, Morocco, the Suez Canal and Gibraltar. Among the other features will be Somerset Maugham tracing the history of books, Christopher Morley in "Information Please," Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt describing the hobbies of her family, and shorts dealing with sports, music, comedy, cartoons, and a newsreel digest.

* * *

Continuing Films

At the Fine Arts "The Baker's Wife" starts its ninth week today.

At the Trans-Lux Theater, the bill was changed Tuesday this week, bringing in a pair of horror films: "Torso Murder Mystery" and "The Face at the Window."

* * *

At the South Station

A 20-minute travelogue dealing with Manchuria will be found on the program of short features at the South Station Theater beginning Friday. Other films will be "Sportsman's Partner," dealing with the training of bird dogs, "The Everglades," two color cartoons, a Harry Langdon comedy, a musical comedy, "Unusual Occupations," and newsreels.

* * *

At the Exeter

Continuing through this evening at the Exeter are "Boom Town" with Clark Gable, Spencer Tracy, Claudette Colbert, and Hedy Lamarr, and "Cross Country Romance," with Wendy Barrie, and Gene Raymond. Starting Thursday and running through the rest of the week the pictures will be "The Outsider," with George Sanders and Mary Maguire, and "Wyoming," with Wallace Beery and Ann Rutherford.

© Paramount

Ellen Drew and Dick Powell

In "Christmas in July," film coming Thursday to the Paramount and Fenway.

Walt Disney Productions

The 'Sorcerer's Apprentice' in 'Fantasia'

Walt Disney's new musical feature which will have its world premiere at the Broadway Theater in New York tonight

Conrad Veidt and Norma Shearer

In "Escape," coming Thursday to the State and Orpheum.

Screen News

New York

Having finished filming Shaw's "Major Barbara" at Denham, England, Gabriel Pascal is now overseeing the editing of the production. United Artists reports that as soon as this is completed, Mr. Pascal will fly to the United States to arrange for release of the picture in this country. Mr. Pascal is expected in New York about Dec. 15 by Clipper. He will return to England early in January to begin production of Shaw's "St. Joan" and "The Devil's Disciple."

* * *

M-G-M reports that two important features have gone into production. They are "Ziegfeld Girl," which is the successor to "The Great Ziegfeld," and "Men of Boys Town," which is the successor to "Boys Town." James Stewart, Judy Garland, Lana Turner, Tony Martin, Charles Winninger, Jackie Cooper, Philip Dorn, Edward Everett Horton, Al Shean, Dan Dailey, Jr., Connie Gilchrist, and Ed McNamara are in the cast. "Men of Boys Town" will re-unite Spencer Tracy and Mickey Rooney.

* * *

"Random Harvest," James Hilton's novel which is scheduled for publication next spring, has just been purchased by M-G-M.

* * *

Hattie McDaniel, whose performance as Mammy in "Gone With the Wind" won her an Oscar from the Motion Picture Academy last year, has been assigned to an important role in "Far Horizon," in which Bette Davis and George Brent are cast. The film went into production this week.

* * *

Another film on which work has started on the Warner lot is "The Sea Wolf," with Edward G. Robinson, Ida Lupino, Gene Lockhart, Alan Hale, and Barry Fitzgerald. Michael Curtiz is directing the film, based on the novel by Jack London.

* * *

As a result of Walter Abel's adroit performance as a European news bureau chief in "Arise, My Love," Mr. Abel has been signed to a long-term contract by Paramount.

* * *

The world première of Wesley Ruggles' production, "Arizona," starring Jean Arthur, will be held in Tucson, Arizona, on Nov. 15. During the week of Nov. 11, the city will stage a program of parades and pageantry. Throughout the week, Old Tucson, built by Columbia for the film 14 miles outside the present city, will hold open house.

Camille Girouard

Camille Girouard, baritone, gave a recital in Jordan Hall last night, with Alice Girouard assisting at the piano. The program was unusual, consisting almost entirely of modern French songs, with a few in English at the end. The composers drawn upon were Franck, Fourdrain, Fauré, Duparc, Debussy, Ravel, Francis Toye, and Vaughan Williams.

This type of recital, concentrating on a single school of music, is always an interesting experiment, especially because of the problems it sets the performer, who must avoid the danger of monotony by careful construction of the program and must also be able to take full advantage of the possibilities of variety and contrast.

Mr. Girouard proved last night that he could meet these requirements. He brought to his task a voice of fine quality, well schooled, a good platform presence, excellent French diction, and a keen awareness of musical values and interpretive subtleties.

Thus he gave consistent pleasure throughout the evening, lending himself with equal ease to the devotional quality of Franck's "La Procession," the badinage of Fauré's "Mandoline," the dramatic intensity of Duparc's "La Vague et la Cloche," the tragedy of Debussy's "Noël des enfants qui n'ont plus de maisons" (of a moving timeliness just now), and the wit of Ravel's "Histoires Naturelles."

Mrs. Girouard displayed remarkable musical sensitiveness as well as technical facility in her accompaniments. An audience of good size was warmly appreciative.

L. A. S.

Women's Symphony

For its first concert of the season, in Jordan Hall on the evening of Nov. 21, the Women's Symphony Orchestra of Boston, Alexander Thiede, conductor, and Eleanor Steber, soloist, will present this program: Daniel Gregory Mason, Suite after English folk songs, op. 32; Arias from "Don Giovanni" and "Louise," and "At the Well," by Richard Hageman; Symphony in F major, op. 24, L. Boellmann.

Raymond Massey is expected to appear in "Love in Our Time," by Leslie Reade, for the Theater Guild.

News of the Stage

Several hundred members of the Cambridge Lodge of Elks will be present at the Thursday evening performance of "Elmer the Great" in which Joe E. Brown is starring at the Plymouth.

* * *

"The Old Homestead" by Denman Thompson is being revived this week at the Civic Theater in Portland, Maine. Rachel Crothers' "When Ladies Meet" is to be presented during the week of Nov. 18.

* * *

Boris Karloff, famous player of bogey men roles in Hollywood, will make what is believed to be his Broadway debut when he appears for Howard Lindsay and Russel Crouse in Joseph Kesselring's "Arsenic and Old Lace," early next year. This, the first joint Lindsay-Crouse venture in production, will be directed by Bretaigne Windust, who directed "Life With Father," in which Mr. Lindsay is now acting. It will come to town after 10 days somewhere on the road.

* * *

Ethel Barrymore and the company of "The Corn Is Green" are in Baltimore, where Herman Shumlin will present the Emlyn Williams drama at the Ford Theater, beginning Thursday evening. Next week "The Corn Is Green" will be at the National Theater, in Washington. It opens at the National Theater in New York on Nov. 26.

* * *

Bruce Cabot, Betty Furness, Hugh O'Connell, Mary Brian, and Dennie Moore are announced as stars of the forthcoming political satire, "Off the Record," by Parke Levy, Alan Lipscott, and George A. Hendon, Jr. Antony Bundsmann is directing the comedy for John Shubert and the settings are by L. L. Goldwasser. "Off the Record" is scheduled to open at the Playhouse, Wilmington, on Nov. 23, with subsequent engagements in Baltimore, Washington, and Philadelphia. No New York opening is announced yet.

* * *

Joe Mielziner will design the settings for George Abbott's new musical, "Pal Joey."

* * *

Jay Richard Kennedy will present "They Shoulda Stood in Bed," by Leo Rifkin, Frank Tarloff, and David Shaw, early in 1941, in New York. John Murray, so-author of "Room Service," will direct the comedy.

* * *

Alexander Kirkland, William Deering, and Blevins Davis have acquired the rights to "Out of the Frying Pan," a farce by Francis Swann. George Abbott was formerly interested in the script.

* * *

The touring "Hellzapoppin" with Billy House and Eddie Garr, opened on Nov. 5 in Hartford, Conn. Friday night, it moved to New Haven for the balance of the week. Ole Olson celebrated the 925th performance of his and Chic Johnson's Broadway "Hellzapoppin" by flying to Hartford last Wednesday for the matinee of the second company. The road "Hellzapoppin" will play the week of Nov. 11 in Montreal, that of Nov. 18 in Toronto, and Nov. 25 in Buffalo.

Rachmaninoff Enjoys Being a Grandfather

Sergei Rachmaninoff, who will play in Symphony Hall Sunday afternoon, Dec. 1, gives some people the impression that he is characteristically aloof. But he becomes an entirely different person when he is practicing the art of being a grandfather.

He radiates pride and happiness when talking about his grandchildren. There are two of them. Fifteen-year-old Sophie, daughter of Princess Irene Rachmaninoff Wilkonsky, spends the summer with her grandparents and attends the Brearly School in New York during the winter. Then there is 7-year-old Alexander, son of Tatiana Rachmaninoff and Boris Conus, and grandson of the composer, Georges Conus.

Being a grandfather, Mr. Rachmaninoff feels, is as great an art as being a musician. And the art lies mainly in spoiling the grand children, he says.

"It should be the privilege of the grandparents to be indulgent," he said when interviewed on this subject. "Grandparents should represent the cake of life to children. Of course, children must be disciplined. They must be trained to meet life. But let that be the duty of the parents. Between grandparents and grandchildren nothing but the happiest relationship should exist. Grandfathers should not be associated with tasks or lessons or 'dont's.'"

Because of these convictions, Mr. Rachmaninoff, though he is intensely interested in his granddaughter's musical development, has no intention of teaching her himself.

"In the first place I am not a good teacher," he confided frankly. "I do not wish to be placed in the position of having to criticize my granddaughter's playing or prod her when she does not practice enough."

However, the composer-pianist did not conceal his pride in the fact that Sophie seems to have a decided musical bent, and is endowed with absolute pitch.

But on being questioned as to whether or not he would like Sophie to undertake music as a career Mr. Rachmaninoff very emphatically said "No!"

Rachmaninoff's two daughters like music, but neither has wanted to become a professional musician.

Dr. Edgell to Speak

Dr. George H. Edgell, director of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, will be speaker and guest of honor at a dinner at the Women's City Club of Boston Wednesday evening, Nov. 20, open to members and guests. His subject will be "Some Masterpieces in the Museum of Fine Arts."

Sved-Tennyson

Alexander Sved, Hungarian baritone, and Jean Tennyson, American soprano, will give a joint recital in Jordan Hall on the evening of Dec. 9. Mr. Sved, recently arrived in this country, has engagements to sing with both the Chicago and the Metropolitan opera companies.

Entertainment Timetable

Plays

Civic Repertory— "Life With Father," by Clarence Day, featuring Dorothy Gish and Louis Calhern. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday, 2:30.

Plymouth— "Elmer the Great," by Ring Lardner, starring Joe E. Brown. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays, 2:30. (Last week.)

Shubert— "Sim Sala Bim," featuring Dante. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays, 2:30.

Wilbur— "Ladies in Retirement," starring Flora Robson. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays, 2:30.

Music

Jordan Hall— Concert by Jan Smeterlin, Polish pianist, 8:30.

Films in Boston

Exeter— "Boom Town," Clark Gable, Spencer Tracy, Claudette Colbert and Hedy Lamarr. 2:10, 5:30, 9. "Cross Country Romance." 4:30, 7:35.

Fenway— "East of the River," John Garfield, Brenda Marshall and Marjorie Rambeau. 2:20, 4:50, 7:25, 10. "Always a Bride," Rosemary Lane. 1:10, 3:40, 6:15 8:50.

Fine Arts— Raimu in "The Baker's Wife." 1, 3, 5:25, 7:15, 9:25. "Film Concert by Paderewski." 2:40, 4:45, 7, 9.

Keith Memorial— "Seven Sinners," Marlene Dietrich and John Wayne. 9:55 a. m., 12:45, 3:55, 7:05, 10:15. "Mexican Spitfire Out West," Lupe Velez and Leon Errol. 11:10 a. m., 2:20, 5:30, 8:40. "March of Time." 12:25 3:35, 6:45, 9:55.

Kenmore— "Dark Victory," Bette Davis and George Brent. 2:45, 6:10, 9:40. "It Had to Happen," George Raft and Rosalind Russell. 1:15, 4:40, 8:10.

Metropolitan— "Arise My Love," Claudette Colbert and Ray Milland. 11:25 a. m., 2:40, 6, 9:20. "Dancing on a Dime." Grace MacDonald. 10 a. m., 1:20 4:40, 8.

Modern— "Knute Rockne—All American." Pat O'Brien. 9:15 a. m., 12:15, 3:20, 9:30. "Calling All Husbands." George Tobias. 11:05 a. m., 2:05, 5:10, 8:15.

Orpheum— "The Great Dictator," starring Charlie Chaplin. 9, 11:30 a. m., 2:05, 4:40, 7:15, 9:50.

Paramount— "East of the River," John Garfield and Brenda Marshall. 9, 11:30 a. m., 2:05, 4:35, 7:10, 9:45. "Always a Bride," Grace MacDonald. 10:25 a. m., 1, 3:35, 6:10, 8:45.

R. K. O. Boston— "The Secret Seven," with Florence Rice. 9:30 a. m., 12:15, 3:05, 5:50, 8:40. "Spring Parade," with Deanna Durbin. 10:45 a. m., 1:30, 4:20, 7:05, 9:55.

Scollay— "Knute Rockne—All American." Pat O'Brien. 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:50, 6:50, 9:45. "Calling All Husbands," George Tobias. 11:45 a. m., 2:40, 5:40, 8:35.

South Station Theater— "Crime Doesn't Pay" Series, "Sport—High and Fancy Diving in Slow Motion." "Hobbies That Pay," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State— "The Great Dictator," starring Charlie Chaplin. 11:10 a. m., 1:50, 4:30, 7:10, 9:50

Telepix— Latest European and Election News; Crime-Does-Not-Pay; Pete Smith Novelty; The French Alps; Old Fashioned Slapsticks; The Modern Dance; Disney's Donald Duck and 30 minutes of News Digest.

Trans-Lux— "Torso Murder Mystery." Bruce Cabot. 11 a. m., 1:45, 4:35, 7:20, 10:05. "The Face in the Window." 9:40 a. m., 12:25, 3:15, 6, 8:45.

Tremont— "Queen of Destiny." Anna Neagle. 10 a. m., 1:15, 4:40, 8:15. "They Drive by Night," George Raft. 9, 11:35, 2:55, 6:30, 10.

Uptown— "Dr. Kildare Goes Home." Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. 1:25, 4:55, 8:25 "Wyoming," with Wallace Beery. 2:55, 6:35, 9:55.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Allston: "Son of Frankenstein." Boris Karloff. "The Haunted House." Continuous 2-11.

Capitol "Boom Town." Clark Gable, Spencer Tracy, Claudette Colbert and Hedy Lamarr. "Pier 13." 2 and 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Foreign Correspondent," Joel McCrea. "Argentine Nights," Ritz Bros. 2 and 8.

Regent: "Turnabout," Carole Landis and Adolph Menjou. "Queen of the Mob." 2 and 8.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "The Man I Married." Joan Bennett. "Scatterbrain." 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Brigham Young—Frontiersman." Tyrone Power. "Public Deb. No. 1." 1:30 and 8.

BROOKLINE—Coolidge Corner: "Lady in Question," Brian Aherne. 2, 5:10, 8:20. "Spring Parade. Deanna Durbin. 3:30, 6:40, 9:50.

Brookline Village: "Boom Town." Spencer Tracy, Clark Gable, Claudette Colbert, and Hedy Lamarr. 2, 5:45, 9:30. "Dance, Girl, Dance." 4, 7:45.

Cleveland Circle: "Wyoming." Wallace Beery. "Dr. Kildare Goes Home." Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. 2 and 8.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "That Gang of Mine." East Side Kids. "Hell Below." R. Young and Madge Evans. 2 and 8.

Harvard: "I Love You Again." William Powell and Myrna Loy. "A Chump at Oxford." 2 and 7:45.

University: "The Scoundrel." Noel Coward. 3:20, 6:35, 9:50. "Swing Time." Fred Astaire and Ginger Rogers. 1:30, 4:45, 8.

CHARLESTOWN — Thompson Square: "Lucky Partners," Ginger Rogers. "We Who Are Young," Lana Turner. 2 and 8.

DORCHESTER—Codman Square: "Rangers of Fortune." Fred MacMurray. 3:34, 9:34. "I Want Adventure," Dick Powell. 1:45 and 7:45.

Dorchester: "Hired Wife." Rosalind Russell and Brian Aherne. "Queen of Destiny." 2 and 8.

Franklin Park: "Rangers of Fortune." Fred MacMurray. 3:30, 9:30. "I Want a Divorce." Dick Powell. 1:55, 8:10.

Strand: "Foreign Correspondent." Joel McCrea. 3:10, 9:25. "Wyoming." Wallace Beery. 1:35, 7:50.

EGLESTON SQUARE—Eglestion: "Spring Parade." Deanna Durbin. "Captain Caution." 1:45 and 7:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Flowing Gold." 3:07, 7, 9:49 "We Who Are Young." 1:44, 8:26.

Park: "Dr. Christian Meets the Woman." "Babie: for Sale." 1:30, 7:30.

HYDE PARK — Fairmount: "Spring Parade." Deanna Durbin. 3:03, 9:13. "Yesterday's Heroes." Robert Sterling. 1:33, 7:53

Hyde Park: "The Great McGinty." Brian Donlevy and A. Tamiroff. "Girl from Havana." 1:45 and 7:45.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Boom Town." Clark Gable Spencer Tracy, Claudette Colbert and Hedy Lamarr. "River's End." 1:45 and 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Lucky Partners." Ginger Rogers. 2:30 8:15. "The Captain Is a Lady." 4:08, 9:50.

MALDEN—Granada: "Yesterday's Heroes." Jean Rogers. 1:30, 4:50, 8:10. "Foreign Correspondent." Joel McCrea and Laraine Day. 3:38, 8:58, 9:15.

Mystic: "Dance Girl, Dance." 1:55 8:26. "Flowing Gold." 3:30, 6:50, 9:55.

Maplewood: "Ramparts We Watch." "Manhattan Heartbreak." Robert Sterling

Orpheum: "Dr. Christian Meets the Woman. Jean Hersholt. "The Girl in 313." 1:45 and 7.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: Cooking School No. 1. "Foreign Correspondent." Joel McCrea. 2, 9:31. "Wyoming." Wallace Beery. 4:08, 7:45.

MEDFORD—Fellsway: "My Favorite Wife." Irene Dunne. "We Who Are Young." 1:30 and 7:30.

Medford: "Boom Town." Spencer Tracy, Clark Gable, Claudette Colbert and Hedy Lamarr. 2 and 6:45.

MELROSE—Melrose: "South of Pago Pago." Jon Hall and Frances Farmer. "Money and the Woman." 3 and 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "Spring Parade." Deanna Durbin. "Sky Murder." Walter Pidgeon. 2 and 8.

NEEDHAM—Paramount: "Boom Town." Clark Gable, Spencer Tracy, Claudette Colbert and Hedy Lamarr. "Comin' Round the Mountain." 2 and 8.

NEWTON — Paramount: "Foreign Correspondent." Joel McCrea. "I Want a Divorce." 2 and 8.

NORWOOD—Norwood: "Strike Up the Band." "The Baron and the Rose." "What's Your I. Q.?" "March of Time."

QUINCY—Quincy: "Rangers of Fortune." "Comin' Round the Mountain."

Strand: "Strike Up the Band." Mickey Rooney and Judy Garland. "Mystery Sea Raiders." Henry Wilcoxon.

REVERE—Boulevard: "Brigham Young—Frontiersman." Tyrone Power. 2:08, 8:08. "Millionaires in Prison." Lee Tracy. 4:09, 10:09.

Revere: "Brigham Young—Frontiersman." Tyrone Power. 3:20, 9:20. "Millionaires in Prison." 2:08, 8:08.

SOMERVILLE—Central: "Rhythm on the River." Bing Crosby; "Lucky Partners." Ginger Rogers and R. Colman. 2 and 7:45.

Capitol and Ball Square: "Return of Frank James." "Sporting Blood." R. Young. 2 and 6:30.

Davis Square: "Private Affairs." "Murder in the Air." 2 and 7:45.

Strand: "Florian." Robert Young. "Manhattan Heartbeat." Robert Sterling. 2 and 7:45.

SOUTH BOSTON—Strand: "Boom Town." Spencer Tracy, Clark Gable, Claudette Colbert and Hedy Lamarr. "Over the Moon." Merle Oberon. 2 and 7:30.

Broadway: "I Love You Again." William Powell and Myrna Loy. "Money and the Woman." 1:30 and 7:30.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "I Love You Again." William Powell and Myrna Loy. "Young People." Shirley Temple. 1:45. Continuous from 6:30.

WAKEFIELD — Wakefield: "The Sea Hawk." Errol Flynn. 2:35, 8:20.

Princess: "The Sea Hawk." Errol Flynn. 2:45, 8:30.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "Spring Parade." Deanna Durbin. "Foreign Correspondent." Joel McCrea and Laraine Day. 2-11.

WATERTOWN — Coolidge: "The Sea Hawk." Errol Flynn. "Girl in 313." 2 and 7:45.

Watertown Square: "Our Town." William Holden and Martha Scott. "Free, Blond, and 21." Lynn Bari and Mary Beth Hughes. 2 and 7:45.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "Brigham Young—Frontiersman." Tyrone Power. "Sailor's Lady." 2 and 7:45.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Boom Town." Spencer Tracy, Clark Gable, Claudette Colbert and Hedy Lamarr. "Comin' Round the Mountain." 2 and 8.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "I Love You Again." William Powell and Myrna Loy. 3:37, 8:07. "The Great McGinty." 5:15, 6:40, 9:55.

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Today's Woman

Edited by VERA CONNOLLY

Gay, Informal Supper Is Jolly Ending for Thanksgiving Day

By Flora Graves Pease

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Dinner occurred hours ago, a delightful, wholly up-to-expectations feast. We recall a remark to the effect that nobody would want to eat again. But after a long, woodsy hike in the crisp air, the grown-ups and the guests have returned to the living-room fireplace ruddy cheeked, laughing—and ready for a "snack."

Suddenly the welcome word "Supper!" is called from the doorway by Sue, the teen-age daughter of the house.

Supper; who wants supper? You'd be surprised.

As the older members of the family and the household's guests for the day file into the dining room—there are exclamations of delight. The supper table is a thing of softly gleaming beauty. And Sue, assisted by her two smaller sisters and small brother, has achieved it all alone. Mother has not even been allowed to help.

Expanded to its full length, the family dinner table has been pushed against the wall. Gone is the satiny white damask cloth of dinner time. Instead, the table is gay with a wide, hemstitched runner of orange linen. (So this is why Sue begged Mother to allow her to cut and dye that partly worn tablecloth. How bright and pretty it looks in the candlelight!)

Uncle John Approves

"Swell décor, Sue," says Uncle John approvingly, as he surveys the gay supper scene. In the center of the table, against the wall, is a good-sized brown wicker basket, overturned, spilling its contents of autumn leaves and colorful fruit in picturesque abandon. Green candles in small pumpkin holders (bought at the dime store) furnish the only light—a soft radiance. And in order to shorten, if not eliminate, the dish-washing session afterward, Sue has used paper containers whenever possible, instead of china. So the first course, tomato juice, is served in a new type of paper cups—pretty ones made to hold either hot or cold liquids. These paper cups, full of the tomato juice, have been placed on six-inch plates, on each of which is an orange doily.

On a large platter are dozens of tiny pastry shells, some filled with creamed oysters, some with creamed shrimp. These shells were baked by Sue, days before, on the bottoms of two-inch muffin tins. Rounds of pastry were cut out; the edges were crimped with a fork and the rounds were then fitted over the upturned tins. The, baked in a jiffy, were cooled, and were stored in a covered tin until needed. As for the filling, a whole shrimp or a whole oyster, in cream sauce, was used in each patty, the shrimp "patties" being designated by a shake of paprika on top, the oyster ones by a tiny sprinkling of chopped chives.

"They're only bites," urges Sue. "Everyone can eat several—and not even know it." Sue places on the table several plates of sandwiches made of finger rolls; some dishes of homemade pickle, a platter of thinly sliced boiled ham, and two full pitchers—one of cider, the other of hot cocoa. More of the interesting new paper cups are used to serve the drinks. Soon it is time for Sue's prettiest course—homemade orange sherbet served in green glass compotes. Golden sponge cake, light as nothing at all, and sprinkled with powdered sugar, accompanies the sherbet.

"The fruit's not just to look at, it's to eat," Sue tells us a little later. And soon that too is disappearing!

Our Favorite Game

Now all hands collect the paper dishes. They are carried to the living-room fireplace, where they make their glowing exit up the flue. Back again to the dining-room we flock, and the table is cleared and moved to its customary place in the center. It is time for our especial "old family custom" to be observed! On Thanksgiving evening we always have a game or two of Up Jinks. Here is how we play it.

The players are divided into two groups. Captains are chosen for both sides. The sides sit at a long table, facing each other, and there is no cloth on the table. The captains "toss up" a silver half dollar for first turn, and the half dollar is held by the captain who wins the toss.

The opposing captain counts ten slowly, and finishes by saying "Up Jinks." During the counting, the players on the side that holds the coin have been passing it along their row from hand to hand, under the table. At the call, "Up Jinks," all hands on the coin-holding side must be returned to the table top, palms down. Under one of the palms is the coin. The trick is to do this with NO NOISE.

The opposite side has been watching closely during this time, and captain and "men" confer as to which palm conceals the coin. "I think it's under Dad's hand," or "No, I heard it click when it came up, and I know it's under Martha's right hand."

Only the opposing captain can order a palm raised, which he does, one at a time. He endeavors to detect the "coin hand" as soon as possible, as each remaining palm on the table scores one point for his opponents. If the coin is not discovered until he reaches the last hand on the table, the coin is retained by the winning side. A score is kept, and a number, fifty, for example, is called "game."

This is not a quiet game; it's hilarious. If you don't think so, try it.

When the grownups have announced "bedtime" for the small fry, aged 10 years and under—another, even jollier game, is played by the rest of the gathering.

For this game, known as Zoo, there are no sides chosen; the players compete individually. First, each player chooses for himself the name of a wild animal—and the longer it is the better, as for instance, hippopotamus, rhinoceros, and so on. All are then seated around the dining table; and two packs of playing cards are evenly dealt out, face down. A first player is chosen by the host. He turns up one card from his face-down pile, placing it in plain view in front of his pile. The player on his left does the same. And this continues rapidly on around the table. When two cards match, each of the two players whose cards match must call the name of the other one, quickly. The one who does this first, gets the opponent's card and all other cards that happen to be lying under it. If the loser's whole pack lies under it, he loses all and is then out of the game. The game is won when one player gets all the cards from the others. It is also permissible for any third player to call the names of **both** the two players whose cards match. If he can do this **before** they can call each other's names—he gets both their turned-up cards (and all the cards that lie underneath).

Following are the recipes for the dishes served at this Thanksgiving supper.

"Sue's Special" Tomato Juice

1 qt. strained tomato
1 teaspoon Worcestershire sauce
2 tablespoons sugar
1 tablespoon chopped celery leaves
½ teaspoon salt
1 small onion chopped fine
1 tablespoon green sweet pepper chopped fine
Juice ½ lemon

Combine ingredients. Let stand in ice box several hours. Strain and serve. This may be prepared the day before using. It serves 6.

Pastry Shells

(Hot water rule)

3 cups flour
1 cup shortening
1 teaspoon salt
1 teaspoon baking powder
½ cup boiling water

Pour boiling water over shortening and beat until creamy. Sift in the flour, salt, and baking powder. Mix and roll out. Makes two double crust pies, or enough for six dozen tiny patty shells.

(Ice Water Rule)

1½ cups flour
½ cup shortening
¼ teaspoon salt
Ice water

Mix in shortening with pastry cutter. Add enough ice water to make dough, stirring as little as possible. Makes two crusts, or three dozen tiny shells.

Here's the recipe for Sue's sponge cake, given to her by her grandmother. It's golden in color; and it hisses if you squeeze it! The children call it "the cake that sings."

Sue's Sponge Cake

3 egg yolks
1 cup sugar
½ cup orange juice
¼ cup potato flour
¾ cup bread flour
¼ teaspoon salt
3 egg whites

Beat egg yolks, add sugar and orange juice, then add dry ingredients which have been sifted together. Fold in beaten egg whites. Bake in moderate oven ½ hour. Serves 6.

Orange Sherbet

1 quart milk
1 cup orange juice
Grated rind 1 orange
Orange coloring (if desired)
Juice 2 lemons
2 cups sugar

Mix juice and sugar. Add milk slowly, stirring all the time to avoid curdling. If this happens, it will not affect the taste nor the appearance. Freeze, using 1 part coarse rock salt to 3 parts ice. This recipe serves 6.

Filling for Finger Rolls

Shredded lettuce, 1 head, medium size
1 small onion, minced
1 finely grated carrot
1 celery heart, cut very fine
1 teaspoon salt
Just enough mayonnaise to bind the mixture. (Avoid making it too liquid.) This fills 24 rolls.

Rockport Pickle

4 pounds ripe cucumber or watermelon rind
2 pounds brown sugar
1 quart vinegar
¼ cup whole mixed spice
2 teaspoons salt

Mix sugar, salt, and vinegar, add spice tied in bag, and bring to boiling point. Add fruit which has been cut in small pieces and previously boiled. Heat to boiling point, and cool. For three successive mornings, pour off liquid, scald it, and return to fruit. The flavor is best retained by sealing while hot.

By a Staff Photographer; courtesy of Dennison Manufacturing Co

Here is Sue's Thanksgiving supper table, gay with its overturned basket of autumn leaves and colorful fruit, its candles in small pumpkin holders, and its attractively arranged paper plates and cups and napkins. A light supper served informally like this makes the jolliest kind of an ending for Thanksgiving Day

Two Thanksgiving Dinner Menus—A Colonial Type Meal and One in 1940 Style

By Ida Bailey Allen

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

It is Thanksgiving morning bright and early, about 1700. The long "board" is spread with coarse home-woven linen. In the center stands a great wooden bowl heaped with fruits and vegetables; the plates are of pewter. Bubbling kettles are given one last stir; the wild turkeys roasting on the spit, one last turn. The harvest Thanks Giving Dinner is ready. Please note how the word "Thanksgiving" was divided in those times. Let us also make Thanksgiving Day 1940 a real Giving of Thanks.

For a dinner when the clan gathers in the good old-fashioned way, we might choose a menu based on the foods of Colonial days—such as the one given below.

If this seems a large order for the budget use a good old-fashioned tomato bisque soup instead of oyster bisque, and instead of turkey, roast a savory fresh shoulder of ham encased in plenty of sage and onion stuffing. You may be surprised to find broccoli in a Colonial type menu, but it was one of the most prized vegetables in Colonial gardens. It was often served with one of the French sauces made fashionable by General Lafayette, such as beurre noir, or sauce Hollandaise.

Thanksgiving Dinner Colonial Style

A Bowl of Red Apples & Whole Nuts & Autumn Leaves As Centerpiece
Oyster Bisque with Croutons
Celery Green Tomato Pickle
Cranberry Sauce
Roast Turkey With Sausage Stuffing & Gravy
Whole Browned Sweet Potatoes
Broccoli
Corn Bread Cole Slaw
Pumpkin Pecan Pie
Cider

This meal can be most informally served at the table. The crisp cole slaw may be placed on the table before the meal is served. It should be heaped on salad plates, and topped with chopped red pimientoes, grated carrots and minced parsley to carry out the harvest colors. The soup is served from a tureen by the hostess. The turkey is carved by the host. To facilitate service, a guest seated at the host's left takes each plate as soon as the meat is served and places the vegetables on it. The hostess should serve the pie. The older children may be trained to take turns in clearing the table and quietly stacking the dishes.

Here are the recipes for the more unfamiliar dishes.

Oyster Bisque

Make 1 pint rich white sauce. Wash 1 pint oysters; chop fine and add 1 pint water, a little onion juice, a few grains nutmeg and celery salt; bring to a boil. Just before serving combine with the sauce. Add 2 beaten egg yolks mixed with 2 tablespoons cream, reheat, stirring constantly; serve garnished with a dusting of minced parsley and croutons.

Sausage Stuffing

Slice 1 small loaf stale white bread and cover with boiling water. Let stand 5 minutes. Then place in sieve and press out water. Melt 2 tablespoons butter in frying pan. Add 2 tablespoons minced onion and fry 3 minutes. Add bread and fry slowly until moisture has evaporated. Stir in ½ pound of sausage meat and cook 3 minutes. Add 1 beaten egg and use in stuffing turkey or chicken.

Pumpkin Pecan Pie

(This makes two small, or one very large pie.) Combine 1 tablespoon melted butter, 3 beaten eggs, 1½ cups light brown sugar, 2 cups sifted cooked or canned pumpkin, ½ teaspoon salt, 2 cups milk, 1 teaspoon ginger, ¼ teaspoon nutmeg, and ½ cup chopped pecan nutmeats. Transfer to deep pie plates, lined with rich pastry, with the edges "built up." Before putting the filling into the crust-lined plates, brush over the crust with unbeaten egg white to prevent it from becoming "soggy." Bake 10 minutes in hot oven, 425° F., then reduce the heat to moderately-hot, 375° F., and bake about 30 minutes longer, or until filling is firm.

A strictly modern Thanksgiving dinner of more formal type may be easily carried out. You can, if you wish, not only prepare the entire meal, but serve it yourself. Or engage a maid for 3 hours.

Thanksgiving Dinner 1940 Style

Savory Cheese Rolls
Smithfield Ham Canapes
Hot Spiced Cider
Crab Meat in Shells With Watercress Garnish
Roast Turkey or Chicken With Chestnut Stuffing And Gravy
Whole Browned Potatoes
Brussels Sprouts
Cranberry Jelly Sweet Pickles
Celery
Grape and Celery Salad With Shredded Almond Dressing
Frozen Pumpkin Pie
Stuffed Fruits
The hors d'oeuvres and hot cider should be served in the living room. So should the stuffed fruits. This method of service would give a visiting maid ample time to complete her work in three hours.

The more unfamiliar recipes follow:

Savory Cheese Rolls

Slice fresh bread very thin. (This can be done easily if the bread knife is first heated.) Trim off crusts and cut in halves. Spread lightly with grated sharp American cheese mixed with an equal amount of butter; or use a filling of equal parts of deviled crab meat or chicken, and butter, creamed together. Roll up, brush with melted butter (a pastry brush is good for this purpose), and just before serving brown about 10 minutes in a hot oven.

Crab Meat in Shells

Open a half-pound can of crab meat, carefully pick out all shell, and flake the fish. Mix with 1¼ cups of rich white sauce and ½ tablespoon of minced parsley. Place in buttered scallop shells. Cover with grated Parmesan Cheese. Just before serving, heat and brown in a hot oven.

Grape and Celery Salad

Arrange this individually in nests of lettuce. Fill with shredded tender celery mixed with halved seeded Tokay and Malaga grapes mixed with French dressing containing shredded toasted almonds.

Little Frozen Pumpkin Pies

Make a thick custard by cooking together 4 beaten egg yolks, 1 cup maple syrup, ½ cup brown sugar, 1 cup cooked pumpkin, and a little cinnamon and salt. Add ½ tablespoon plain granulated gelatin softened in cold water to cover. Cool and add ½ cup minced toasted walnuts and 2 cups heavy cream, whipped. Freeze in a mechanical refrigerator for four hours, stirring every 15 minutes for first hour. Pack smoothly into individual rich pastry shells, and freeze again for an hour. Serve spread with whipped cream and garnished with whole walnut meats.

If you are looking for a new way to serve leftover turkey, try baked turkey rolls with mushroom sauce. They are delicious. The recipe is given in the accompanying article.

Ways to Use Leftover Turkey

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Delicious luncheon dishes using leftover turkey are the following:

Turkey and Noodle Scallop

1 package (6 ounces) noodles
1 can condensed cream of mushroom soup
1 cup milk
4 ounces cheese
¼ teaspoon salt
⅛ teaspoon pepper
4 tablespoons chopped green pepper, cooked
2 tablespoons chopped pimiento
2 cups cooked turkey, diced
4 tablespoons buttered corn flakes.

Cook noodles in boiling water until tender, about nine minutes. Then place in buttered casserole. Put soup in saucepan, heat and stir well, then add milk and heat slowly, but do not boil. Stir the cheese (sliced) into the mushroom sauce and heat until the cheese melts. Remove from the fire and add seasonings, pepper (which has been cooked eight to 10 minutes in boiling water), pimiento, and diced turkey. Pour over noodles in casserole and sprinkle with rolled buttered cornflakes. Bake in a moderate oven (350° F.) for about 30 minutes. Serves eight.

Turkey Rolls, Mushroom Sauce

2 cups flour
3 teaspoons baking powder
½ teaspoon salt
4 tablespoons shortening
½ to ¾ cup milk

Sift the flour and measure. Add the salt and baking powder to the flour and sift again. Then work the shortening into the flour mixture. Add the milk gradually and mix together until a medium soft dough is formed. Toss on a floured board and roll out in a piece nine inches wide and twelve inches long. Cut into three-inch squares, making twelve in all. Spread with turkey mixture, roll, and place on a baking sheet, seam down. Bake in a hot oven (425° F. to 450° F.) for from 15 to 20 minutes and serve with hot mushroom sauce. Recipe makes twelve rolls.

Turkey Mixture

1½ cups ground turkey
½ teaspoon salt
⅛ teaspoon pepper
3 tablespoons turkey gravy

Mix turkey, gravy, and seasonings all together; spread one spoonful of mixture on each pastry square.

Mushroom Sauce

1 can condensed cream of mushroom soup
½ cup milk

Empty cream of mushroom soup into saucepan. Stir well, then add milk. Heat, but do not boil. Serve over the baked turkey rolls.

Jane Ten Broeck

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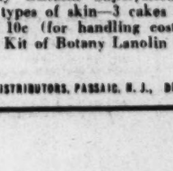
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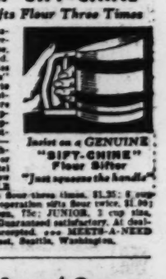
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Razor Clam* Soup

Cook one slice onion and one stalk diced celery in two tablespoons of butter. Remove the onion.

Make a white sauce of butter, 2 tablespoons flour, 2½ cups milk . . . add salt, pepper, one bay leaf and one tablespoon parsley, pimiento or paprika.

Pour the natural clam nectar from one 7 oz. can of Pioneer Minced Razor Clams into soup . . . stir.

Now add the minced white razor clam meat from the can. Garnish with paprika or toast squares. When they ask, "How come that flavor?", tell them Pioneer Razor Clams are the choice white meat of the rare razor clam, sealed in natural nectar. And they'll love it!

*PIONEER Minced RAZOR CLAMS

The Home Forum

Hickory and Chestnut

I KNOCKED on the door. Near by, under the porch ceiling, hung several ears of yellow seed corn and beside them a bunch of wild herbs. Hickory nuts and butternuts were spread out on a long bench to dry.

I knocked again. Much as I wanted to see the old farmer of the Nineteenth Century, I couldn't deny that there was a kind of appropriateness about his not being in sight. A place so remote and peaceful under its autumn maples needed this final touch of stillness to make it perfect.

I left the porch and went toward the wood pile and the barn. The old man was not there. Off in the cornfield I caught sight of a scarecrow, neatly dressed in a dark suit and hat. He was much too dressed up, however, to fool me for a moment, though he may have fooled the crows.

Having found some hickory nuts myself that afternoon, on my way over through the woods, I was looking for someone to give me a paper bag so that I might gather them on my way home. And I was also half-looking for something else, something far less easy to get than a paper bag.

* * *

Before starting back, I decided to walk on up the road a little farther. I hadn't gone more than a few rods when I came upon the old man, sitting on a stone under a tree. I recognized him first by his blue denim overalls and jacket. He was on the other side of the fence that bordered the road. As I came near, I saw that the tree was a shagbark hickory and that a heavy staff lay on the ground. I had never seen an old man out nutting before and the idea pleased me.

His profile consisted of a cap, a big nose, and a bushy beard. He was so small, and he sat so still, that I thought of a little figure whittled out of wood and painted blue and gray. I spoke to him and he promptly returned my greeting without bothering to look around to see who I was. But, when I started over the fence, he turned on me his little deep-set blue eyes.

He told me that it took a hickory tree forty years to begin to bear. Judging by the number of shucks scattered over the ground, I wondered if the squirrels had not been helping with the harvest.

* * *

Three cows were grazing in that part of the pasture. Presently the bell cow came up and curled her tongue toward him affectionately. He took off his cap and let her lick his head a few times. "Nice bossy," he said. "You think I'm your calf? Well, maybe I be."

Thus encouraged, the cow became so attentive that the old man was nearly pushed off the stone. He had to defend himself gently with his staff, petting and chiding her almost in the same breath. He struck her bell with his staff to hear it ring, then tried to drive her off. But she would not be driven. She stood there, looking at him unreproachfully, firm in her affection, ready at the first opportunity to mother him again.

* * *

"Mr. King," I said, "do you happen to have any old chestnut rails?" I tried to sound casual. "I want a split rail fence across one piece of pasture in front of where I am going to build down on the Market Hill Road."

He pointed up the road to a pile of rails I had not noticed. "They're not worth much of anything now. If you want, you can have 'em."

It was done as simply as that. What I had been hoping for and hunting for was suddenly mine to be had for the taking.

I stepped over to the pile. Those on the bottom were already too much a part of earth to be moved; but the others, though weatherworn and ribbed and gray with age, were still strong. I had wanted an old fence that would sprawl across the pasture as if it had been there a century. Well, I had it.

* * *

I left the old man still sitting under the hickory tree, attended by the motherly cow. I walked back down the road and over a stone wall into the woods. How the return homeward completes a walk and gives it something very much like artistic form. Especially if you return, as I did, by the same path you went—the same path, yet not the same. It is like the return in music of an old theme in a new key.

And here was the theme of hickory nuts again, for I had reached the big tree halfway through the woods. I had never seen so many nuts under one tree before. How could I leave them, even though I still had no bag? I sat down and began to pry off the loose shucks as fast as I could work, tossing the nuts into a pile. Hard and clean they were and as light in color as fresh-whittled wood. I kept on till the light was dim and the pile of nuts was big enough to fill four pockets to bulging.

ROBERT FRANCIS

By Courtesy of Victor Waddington Publications, Ltd., Dublin, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"BY THE SEA": *A Painting by Maurice MacGonigal*

MAURICE MACGONIGAL, the Irish painter, like many famous painters before him, began his career as a worker in stained glass. A scholarship, secured at the Dublin College of Art, led him to take up the study of painting; and other successes followed which furthered his career as a painter. He won the Taylor Scholarship in 1924 and, three years later, went to study in Holland. The following year he was awarded the silver medal for landscape and the bronze medal for drawing at the Tailteann Games. The same year he was elected an Associate Member of the Royal Hibernian Academy. For several years, Mr. MacGonigal—who, by the way, signs his pictures "MacCongail"—acted as a Keeper to the Academy and was a visiting teacher at the Academy School. Two years ago he obtained an appointment as Assistant Professor of Painting at the National College of Art in Dublin.

Mr. MacGonigal is an enthusiast in fostering the development of the plastic arts in Eire. Indeed, he is interested in all forms of native culture.

"By the Sea" shows well his strong and simple style. This fine painting is one of the illustrations in "Twelve Irish Artists," recently published by Victor Waddington in Dublin.

"Truth is a two-edged sword"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHEN THE TRUTH about a lie becomes known, the lie vanishes. This is the invariable effect of the operation of spiritual law, which, when understood and applied, functions harmoniously in every phase of human experience. Through the teachings of Christian Science the spiritual fact is discerned that Truth is God, the eternal, divine Principle of all that is real, good, true, and pure.

As revealed in Christian Science, the law of God, which forever sustains His spiritual creation, destroys the false claim of power in matter. How great is the need of mankind for a better understanding of the divine Principle of being by which the power of infinite Truth may consistently be utilized!

The Revelator, in his vision, beheld "one like unto the Son of man. . . . And he had in his right hand seven stars: and out of his mouth went a sharp twoedged sword: and his countenance was as the sun shineth in his strength" (Revelation 1:13, 16). Truth is boundless; it compasses the perfect universe of spiritual ideas; it separates between that which is true and that which has neither existence nor authority.

Clearly, then, as applied in human experience, the sword of Truth may be recognized as a weapon of spiritual offense and defense, finding practical expression in thought, word, and deed. Need it be considered a wonder that spiritual understanding should bring about harmony in the experience of one who has learned, in Christian Science, to demonstrate God's illimitable law? The law of Truth, understood and practiced, is divinely natural, ensuring health, peace, and prosperity.

In the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mary Baker Eddy says (p. 538): "Truth should, and does, drive error out of all selfhood. Truth is a two-edged sword, guarding and guiding. Truth places the cherub wisdom at the gate of understanding to note the proper guests. Radiant with mercy and justice, the sword of Truth gleams afar and indicates the infinite distance between Truth and error, between the material and spiritual,—the unreal and the real."

And what is the error which is driven "out of all selfhood" by Truth? Turning to the Bible we learn that God, Spirit, made man in His image. To be the image of Spirit, that is, to reflect or express Spirit, man must be spiritual. Hence, to know this truth, establishes one's real selfhood, in which is no sin, sickness, disease, inharmony, or death. The secret of demonstration in divine Science is the maintaining of the facts of man's spiritual existence as God's likeness, regardless of the evidence of the senses. Material sense argues for the reality of mortal mind, which includes all error—envy, malice, lust, revenge, hatred, selfishness, vindictiveness, dishonesty, and discouragement. Nothing short of undeviating fidelity to the teachings of Christ Jesus and Christian Science will prove Truth to be the foundation of individual spiritual power and dominion.

In the presence of demonstrated spiritual-mindedness, the petty restrictions of mortal mind's insufficiency are exposed, and true strength of character asserts itself. Under the "guarding and guiding" influence of Truth, confidence is restored, fear is dispelled, ignorance dissipated. As the gates of individual spiritual understanding are obediently, willingly opened, the qualities of loveliness, tenderness, compassion, forgiveness, and gentleness enter in. Should we not be endlessly grateful to Mrs. Eddy for having spiritually evaluated both edges of the glorious sword of Truth? Both of them are needed in the work of Christian healing, for one asserts the nothingness of evil and the other proclaims the allness of God, good.

The practicality of Christian Science is plainly evident to those who follow its precepts. The Principle of the teachings of the master Christian and of this Science are identical. Hence, Christian Science enables one to comprehend and practice the words of Christ Jesus (John 14:12): "He that believeth on me, the works that I do shall he do also; and greater works than these shall he do; because I go unto my Father."

Obviously, to accomplish scientific proof of the truths of Christian Science demands loyalty and consecration. But even by small beginnings all may learn wisely to use the sword of Truth, thus proving its indispensable utility. Mrs. Eddy, in her book "Miscellaneous Writings," has said (p. 10), "The good cannot lose their God, their help in times of trouble." And she continues, "The best lesson of their lives is gained by crossing swords with temptation, with fear and the besetments of evil; insomuch as they thereby have tried their strength and proven it; insomuch as they have found their strength made perfect in weakness, and their fear is self-immolated."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Portuguese]

"A Verdade é uma espada de dois gumes"

Tradução do artigo sobre a Ciência Cristã, publicado em inglês nesta pagina

QUANDO A VERDADE acêrca de uma mentira se torna conhecida, a mentira fica desfeita. É êste o efeito invariável da operação da lei espiritual, a qual, uma vez compreendida e aplicada, age harmoniosamente em toda a fase da experiência humana. Pelos ensinamentos da Ciência Cristã discerne-se o fato espiritual de que a Verdade é Deus, o eterno Princípio divino de tudo quanto é real, bom, verdadeiro e puro.

De acôrdo com a revelação da Ciência Cristã, a lei de Deus que sustenta para sempre Sua criação espiritual, destrói a falsa pretensão de que a matéria tem poder. Quão grande é a necessidade dos homens em obter uma compreensão melhor do Princípio divino do ser, com a qual possam utilizar com firmeza o poder da Verdade infinita!

Na sua visão, o Revelador viu "um semelhante a filho de homem. Êle tinha na dextra sete estrelas; da bôca saia uma espada de dois gumes, e o rosto era como o sol quando brilha na sua fôrça" (Apocalipse 1:13, 16). A Verdade é ilimitada; abrange o perfeito universo das idéias espirituais; estabelece uma separação entre o que é verdadeiro e o que não tem existência nem autoridade.

É claro pois, que aplicada à experiência humana, a espada da Verdade pode ser reconhecida como uma arma de ataque e de defeza espiritual, a qual encontra sua expressão prática no pensamento, na palavra e na ação. Há, então, a necessidade de ser considerado um milagre o fato de que a compreensão espiritual traz a harmonia a experiência daqueles que tenham aprendido nos ensinamentos da Ciência Cristã a demonstrar a ilimitável lei de Deus? A lei da Verdade, compreendida e praticada, é divinamente natural, assegurando-nos a saúde, a paz, e a prosperidade.

No livro-texto da Ciência Cristã, *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* (Ciência e Saúde com a Chave das Escrituras) pg 538, Mary Baker Eddy diz: "A Verdade deveria expulsar e de fato expulsa de todo o eu, o êrro que nêle se aloje. A Verdade é uma espada de dois gumes que defende e guia. A Verdade coloca o querubim da sabedoria no portal da compreensão para só permitir entrada aos que devem ser admitidos. Resplendente de misericórdia e justiça, a espada da Verdade brilha de longe e mostra a infinita distância que há entre a Verdade e o êrro, entre o material e o espiritual,—o irreal e o real."

E que vem a ser o êrro que a Verdade expulsa "de todo o eu"? Volvendo-nos para a Bíblia aprendemos que Deus, Espírito, criou o homem na Sua própria imagem. Para ser a imagem do Espírito, isto é, para refletir ou exprimir o Espírito, o homem tem de ser espiritual. Por isso, o conhecimento desta verdade confirma o que realmente é o nosso eu, no qual não há pecado, doença, enfermidade, desharmonia, ou morte. O segrêdo da demonstração na Ciência divina consiste em manter os fatos da existência espiritual do homem como imagem de Deus, não obstante a evidência dos sentidos. Os sentidos materiais argumentam em favor da realidade da mente mortal, que inclue todo o êrro—a inveja, a malícia, a lascívia, a vingança, o ódio, o egoismo, a desforra, a deshonestidade e o desânimo. Nada menos que uma fidelidade inflexível aos ensinamentos de Cristo Jesús e da Ciência Cristã pode comprovar que a Verdade é o fundamento do poder e do domínio espiritual e individual.

Na presença de uma mentalidade espiritual demonstrada, as mesquinhas restrições das insuficiências da mente mortal são postas a descoberto, e a verdadeira integridade de caráter se afirma. Sob a influência da Verdade "que defende e guia", restabelece-se a confiança, o mêdo é eliminado, e a ignorância é dissipada. A medida que os portais da compreensão espiritual de cada um forem voluntária e obedientemente abertos, entram as qualidades da bondade, da ternura, da compaixão, do perdão, e da brandura. Não deveríamos, pois, sentir uma gratidão sem fim para com Mrs. Eddy por nos ter revelado o valor espiritual dos dois gumes da gloriósa espada da Verdade? Ambos são necessários no trabalho da cura Cristã, porquanto um dêles afirma a nulidade do mal e o outro proclama a totalidade de Deus, o bem.

O fato de que a Ciência Cristã pode ser posta em prática é percebido claramente por aqueles que lhe seguem os preceitos. O Princípio dos ensinamentos do mestre do Cristianismo e o desta Ciência são idênticos. Daí temos que a Ciência Cristã nos dá a capacidade de compreender e praticar as palavras de Cristo Jesús (S. João 14:12): "Aquele que crê em mim também fará as obras que eu faço, e as fará maiores do que estas; porque eu vou para meu Pai."

Claro está que é preciso lealdade e consagração para realizar a prova científica das verdades da Ciência Cristã. Mas mesmo exercendo essa prática, de início, em pequeno grau, todos poderão aprender a servir-se com sabedoria da espada da Verdade, comprovando sua indispensável utilidade. No seu livro *Miscellaneous Writings* (Escritos Miscelâneos) pg. 10, Mrs. Eddy disse: "Os bons não podem perder o seu Deus, seu auxílio em horas de tribulação." E ela continua: "Êles recebem a melhor lição de suas vidas ao cruzarem espadas com a tentação, com o mêdo, e com as acometidas do mal; porque desta maneira experimentaram o seu vigor e o comprovaram; porque desta maneira constataram que o seu vigor se torna perfeito na fraqueza, e que o seu mêdo se destrói a si próprio."

Informações acêrca de literatura da Ciência Cristã, em português, obtêm-se escrevendo á Sociedade Publicadora da Ciência Cristã (The Christian Science Publishing Society), One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

Mountaineering Is Like This

EACH DAY was lovelier than the last. The country at this altitude, about 16,000 feet, put on its fairest dress. On the sunlit slopes there was spring and autumn together; the plants and bushes shone with a wonderful red-brown, between them young flowers sought the daylight. The sunny disposition of our porters was reflected in their red, laughing faces. . . . For whole days they had burrowed through snow the height of a man, and lain at night in the open in 20°-30° of frost, but their hearts cherished the sunlight, and when it shone again, they rejoiced like children.

For four heavenly days we gloried in the sunshine, in life itself, in every flower, and above all in the unbreakable bond that made us comrades. When men have lived for so many months dependent upon each other, with frequent shortage of food, with hard beds, narrow sleeping-sacks and bony sleeping partners, with wet clothes, bitter winds, deep snow, with weary trudge and heavy packs, and over all a fanatically exacting leader, it can so easily happen that a dividing barrier of a thousand petty irritations may arise between the best of friends. But in our case there was nothing of the sort. I rejoiced every time I saw one of their eight heads; . . .

On October 7 and 8, 1929, at a height of some 23,000 feet, Kanchinjanga overwhelmed us in huge masses of fresh snow and forced us to retire before his raging storms. At the first backward step I turned in grim resentment, seeking some defiant challenge to hurl him through the raging of the elements.

But my angry words died away before I could give them utterance. For this one single moment the actual peak looked down upon me through the whirling snowdrifts. Bright and clear it towered high above the storm-clouds. Vast distances, the plains of India, the immeasurable labyrinth of the Himalayas, the high plateaux of Tibet, all seemed reflected in its mysterious flanks.

Like a symbol of the highest, inviolable by the elements, by any earthly contact, the mountain reigned in majestic peace over endless spaces—so grand, so noble, that no human emotion could endure before him, except a worshipful longing and an exultant surrender.

The consciousness of the hard struggle which had brought us so far, let me stand there unashamed. . . . Such an experience enabled me lightly, almost cheerfully, to endure snow, cold, wet, storms and dangers. We fought through with unconquerable equanimity, conscious that we had approached the highest. Even though our way now led downwards through one of life's vales, we had been in touch with the purest and greatest.—PAUL BAUER, in "Himalayan Campaign." (Oxford: Blackwell.)

So the Great House Was Built

THOMAS MAULE became the architect of the House of the Seven Gables, and performed his duty so faithfully that the timber framework, fastened by his hands, still holds together. . . .

The impression of its actual state, at this distance of a hundred and sixty years, darkens inevitably, through the picture which we would fain give of its appearance on the morning when the Puritan magnate bade all the town to be his guests. A ceremony of consecration, festive as well as religious, was now to be performed. . . .

Maule's Lane, or Pyncheon Street, as it were now more decorous to call it, was thronged, at the appointed hour, as with a congregation on its way to church. All, as they approached, looked upward at the imposing edifice, which was henceforth to assume its rank among the habitations of mankind. There it arose, a little withdrawn from the line of the street, but in pride, not modesty. Its whole visible exterior was ornamented with quaint figures, conceived in the grotesqueness of a Gothic fancy, and drawn or stamped in the glittering plaster, composed of lime, pebbles, and bits of glass, with which the woodwork of the walls was overspread. On every side, the seven gables pointed sharply towards the sky, and presented the aspect of a whole sisterhood of edifices, breathing through the spiracles of one great chimney. The many lattices, with their small, diamond-shaped panes, admitted the sunlight into hall and chamber, while, nevertheless, the second story, projecting far over the base, and itself retiring beneath the third, threw a shadowy and thoughtful gloom into the lower rooms. Carved globes of wood were affixed under the jutting stories. Little spiral rods of iron beautified each of the seven peaks. On the triangular portion of the gable, that fronted next the street, was a dial, put up that very morning, and on which the sun was still marking the passage of the first bright hour in a history that was not destined to be all so bright. All around were scattered shavings, chips, shingles, and broken halves of bricks; these, together with the lately turned earth, on which the grass had not begun to grow, contributed to the impression of strangeness and novelty proper to a house that had yet its place to make among men's daily interests.

The principal entrance, which had almost the breadth of a church-door, was in the angle between the two front gables, and was covered by an open porch, with benches beneath its shelter. Under this arched doorway, scraping their feet on the unworn threshold, now trod the clergymen, the elders, the magistrates, the deacons, and whatever of aristocracy there was in town or county. Thither, too, thronged the plebeian classes, as freely as their betters, and in larger number. Just within the entrance, however, stood two serving-men, pointing some of the guests to the neighborhood of the kitchen, and ushering others into the statelier rooms,—hospitable alike to all, but still with a scrutinizing regard to the high or low degree of each. Velvet garments, sombre but rich, stiffly plaited ruffs and bands, embroidered gloves, venerable beards, the mien and countenance of authority, made it easy to distinguish the gentleman of worship, at that period, from the tradesman, with his plodding air, or the laborer, in his leathern jerkin, stealing awe-stricken into the house which he had perhaps helped to build. — From "The House of the Seven Gables," by NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE.

Captain's Weathervane

You gallop North, you gallop South,
And sometimes East and West;
The ridgepole is your hitching-post
Which never gives you rest.

But when the town is lost in fog
That's like a mermaid's veil,
Your nostrils sniff the easty spray,
You switch your fluted tail.

For on a ship long moons ago
A sailor dreamed, and planned
Your sprightly mane and merry hoofs
With steady, craftsman hand.

And though you're roof-bound gallant steed,
The wind blows salty, free;
It whispers of the long green swell—
For you have known the sea!

VIRGINIA GRILLEY

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Established by Mary Baker Eddy

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New England and Boston News | Second Section | THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR | Page Thirteen | Closing Stocks Pages 18-20 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1940

Seven Ways To Safety In Winter Driving

Registrar of motor vehicles warns about good brakes, against softened tires.

Seven rules for safe winter automobile driving were announced today by Frank A. Goodwin, State Registrar of Motor Vehicles, as he warned the year's most dangerous driving conditions are approaching.

The Registrar's safe driving "tips," based upon exhaustive research by the National Safety Council's Committee on Winter Driving Hazards, are:

1. Check brake linings for simultaneous gripping. Unequalized brakes start skids.
2. Tire chains are vital equipment during bad snow or ice weather.
3. Make sure that windshield wipers and defrosters are working and that lighting equipment is adequate for longer hours of darkness, snow, fog and sleet.
4. Travel at reduced speeds on snow or ice, even when protected by chains, and watch out for children on sleds. Tire chains provide needed traction for safe stop and go travel on snow or ice. They are not a license for high speeds, however.
5. Leave more room between you and the car ahead, and don't try to pass cars on hills or curves. approach icy curves slowly, even with sand on ice or chains on tires. . . . Necessity for sudden stops should be avoided on snow or ice.
6. Slow down in gear and "pump" brakes on off and on to keep the wheels from locking completely, particularly if not safeguarded by tire chains.
7. Exercise more caution generally, and open cowl ventilator to force out carbon monoxide gas, especially in old cars.

The National Safety Council's study was carried out by a group of 32 outstanding engineers, public officials, transportation experts, research and safety authorities. Tests were made last winter on frozen Lake Sadillac, Mich.

Mr. Goodwin pointed out that automobile accident fatalities increase sharply in all sections of the country during winter months —35 to 45 per cent in northern states and 3 to 21 per cent in southern states. The Registrar said an analysis of accident records proved skidding as the chief cause of winter accidents, while the second most important cause is poor visibility.

The National Safety Council's study, Mr. Goodwin reported, proved that the common practice of letting air out of tires on slippery roads was based on a fallacy, because the added traction for stopping is very slight, and the tendency to side-skids and to skid on curves is considerably increased.

Furthermore, the study proved that "although tires with good treads give better performance than smooth tires on dry roads, and especially on wet roads, and are preferred for all-around safety, tires with good treads give no better performance than smooth tires on snowy and icy surfaces, and should not be relied upon for anti-skid protection."

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and Vicinity: Cloudy with occasional rain, little change in temperature this afternoon and tonight; lowest temperature in Boston about 44; Thursday rain, little change in temperature; light variable winds becoming fresh northeasterly Thursday.

Maine: Cloudy, occasional rain along the coast, slightly colder in the interior tonight; Thursday rain on the coast, rain or snow in the interior south portion; snow in north portion, slightly colder.

Vermont and New Hampshire: Cloudy, occasional rain in south portion tonight; Thursday rain in south, rain or snow in north portion, little change in temperature.

Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island: Cloudy, occasional rain tonight; Thursday rain, clearing in late afternoon, colder by Thursday night.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Block Island: Gentle variable winds Eastport to Provincetown increasing, becoming fresh to strong northeast Thursday, moderate to fresh northeasterly Provincetown to Block Island becoming fresh to strong northeasterly Thursday; overcast with rain tonight and Thursday.

Block Island to Cape Hatteras: Fresh winds mostly northeast becoming strong at times; rain tonight and Thursday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	48	46	New York	48	47
Chicago	11	11	Norfolk	50	45
Denver	-1	-4	Philadelphia	44	43
Kansas City	10	10	St. Louis	17	16
Los Angeles	64	61	San Francisco	55	48
Miami	75	73	Washington	45	44
Minneapolis	5	5			

A—7:30 a. m. E. S. T., Nov. 13.
B—Minimum for previous 12 hours.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 10:15 a. m.; height, 8.8 feet.
Thursday, 10:37 p. m.; height, 9.8 feet.
Light all vehicles by 4:54 p. m.

Knox Greeted on Boston Visit

By a Staff Photographer

Secretary of Navy at Airport

Welcomed by Rear Admiral William T. Tarrant, Commandant of the Boston Navy Yard. Secretary Knox inspected the dry dock in South Boston and the Navy Yard. He speaks to the New England Council here tomorrow.

Secretary Knox flew up from Washington in a Navy transport plane. He declined to amplify on recent reports that expansion of the dry dock facilities is planned, but seemed eager for a personal view of the existing plant, largest dry dock on the East coast.

New, Sensitive Seismographs Find 'Quake' Waves Speedier

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARVARD, Mass., Nov. 13 — Using the first comprehensive network of new sensitive seismographs in a study of some 50 earthquakes occurring in New England during the last six years, Dr. L. Don Leet, assistant professor of seismology and director of the Harvard Seismograph Station, presents new measurements of the velocity of earthquake waves underground, requiring that present theories of conditions deep beneath the surface be revised.

The area Dr. Leet studied in particular lies about 21 miles beneath the surface, the so-called "mantle" of the earth. His measurements of the speed of earthquake "push" waves, a form imparting a back-and-forth motion, travel in the upper mantle at 5.2 miles a second instead of the previously accepted velocity of 4.8 miles a second, he said.

This new figure is the highest velocity ever recorded for this upper part of the mantle and it cannot be explained in terms of any familiar geological material or present theories about conditions of heat and pressure at 21 miles down. Measurements indicate that the physical laws and conditions applying deep underground are still imperfectly known, he added.

The instruments used in the study were Benioff seismographs, the most sensitive yet devised, developed by Prof. Hugo Benioff of California Institute of Technology. Harvard has six. Collaborating in the studies were the seismograph stations at Dominion Observatory, Ottawa, and at Williams College, Weston, Fordham, and Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

As a part of the study Dr. Leet was able to map, for the first time, the surface layers of the earth in the New England area, down to the mantle.

The New England top layer, he found, is dominantly granitic, and stretches down nine miles. A second layer composed of heavier minerals, probably basaltic, is six miles thick. A third layer, of undetermined composition, is six miles thick.

Speeds of both the "push" variety of earthquake waves, and also the "shake" type, were measured in each of the layers. For example, it was determined that the "push" waves travels at 3.8 miles a second in the top layer, 4.2 miles a second in the second layer, 4.45 miles a second in the third layer, and 5.2 miles a second at the top of the mantle.

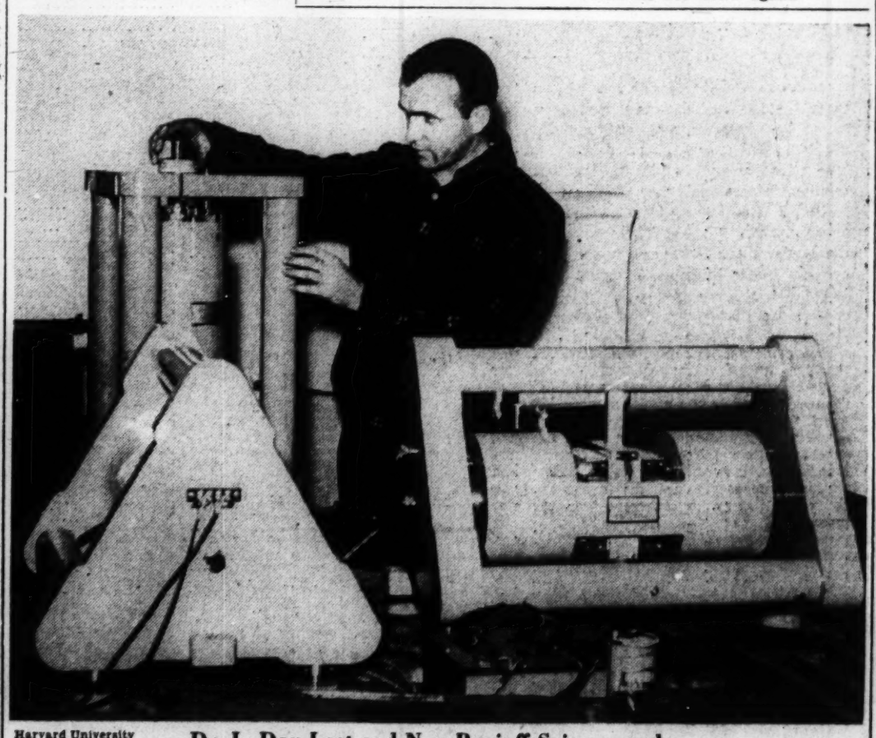
The "shake" wave, imparting a side-to-side motion in earth-particles, is slower than the "push" wave.

The study involved determination of the location, and exact time of occurrence of the earthquakes, and also of the time of arrival of the various wave forms at the observing stations. The earthquake most important to the study occured in New Brunswick Sept. 30, 1937, recorded on six stations. Other quakes observed took place in Canada, New Jersey, and various New England states; seven occurred within 15 miles of Times Square, New York City.

Home Building Up in Brookline

Brookline home building activity last year reached the second highest volume level in 10 years, and ranked the town seventh among municipalities of the State, the Investors' Syndicate reported today.

New residential construction during 1939, according to the survey, provided accomodations for 796 persons, an increase of eight, or 1 per cent over the figure of 788 for the year before. The number provided for was 128, or 14 per cent fewer than the peak total of 924 evident in 1930 but 552, or approximately 130 per cent more than the low total of 1932.



Harvard University

Dr. L. Don Leet and New Benioff Seismographs

Dr. Leet is assistant professor of seismology at Harvard University and director of the Harvard Seismograph Station in the town of Harvard, Mass. Here he is shown adjusting one of the station's new Benioff seismographs, most sensitive known, with which new determinations were recently made of the speed of earthquake waves underground. The instruments are located in a chamber 20 feet underground, based on solid rock. The waves are found to travel 5.2 miles a second.

Ceremonies Urged When Draftees Go

General Erickson says the leave-taking next week should be marked by home communities.

That induction into military service be marked with "appropriate ceremonies" was suggested today by Adjutant Gen. Edgar C. Erickson, State Director of Selective Service. In addition, General Erickson instructed local boards to provide automobiles to transport drafted men to their point of induction.

"It is only fitting," he said, "that this historic occasion, the actual departure of men from their home communities for induction into the Nation's first peace-time draft army, should be marked by appropriate ceremonies and exercises. The selective service rules and regulations provide for this."

Meanwhile call to arms was heard in New England communities as the first young men to be drafted under the peacetime conscription act read official orders directing them to report for induction next week into the United States Army.

Nearly all of those filling New England's quota of 984 men for the first draft are volunteers. Massachusetts supplies 432 of these men, of whom 97 come from Boston. These first draftees are directed to report for induction on Nov. 18, next Monday, or on the 19th, 20th or 22nd as the case may be. Two weeks from now they will be learning the rudiments of army training at Fort Devens.

The names of the men selected are being announced by local draft boards as rapidly as those who have volunteered for immediate service are examined—in the order of the list numbers—and pronounced physically fit by examining physicians.

Avoid Repetition

Army surgeons have decided selectees must undergo, in addition, a thorough examination under their direction before being accepted by the army. This is to avoid a repetition of the situation in 1917, when many men filed claims for disability pensions although they had been in the service only a short time.

Army officials want to weed out any draftees who might later become a liability to the army, it is explained.

Boston's 27 draft boards have been directed to deliver 97 draftees to the South Armory on Irvington Street on Nov. 22 for examination by army physicians, and induction into the service.

Largest Group

The largest group of selectees to be furnished by a single draft board in Massachusetts is the six men to come from East Boston, Board 12. Other draft districts will supply one or more raw saldiers.

Massachusetts will bid formal farwell to her sons who have been called with a ceremony next Sunday night in the famous Hall of Flags at the State House, where the tattered banners of former battles repose.

Governor Saltonstall and Adjutant General Edgar C. Erickson will address the assembled draftees. Ceremonious departures are also being planned by other New England States, and by many local communities.

Some of the young men from the distant parts of New England, may not be able to get home on leave until spring, and their families may not be able to go to the Ayer encampment to visit them during winter months. Even for those from nearer points, several weeks may elapse before their families see them again.

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Miss C. E. Falvey (D)
Of Somerville

Leaven of Woman's Viewpoint Doubles in Bay State's House

Four women have seats in the Massachusetts Legislature this term—twice as many as last session. Not much of a showing, perhaps, among some 234 men, but enough to raise the woman's voice in affairs of state.

The woman's viewpoint is something that is very much needed in politics, too, according to Mrs. Leslie B. Cutler, Republican of Needham; and she ought to know. She's just been re-elected for her second term as Representative of the sixth Norfolk district.

"Men are naturally interested in economics, and things connected with business," says Mrs. Cutler. "A woman turns to education, public welfare and public health—things connected with her home."

Woman's View Seen Needed

Both points of view are needed for the best in government, in Mrs. Cutler's opinion. Her own interests center largely on matters concerning public health. This is natural because of her long experience in that type of work in her home city where she was Chairman of the Board of Health from 1927 to 1936. She is now Secretary of the Board.

Despite the fact that she has had a family of five children to bring up, Mrs. Cutler, nevertheless, has found time for public service as member of the Board of Selectmen of Needham in 1924 and as Chairman of that body in 1925.

Making her bow in the House for the first time this term is Miss Catherine E. Falvey, Democrat, of Somerville. Miss Falvey believes there is something in the adage that "the third time never fails," for it was her third try for the office.

She regards it, she says, "in the sense of a public trust, because I have been in public office before and know the difficulties that beset one. I am fully prepared to meet them," declared Miss Falvey earnestly, "and anticipate the possibility of being instrumental in the passage of legislation which will be beneficial to people here in my district."

As a member of the Massachusetts Bar, to which she was admitted in 1934, and of the bar of the Supreme Court of the United States, to which she was admitted in 1939, Miss Falvey will enter her new work not only with the woman's viewpoint, but with a substantial background of legal experience gained in law practice since 1934.

Miss Falvey is a former member and Vice-Chairman of the Somerville School Committee, a graduate of Portia Law School, and was Librarian at the Harvard Law Library from 1931 to 1936.

Newton's First Woman

Mrs. Margaret Spear, Republican, wife of Ellis Spear, Jr., patent lawyer of Boston, is the first woman in Newton to be elected as Representative, and the first woman to be elected to public office, with the exception of school committee position, in that city.

She is looking forward to her new position. "I think I shall enjoy it very much," she said. "I'm going to give a good deal of time and thought to it, and do the best I can."

Mrs. Spear, who has two sons, has been active in educational, philanthropic and civic work for many years. She was encouraged by friends, she disclosed, to run for the office. She had support in the primaries, and there was no Democrat running against her in the election.

Mrs. Susan K. Donovan, Democrat, of East Boston, who was re-elected this year as Representative from the first Suffolk district, never expected to get into politics at all. But she was familiar with political matters, nevertheless, through her husband, the former Timothy Donovan, popular member of the Legislature some years ago.

"I never dreamed I would run for office," she confessed. When she made her first political speeches in 1938, people told her she wasn't making them right. "But I told them I was no orator," she laughed. Then seriously, "It's a lot of work, but I like it. The men are very nice to us, and I think there has been more done in the way of social legislation since women have been on the Legislature than ever before in the history of our State."

J. B. R.

Racing Law Repeal Advanced

Efforts to repeal legalized gambling on horse and dog racing in Massachusetts were speeded up today as the Citizens' Committee of Massachusetts announced that thousands of voters throughout the State were signing the initiative petition for repeal action by the Legislature.

By the first Wednesday in December the organization must file in the office of Frederic W. Cook, Secretary of State, at least 20,000 certified voters' signatures on its initiative petition to place the question of repeal before the incoming General Court.

Officials of the Citizens' Committee in charge of the signature drive, expressed complete confidence today that before the deadline they will have received far more signatures than the required total.

The organization has set Nov. 20 as the day for clubs and individuals throughout the State to return the completed signature forms to the Committee's office at 80 Boylston Stret, Boston. Recently the Committee sent cards to persons who had taken out petitions warning them of the Nov. 20 deadline and already numerous completed petitions have been received.

A total of 3,400 forms were distributed to Parent-Teachers Associations, grange organizations, private clubs, clergymen and leading citizens in Massachusetts as well as various private citizens who requested blanks.

The only hope for repeal of horse and dog racing, they believe, is through a State-wide referendum on the proposal in November, 1942. To obtain a State-wide referendum the backers of the present initiative petition, after repeal is denied by the 1941 Legislature, must obtain and file in the office of the Secretary of State the signatures of at least 5,000 additional voters.

Camp Devens Jobs Butt Of Curley-Tobin Clash

Politics was opened up as a possible factor in national defense work today by a spicy exchange of charges between former Mayor James M. Curley of Boston and Mayor Maurice J. Tobin.

In a notice tacked on the door of his office, Mr. Curley, who is Democratic National Committeeman for Massachusetts, declared that he had helped to get jobs for more than 2,000 men on the expansion of Camp Devens.

Reporting his inability to do anything further, he said that the employment manager at Camp Devens, "who was favorably disposed to men recommended by this office," had been replaced by a man "friendly to Mayor Tobin of Boston."

Mr. Curley thereupon advised job seekers to apply to the Mayor directly or through their City Councilman, and a large number hoping for work at Camp Devens began turning their footsteps towards the City Hall.

To the Curley notice, Mayor Tobin replied today that the new employment manager at the camp was unknown to him.

Accusing Mr. Curley of "playing politics with the unemployed," Mayor Tobin's secretary, William J. Wallace, gave out this statement:

"Mayor Tobin declines to be drawn into the net of Mr. Curley's usual political tricks. Mayor Tobin assures me that he has never met, never seen, nor never heard of Mr. Kenneth Allen."

Mr. Allen is the new employment man credited by Mr. Curley with being "friendly to the Mayor." The former employment officer Mr. Curley named as friendly to him was Peter Allen. The reputed switch was made last Friday.

Mr. Curley's offices are those occupied by the Roosevelt-Wallace Finance Committee of Massachusetts, and his notice was written on the stationery of this committee.

The unique memo of Mr. Curley said, in part:

"It is particularly gratifying, as the Massachusetts member of the Democratic National Committee, and, consequently of the National Administration, that I have been instrumental in aiding more than 2,000 deserving men to obtain employment upon the Camp Devens project.

"No political consideration of any character has been permitted to gain preference for any of the men who have literally overwhelmed me with requests for assistance in obtaining employment.

"The introduction of a new system at Camp Devens which appears to make political considerations paramount to all other factors has forced me to abandon the practice of recommending persons for employment. I know of no other avenue of approach to the Camp Devens employment office than through the office of the Mayor of Boston."

Favors of this kind are given in anticipation of repayment in the form of votes according to the ancient code of patronage politics, it is commented by observers.

If the Democratic National Committeeman from this State did, as he says, obtain jobs for more than 2,000 workers in the building of barracks, etc., for the oncoming army of drafted men, observers add that obviously that meant Democratic votes in last week's Presidential election.

French Author Finds Unity Prime Essential in Democracy

"Unity is the most precious possession of Democracy," André Maurois said today in his suite at the Ritz Carleton, Boston.

Here to present the Lowell lectures at the Boston Public Library, the first of which he delivered last night, Captain Maurois sat back in his chair and let his thoughts shuttle across the years from 1936 and 1939 in France to 1940 in the United States.

The word "unity," the possession or the lack of it, colored his reflections. He has just written the history of the France of 1939 in "The Tragedy of France." Lack of unity, he says, was the chief actor in that grim drama.

"Because there was no true unity, one can say that there was no Democracy in France since 1936," he said. "Democracy can only exist when the minority can trust the majority with power. That was not the case in France. There was little unity or trust between the parties.

"When I heard Mr. Willkie and President Roosevelt after the election, both call for, and pledge, national unity I felt proud of Democracy again. And hopeful for my country."

War Lost for France

"In France in 1936 some of the minorities were violent and did not respect the State. They claimed the benefits of a Democracy but were unwilling to grant its benefits to others. From that moment, the war for France was lost. Wars are won and lost inside men before they are won or lost in actual battle."

Even at ease in his chair, Captain Maurois does not look so far removed from the person in the uniform which he wore in both of France's recent great conflicts. He likes to emphasize that he is not in exile. He is just "away for a time." His children and mother are still in France.

For this reason, he says, "I cannot talk of present-day France." But something in the way he pronounces the word tells much. Nothing can destroy a country whose citizens say its name with so much love.

"Do you know the exact moment when I knew that Democracy was safe in the United States?" he asks. "It was the morning after the election. A New York taxi driver was taking me across town. He said: 'Mister, half of the people plus 5 per cent voted for Roosevelt, half of the people less 5 per cent voted for Willkie. And mister, you can't run the country on 5 per cent—either way.' "

Issue Is Clear-Cut

Captain Maurois likes to think aloud about Democracy. "Perhaps we haven't talked enough about Democracy to each other in the past," he continued. "The issue between Democracy and its enemies is clear-cut today. Perhaps more so than at any other period in the past when Democracy was threatened. I think it is the issue between Christianity and Paganism. Because it is just that, the result is not gravely in doubt. Paganism was tried in the past and it didn't work. Christianity has been tried and it has never yet failed."

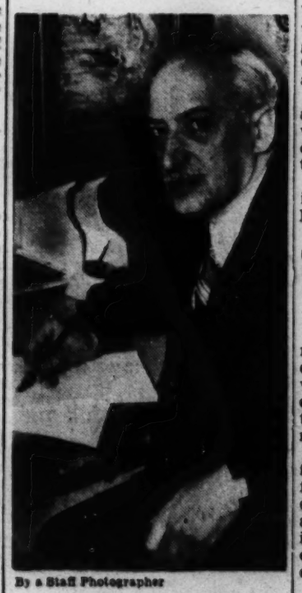
Because he is certain of the ultimate triumph, Captain Maurois does not underestimate the threat. Democracy must not be static. It must progress. Perhaps the next step is along the lines of a federal union.

"Is that possible?

"What free men can dream of, free men can make possible," he says. Such a federation would assure the security so necessary to democracy, and democracy must be certain of its physical security.

Captain Maurois has been referred to as the modern French author who has built a bridge of understanding between England and France. He has not lost faith in that bridge. It was almost made a permanent reality when Winston Churchill offered federation between France and the British Empire.

"It came just six months too late," he mused. "But it will come. It will come." **John Ritchey**



By a Staff Photographer

Capt. André Maurois

French author, in Boston to give Lowell Lectures.

Dutch Ship In With Explosives

A ship sailed into Boston Harbor this morning with a red flag dangling from the top of its main mast. It was the Dutch steamer Manoeran, with a load of toluol. Toluol is used in making TNT.

The steamer was the first commercial vessel in Boston to fall under the new port regulations set up in Washington covering the protection of ships from sabotage. Under Capt. Thomas Shanley, captain of the port under the emergency crisis, members of the Coast Guard were posted around the ship at its Army Base dock.

No information was given out as to the destination of the vessel, which loaded its cargo of 200 drums in New York, after a long trip from the Dutch East Indies.

Being under British operation, it is thought to be headed for England by way of Canada.

G. O. P. Seeking Governor Recount

First formal step in obtaining a recount of the recent close Massachusetts gubernatorial contest, in which Leverett Saltonstall apparently won re-election, was taken today by the Republican City Committee of Boston.

Petitions bearing 716 names were filed with the Election Commission for certification to the Secretary of the Commonwealth. Presumably, similar petitions, each bearing at least 250 signatures of voters, will be filed in three other counties.

This must be done sometime within the week. The Secretary of the Commonwealth then has 10 days in which to order the recount.

Wilson Named by Saltonstall As Successor to Judge Prest

Robert Gardiner Wilson, Jr., former Republican member of the Boston City Council, was nominated today by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall to succeed Judge William M. Prest of the Suffolk County Court of Probate and Insolvency, who is retiring under the judicial pension act as of December 1, 1940.

The judicial position pays $11,000 a year and is one of the most important judgeships in the State, being outranked in regard to salary only by Superior Court and Supreme Judicial Court judges.

Judge Prest is retiring on a three-fourths salary pension, having reached the age of 70 years.

Mr. Wilson served for 12 years in the Boston City Council, voluntarily retiring in December, 1939. In 1934 he was Republican candidate for District Attorney of Suffolk County, and in 1938 he was a candidate for the Republican nomination for Lieutenant Governor.

The former Councilor graduated from the Boston Public Latin School in 1910, where he was president of his class; from Harvard College in 1914, and from Harvard Law School in 1917. Since the latter year, he has been engaged in the general practice of law in Boston.

Governor Saltonstall made several other nominations today, including that of Alfred E. Henderson of Dedham to succeed James Reynolds as Register of Probate for Norfolk County, and Alfred C. Walton of Somerville to succeed Daniel H. Bradley as Clerk of the Somerville District Court. The register position pays $5,100 a year and the Somerville Clerk of Court office carries a salary of $3,375.

Mr. Henderson graduated from Northeastern University Law School in 1928 after beginning his public service as an office boy in the office of the clerk of the Norfolk County Superior Court in 1922. Seven years later he was appointed second assistant clerk in that office.

Mr. Walton graduated from Suffolk Law School in 1925 and has practiced law since that time.

Miss Margaret Dieter of Boston was nominated to succeed Mrs. Josephine E. Thurlow as member of the Massachusetts Board of Registration of Nurses where she has served since 1919. Miss Dieter is head of the Nurses School of the Massachusetts Memorial Hospital.

Somerville Seen Joining Plan E Parade

Somerville will be the next Massachusetts municipality to adopt proportional representation or Plan E if it proves all its sponsors claim it will be when the neighboring City of Cambridge adopts it in January, 1942.

John F. Foster, dean of the Somerville Board of Aldermen, said today:

"If Cambridge makes a success of it, of course we want it. You couldn't stop it," the one-time member of the City's Common Council in the years before 1900, said. He topped the ticket in the Republican stronghold of West Somerville.

Mr. Foster, on the other hand, favors a local legislative body of 21 to 24 members because "the larger the body the more opportunity to get the expression of the will of the people," as against the Cambridge Plan E rule that will reduce the Cambridge Council from 15 to 9 members. He also urged a moderate salary for more Councilors than $4,000 a year for the nine in Cambridge under Plan E.

bea 1790

Holiday linens renewed here are sure to look right. Real Hand Work.

Sunshine Laundry
8 FLORA ST. BROOKLINE

Roomy DRESSMAKER BAG in Calf . . . smartly styled in black, brown or copper with a distinctive composition clasp. Inside zipper pocket and wide gusset bottom.

seven-fifty

London Harness Company

SIXTY FRANKLIN STREET, BOSTON

Jewels in Crystal twinkle on the shelves of many jewelry stores advertised in The Christian Science Monitor. The jeweler's eye for detail makes him as expert at judging crystal and glassware as he is at selecting good watches. Monitor-advertised jewelers offer many services frequently needed by Monitor readers.

'This Is How It Is Done'

By a Staff Photographer

Joe E. Brown Shows How to Eat a Doughnut Without Aid of Hands

Left to right: Robert Brown, who watches while the comedian eats a doughnut, "hands free," at South End Boys Club doughnut dunking contest. Richard Marconi sees it but doesn't believe what he sees.

N. H. Relief Continues Down; Merrimack Evokes Pauper Law

The Week in New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Nov. 13—New Hampshire's relief load continued the downward trend into August, the latest month for which figures are available, according to the New Hampshire Department of Public Welfare. For August there was a drop of 513 cases from July with the August load of 8,510 cases representing 25,162 individuals.

Expenditures for relief during August were $194,598, an increase of $2,225 from July when the number of cases was smaller.

Old age assistance is the largest classification of assistance at the present time. It has been growing constantly since its inception. In August $130,810 was expended on 5,993 cases in this classification. There was 998 applications for old age assistance during August of which 169 were accepted, 84 denied, and the balance not acted upon. During the month 50 old age assistance cases were closed.

From the records it is obvious that if more funds for old age assistance are made available eligible cases will be accepted in increasing numbers. Of the total of 8,510 relief cases for August, 4,778 were classified as regular direct relief.

Murals for Concord

With funds provided by the National Academy of Design in New York City, Bary Faulkner, Keene, N. H., mural painter, will execute four murals in the Senate Chamber of the New Hampshire State House. The murals will be recessed in niches in the Senate chamber directly behind the president's desk.

The murals will each be about 7 by 12½ feet in size. Dealing with New Hampshire history, they will represent: "The First Commencement at Dartmouth College in 1771"; "Daniel Webster's First Reading of the Constitution of the U. S. A., 1871"; "Abbott Thayer, Painter and Scientist, 1900," and the "Departure of Gen. John Stark for the Battle of Bunker Hill, 1775."

Mr. Faulkner has executed murals in the National Archives Building in Washington, in Radio City, New York, and many public buildings.

N. H. Turns Canny

There has been a noticeable trend on the part of the State of New Hampshire, in recent years, to carry out the extension of public properties on the basis of self-liquidation. Examples of this may be found in the case of the State House Annex, flood control, recreational facilities, and highway and bridge construction. As a matter of fact, the greater part of the State debt is handled on a liquidating basis with very little counting on taxation.

Prior to the construction of the State House Annex, the State had rented quarters for various State departments in various buildings in the City of Concord. The new Annex was built on the basis that the amount expended in conjunction with the renting of these outside quarters would not only carry the investment in the new building but retire the principle over a period of years.

In flood control, the State has built the large dam and reservoir at the headwaters of the Connecticut River. Not only does it serve for flood control purposes but also for water conservation. And the latter provides the method of liquidating through the medium of payments from the various power interests that benefit from the release of water stored in the reservoir.

The Cannon Mountin Aerial Passenger Tramway is self-liquidating and to a much greater degree than had been suggested by its advocates. The new Maine-New Hampshire Bridge is self-liquidating through tolls. The State highway program is self-liquidating through the gasoline tax or other such revenues. A number of special commissions and control boards are running on a self-supporting basis. This general trend in financing appears to be continuing on the basis that it puts the load for such services on those whom they benefit, and provides a definite program for debt retirement.

No Vote for Paupers

Relying on the law taking away the right to vote from people receiving public assistance, the Town of Merrimack deprived some of their residents of this right during last week's election. The action of the town has been upheld by the Attorney General.

The Town removed the names of 13 people receiving relief from the polls and when these people learned that their names had been removed they engaged a lawyer. The Town then turned the matter over to the Attorney General who ruled that the action comes under the provisions of a New Hampshire statute providing that persons listed as paupers have no right to vote.

Adoption of this policy has been discussed in several New Hampshire communities in recent years but the Town of Merrimack apparently is the first community in the State to take action.

$15,000 Salary Increase Proposed for Governor

A bill to increase the salary of the Governor from $10,000 a year to $25,000, was filed today by Senator Eugene H. Giroux (D) of Somerville, Democratic Floor Leader in the Senate, in the office of the Clerk of the Senate.

In previous years similar bills have been filed. However, they always have received scant attention.

You See the Smallest Part

The iceberg — towering high above the ocean liner — is impressive. Yet seven-eighths of it is under water — unseen.

Similarly, when you unwrap a 40-Fathom Fillet, what you see is only a small part of the picture. Back of the product is the far-flung organization that brings North Atlantic Ocean fish to the tables of America as fine and fresh-flavored as the day landed at Boston.

A great fleet of trawlers . . . modern plants . . . nation-wide distribution . . . it all adds up to make the 40-Fathom picture increasingly important to the port of Boston.

40-FATHOM FISH. BOSTON

40-Fathom FISH

A DIVISION OF GENERAL FOODS

Today on Short Waves

Berlin—6:15 p. m.—Italian Marches, German Soldiers' Songs. DJD. 11.77meg. 25.4m.

London—7:15 p. m.—Midweek service. GSC. 9.58meg. 31.3m; GSD. 11.75meg. 25.5m.

Budapest—7:30 p. m.—Stephanides: 'Love-Waltz,' Radio Orchestra; News in English; National Anthem HAT4. 9.12meg. 32.8m.

Berlin—8:15 p. m.—News in English. DJD. 11.77meg. 25.4m. DJZ. 11.80meg. 25.4m.

Tokyo—9:30 p. m.—Special Radio Features of the 26th Centenary Celebration. JZK. 15.16meg. 19.7m.

London—9:30 p. m.—"Britain Speaks." Talk by Air Marshal Sir Philip Joubert. GSC. 9.58meg. 31.3m; GSD. 11.75meg 25.5m.

Berlin—9:45 p. m.—Thoughts and Things. DJD. 11.77meg. 25.4m; DJZ. 11.81meg. 25.4m.

Berlin—9:30 p. m.—Dance Tunes and Cabaret. DJD. 11.77meg. 25.4m; DJZ. 11.80meg. 25.4m; DJC. 6.02meg. 49.8m.

Rome—10:00 p. m.—News in English. 2RO3. 9.68m. 31.1m; 2RO4. 11.81meg. 25.4m; 2RO6. 15.30meg. 19.6m.

London—10:15 p. m.—"At Your Request." GSC. 9.58meg. 31.3m; GSD. 11.75meg. 25.5m; GSL. 6.11meg. 49.1m.

Berlin—10:30 p. m.—News in English. DJD. 11.77meg. 25.4m; DJZ. 11.80meg. 25.4m; DJC. 6.02meg. 49.8m.

Guatemala—11:00 p. m.—Popular Music. TGWA. 9.68 meg. 31.m.

London—11:00 p. m.—"Music of Britain." Selections from "Chu Chin Chow." BBC Salon Orchestra. GSC. 9.58meg. 31.3m; GSD. 11.75meg. 25.5m; GSL. 6.11meg. 49.1m.

Owing to conditions abroad, these programs are subject to change.

N. H. Educator Terms Giving Hope of U. S.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURHAM, N. H., Nov. 13—A plea to each American to "assume greater responsibiilties" and to "take less than he gives" so that the United States may survive was voiced here recently by the University of New Hampshire's president, Fred Engelhardt.

Speaking in a brief Armistice Day program, Mr. Engelhardt addressed students and faculty in a mass memorial service in honor of those university men who served in the World War.

"The great war that was fought to preserve democracy carried in its wake a cyclone of events that have challenged, as never before, men who love freedom. Only a few anticipated the present world situation—a world in which peacefully disposed and democratic nations fell into ways leading to the darkest and most crucial decade of history.

"The saddest picture among them all is France. All groups in France were demanding more and more and giving less and less. Looking for the easy way to social progress, the French apparently were no longer willing to pay full value for the benefits of freedom which they had chosen to enjoy."

Boy Dunkers Dunk Doughnuts In a Doughnut Dunking Dunk

Dunk, dunk, dunk, the doughnuts marching down the throttle of 15-year-old Paul Lewis of Rutland Street, last night, made him champion "donut" dunker of the city.

And he had a lot of competition and a lot of help from 500 yelling fans in the "gym" of the South End Boys Club on Washington Street. He also had the moral encouragement of Joe E. Brown, noted screen actor, who is no mean dunker himself.

Paul had to gobble five soggy brown rings in bowls of milk before he got to the finals. The final round was not only soggy but at that point it got positively sticky.

The trick was to hold the hands behind the back and dunk the head into the bowl to get the dunked "donut" and having got it to show an empty mouth to Judge Brown. When it comes to judging open mouths Joe is an expert; he makes his living displaying an open mouth that really is an open mouth.

But the sticky final round called for large red bowls half filled with nice gluey meringue. At this point Joe fastened a napkin around his own neck as a "meringue-guard," for meringue was flying through the air like foam off the waves.

Then, to cap it all, Joe ruled a tie between Paul and Joseph Morad, also 15, of East Canton Street. The two boys looked at newly-filled bowls of meringue and said they would draw straws to settle the deadlock. Paul won the straw and Joe raised the winner's meringued hand to the crowd. He was, adorned with a wax doughnut tied with a blue ribbon.

Assisting in the judging were Police Commissioner Timilty; J. Willard Hayden, President of the Hayden Foundation; William Mullen, Playground Director of the Park Department; Andrew S. Seiler, and W. Douglas Halsted, Managing Director of the club.

Final statistics showed the boys gulped down 200 dozen doughnuts.

Military Training Program For U. S. Colleges Is Proposed

Using ideas as their weapons, American educational leaders have begun a long-range "counter-attack" upon the United States Army, hoping to supplant the draft bill, so far as it applies to college students, with some program for military training which will not take students away from their education.

Dr. Charles Seymour, President of Yale University, proposed recently in his report to the Alumni that American Colleges give all students the essentials of military training, shortening the academic year to allow more intensive work during four months of the summer.

While the Yale report was still being prepared, a committee to study the same subject was being formed at Harvard under Dr. William E. Hocking, Professor of Philosophy.

Response Encouraging

This committee is still incompletely organized, but it can be stated that the response, especially among members of American Defense, Harvard Group, has been encouraging.

Dr. Richard M. Gummere, Chairman of the Harvard Committee on Admission and a Vice-Chairman of the Defense Group, in replying to Dr. Hocking's preliminary questionnaire, declared that in his opinion the idea of special summer military training for college students is excellent.

"I would favor schooling in all kinds of subjects related to the military. Boys between school and college age could be given such training at summer vacation camps, quite informally—as an alternative to tramps in the woods and study of the moss on trees.

"I feel, however, that there is a danger in regimenting this sort of thing. It should be kept voluntary. And I see no need of shortening the academic year to lengthen the summer period."

Prof. Mason Hammond, also a Vice-Chairman of American Defense, Harvard Group, originally suggested that the Hocking Committee be formed, and feels that education and military training must somehow be permanently integrated in America.

Necessary Measure

"The draft bill was a necessary measure for the present emergency, but over the long run training must become a fixture in our educational system," he declares. "At present we have run up against two serious questions:

"First, What should be taught college students? Merely drill and the manual of arms, or the whole theory of warfare? What special skills can best be offered to the nonmechanical college man?

"Second, Should this training be made compulsory? There is today no great demand from the students; nothing comparable, for example, to the enthusiasm of 1917.

'This is the kind of problem we must solve even if the present emergency passes in a few years. The relationship of training and education is a permanent peacetime problem. It is a splendid thing that so many people are talking about it now."

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	950kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
3:00 Mary M. McBride	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin": sketch	John Duffy, organist	Gilbert and Sullivan
3:15 "About Us"	"Honeymoon Hill": sk	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Sam Koki's Hawaiians	Melodies
3:30 News Service	"John's Other Wife"	Penner Young's Family	El Paseo Troubadours	"Melody Mart"
3:45 C. Hector's Orch.	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade": sketch	"Hits and Encores"	Console Capers"
4:00 "Portia Blake"	"Mother o' Mine": sk	"Backstage Wife": sk	"Hits and Encores"	"Melody Mirror"
4:15 "We the Abbotts"	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas": serial	"Ten Best Books on the	Melody Mirror"
4:30 "Hilltop House"	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones": drama	Crisis of Democracy"	John Kiley, organist
4:45 "Kate Hopkins"	Club Matinee: News	"Young Widder Brown"	The Johnson Family"	"Comic Page Club"
5:00 "The Goldbergs"	"Singin' and Swingin'	"Girl Alone": sketch	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15 "The O'Neills"	"Singin' and Swingin'	"Lone Journey": sketch	Sports Matinee	"Star Quest"
5:30 "About Us"	Popular music	"Jack Armstrong": sk	Sports Matinee	Melody Mirror
5:45 Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix": sketch	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	Frank Ryan, sports	News Service
6:00 News; Edwin C. Hill	News; Music; weather	News Service	"Captain Midnight"	Radio Review
6:15 Hedda Hopper	Dinner Dance	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Radio Review
6:30 Paul Sullivan	Dinner Dance	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	"Alpineers"
6:45 "The World Today"	Lowell Thomas, news	"R. F. D. Melodies"	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sport comment
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces": sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Bob Hardy's Orchestra
7:15 Lanny Ross, tenor	"Mr. Keen": sketch	John W. Vandercook	Political talk	News Service
7:30 "Vox Pop": interviews	"Cavaleade of America": drama	"Inside of Sports"	Concert Miniatures	Rob Roy's Orchestra
7:45		"Waltz Time"	Ella Fitzgerald's Orch	E. Oettinger, soprano
8:00 "Ask - It - Basket"	"Pot o' Gold": Horace	Dick Powell; Mary Martin; music	W. Williams, comment	Housing talk
8:15 questions; answers	Heidt's Orchestra	"The Aldrich Family,"	"Moonlight Sonata"	Hans Buchwald's Hour
8:30 "Strange As It	"Fame and Fortune";	starring Ezra Stone	"In Chicago Tonight":	of Music
8:45 Seems": War news	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.		variety program	Bob Hamilton's Trio
9:00 Major Bowes' Amateur Hour	Rochester Philharmonic Orchestra	Music Hall; Bing Crosby; Connie Boswell; Bob Burns; Joel McCrea; Music Maids; Orch.	Gabriel Heatter	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:15			Arthur Mann, comment	
9:30 Major Bowes' Amateur Hour	News; America's Town Meting of the Air: "Is		Ed Mayehoff and Orchestra	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:45				
10:00 Glenn Miller's Orch.	This Our War": G. V.	Rudy Vallee Show: orchestra; chorus; guests	Raymond Gram Swing	News Service
10:15 Draft talk; Maj.	Denny, Moderator	"Musical Americans":	News Service	"Dance Parade"
10:30 Gen. H. A. Drum	Magnolia Blossoms: Fisk	Raymond Paige's Orch.	Chicago Symphony Orchestra; Dr. Frederick	Bob Hardy's Orchestra
10:45 News of the World	Jubilee Choir			Allen Roth's Orchestra
11:00 Weather; News	News; Music; Weather	News Service	Stock, conductor	Vido Musso's Orchestra
11:15 "Master Works of	Ray Kinney's Orchestra	Local news; Weather	BBC News; Music	Alpineers
11:30 Music"	Johnny McGee's Orch.	Abe Lyman's Orchestra	Joe Rines' Orchestra	"Day's End"
11:45 "Swing Club"	Johnny McGee's Orch.	Abe Lyman's Orchestra	Joe Rines' Orchestra	News Service

Thursday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	950kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	News Reporter	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15 Studio program	Variety Program	News Service	"Musical Clock"	
7:30 Music; news	Tony, Juanita & Buddy	"Alice and Adrian"	News Reporter	
7:45 News; weather	News; weather	"Musical Clock"	Bailey Axton, songs	
8:00 News of Europe	News Roundup	News Service	"Eight Bells"	"Musical Timetable"
8:15 Caroline Cabot	"Morning Toast"	Weather; music	"Morning Watch"	Weather; "Musical Time-table"
8:30 "Rowdy Revue"	News; "Morning Toast"	"Musical Roundup"	Andy Jacobson's Orch.	
8:45 "Lover's Lane"	Shopping With Cosette	"Musical Roundup"	Andy Jacobson's Orch.	"Musical Timetable"
9:00 Edgar A. Guest	News; Mildred Carlson	N. E. Town Hall Party	Government reports	Zelma Larson's Music
9:15 American School of	"The Breakfast Club"	Food News	"Merry-Go-Round"	Zelma Larson's Music
9:30 the Air; speakers	Gretchen McMullen	"Alice Blair": sketch	"Merry-Go-Round"	Radio Review
9:45 Bachelor's Children	"The Breakfast Club"	"Musical Roundup"	"Choir Loft": organ	Radio Review
10:00 By Kathleen Norris	Cowgirl songstress	"This Small Town"	New England Cupboard	Farm and Home News
10:15 Myrt and Marge	"Vic and Sade": sketch	"By Kathleen Norris"	"Melody Strings"	"Homespun Harmonies"
10:30 "Stepmother": sk	"Story of Mary Marlin	"Ellen Randolph": sk	"Musical Calisthenics"	"Shopping With You"
10:45 WEEI Food Fair	"Family Circle"	"The Guiding Light"	"25 Years Ago Today"	"Shopping With You"
11:00 Mary Lee Taylor	Mildred W. Carlson	"The Man I Married"	News Service	Studio Speaker
11:15 "Martha Webster"	Clark Dennis, tenor	"Against the Storm"	"Singing Strings"	Studio Speaker
11:30 "Big Sister": sk	"Harvey and Dell": sk	"The Road of Life"	Poultry talk	"Magic Carpet"
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Weather; Music	"David Harum": sketch	"Highlights, Halftones"	News Service
12:00 Kate Smith, talk	News; M. W. Carlson	"Playhouse": drama	News Service	"Rhythm Revue"
12:15 "Girl Marries"	Noonday Review: Stocks	"Musical Roundup"	Agricultural talk	"Rhythm Revue"
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam," baritone	Italian music program	Sports; Weather; Tide
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour: Walter	"Meet Miss Julia"	Italian music program	Monitor Views the News
1:00 "Life Beautiful"	Blaufuss' Homesteaders	News Service	N. E. Council: Col. Frank	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 "Woman in White"	Tony Wons' Scrapbook	Dramatic sketch	Knox: "As I See It"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 "Right to Happiness"	Agriculture news	Marjorie Mills: house-hold talk	Ohio School of the Air	"Alexander Thiede Conducts"
1:45 "Road of Life"	News; Weather		Thursday Serenade"	
2:00 Dramatic sketch	Jack Dalton, songs	Hymns of All Churches	N. E. Council: N. E. Gov-	"Sing Song Time"
2:15 "Joyce Jordan"	"Music You Want"	"Grimm's Daughter"	ernors' Conference;	John Kiley, organist
2:30 Fletcher Wiley	"Music You Want"	"Valiant Lady": drama	Governor Saltonstall	Musical Program
2:45 "My Son and I"	"Music You Want"	"Light of the World"	Chairman	News Service
3:00 Mary M. McBride	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin": sketch	Harvard - Bowdoin de-	Novachord solos
3:15 Don Artiste	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins": drama	bate: Should the U. S.	"Melody Mart"
3:30 News Service	"John's Other Wife"	Penner Young's Family	Place Its Air Force at	"Melody Mart"
3:45 "Rendezvous"	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade": comedy	Britain's Disposal	"Console Capers"
4:00 "Portia Blake"	"Mother o' Mine" sk	"Backstage Wife": sk	"Hits and Encores"	"Melody Mirror"
4:15 "We the Abbotts"	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas"	Bennie Kreuger's Orch.	"Melody Mirror"
4:30 "Hilltop House"	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	The Cavanaughs	Vocalist; organ
4:45 "Kate Hopkins"	Club Matinee: news	"Young Widder Brown"	"The Johnson Family"	"Comic Page Club"
5:00 "The Goldbergs"	"Singin' and Swingin' "	"Girl Alone": sketch	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15 "The O'Neills"	"Singin' and Swingin' "	"Lone Journey"	Sports Matinee	"Star Quest"
5:30 "About Us"	Popular music	"Jack Armstrong": sk	Sports Matinee	Melody Mirror
5:45 Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix": sketch	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	Frank Ryan, sports	News Service
6:00 News; Edwin C. Hill	News; Music; Weather	News Service	"Captain Midnight"	Radio Review
6:15 Bill Elliott, songs	Dinner Dance	"Sports Review"	Dinner Concert	Radio Review
6:30 Paul Sullivan	Dinner Dance	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	"Alpineers"
6:45 The World Today	Lowell Thomas, news	"R. F. D. Melodies"	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sport comment
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces": sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Bob Hardy's Orchestra
7:15 Lanny Ross, tenor	"Mr. Keen": sketch	Newsroom of the Air	Political talk	News Service
7:30 "Vox Pop": inter-	Bob Crosby's Orchestra;	Serenaders	Concert Miniatures	Rob Roy's Orchestra
7:45 views	vocalists	"Confidentially Yours"	Ella Fitzgerald's Orch.	E. Oettinger, soprano
8:00 "Ask - It - Basket"	"Pot o' Gold": Horace	Dick Powell; Mary Martin; music	W. Williams, comment	Housing talk
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N. E. Tops List Of Areas With Empty Houses

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13 (AP)—The Census Bureau reported yesterday that New England had more than 200,000 vacant dwelling units on April 1 last.

Of these, 98,944 were in Massachusetts, representing 8.1 per cent of the dwelling units in that State.

New Hampshire had 25,159 vacancies, or 15.9 per cent of 158,008 dwelling units.

Rhode Island had 16,151 vacancies, or 7.9 per cent of a 203,761 total.

In Vermont, 13,976, or 13.1 per cent of a 106,390 total, were listed as vacant.

Maine had 38,881 vacant units, or 15.6 per cent of a 248,545 total.

In Connecticut, vacant dwelling units totaled 39,743.

The report was made on the basis of reports by local supervisors. The Bureau classified as "vacant" dwellings which were for sale or rent, seasonal dwellings, and those held by or for persons who reported their "homes" were elsewhere. States with large resort areas therefore showed a high percentage of vacancy.

The percentage of vacancies in the individual states ranged from 3.2 per cent in West Virginia to 15.9 in New Hampshire. It was lowest in the east south central division of states (Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama and Mississippi) and highest in New England.

States which had shown population losses between 1930 and 1940 did not have high vacancy ratios, with the exception of Vermont, where the ratio was 13.1 per cent.

The report said the number of private households had increased 16.3 per cent throughout the country, as against a 7 per cent increase in the Nation's population between 1930 and 1940.

The number of persons per occupied dwelling in the United States as a whole was 3.8 in 1940, compared with 4.1 in 1930.

Six Hostesses Needed for Army

Commanding Generals of Camp Edwards on Cape Cod and Fort Devens at Ayer, Mass., will probably have no tougher assignment to face in battle than that which confronts them in having to select six hostesses from a bewildering field of 1,000 applicants.

The six fortunate females will be named when the hostess houses are completed at the two camps in February, according to Maj.-Gen. James A. Woodruff, Commanding General of First Corps Area.

Senior hostesses, the General stated, must be more than 30 years old and under 50. Junior hostesses must be more than 25 and under 45.

They will serve as receptionists and assist in the operation of cafeterias.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

3:30	WRUL	11.79mc
7:15	WRUL	6.04mc

For Thursday, Nov. 14

12:45	WMEX	1500kc
1:00	WORL	920kc
3:30	WRUL	11.79mc
7:15	WRUL	6.04mc

Christian Science Program

For Thursday, Nov. 14

1:30 p. m.—WORL. Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication

Today on WRUL

(6.04mc-49.6m and 11.79mc-25.4m)

6:00 p. m.—Czechoslovakian Good Will Program.
6:30 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr., Washington news analyst.
7:15 p. m.—"The Christian Science Monitor Views the News."
(WRUW Shifts to 11.73mc-25.6m)
7:30 p. m.—Inter-American Good Will Program.
9:00 p. m.—World Affair Round Table.
9:45 p. m.—Special Democracy Series.
10:00 p. m.—News analysis in English by Raymond Gram Swing.
10:15 p. m.—Music Hath Charms.

ELIOT SAVINGS BANK

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165 Dudley St., Roxbury

INTEREST BEGINS

NOV. 15

Deposits received by mail

TEXACO STAR THEATRE

FRED ALLEN *tonight*

WITH KENNY BAKER

PORTLAND HOFFA, AL GOODMAN'S ORCHESTRA, THE MIGHTY ALLEN ART PLAYERS, JIMMY WALLINGTON

THROUGH THE COURTESY OF TEXACO DEALERS

WEEI 9-10 P.M. E.S.T.

Paint Awards Aid Barracks At Falmouth

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAMP EDWARDS, Falmouth, Mass., Nov. 13—With the awarding of the painting contracts to two Boston and two New York firms, it was certain that within a few weeks the sides of the barracks and mess halls being erected here as part of the national defense building program would have shiny coats of gray. The contracts, amounting to $300,000, were given in four divisions.

The two-story barracks are to be painted by the John Bradley Company of Boston and the Pelham Decorating Company of New York, each receiving half of the work. A special group of buildings, about a mile from the barracks area, are to be painted inside and out by the H. Newton Marshall Company of Boston and the rest of the structures—largely one-story buildings, will be handled by the J. I. Hass Company of New York. Union regulations will govern the work with a basic rate of $1 an hour.

No more hiring for the present building schedule at this $7,000,000 defense program project was announced by the construction company. The peak of employment was reached the first of last week with 21,000 persons on the pay rolls of the main and sub-contractors. This does not mean, it was explained, that no new employees would be added, but only specialized workers should apply, and then only after inquiring as to whether a demand had arisen for their talents.

Lodge Radiocasts Membership Plea For Hub Red Cross

The Red Cross is the precious chain that links the civilians with the Army and Navy in times of emergency, Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., said last night at a special meeting of the leaders of the 1940 Boston Metropolitan Chapter Red Cross Roll Call.

Senator Lodge was introduced by Robert H. Hallowell, Chairman of the Roll Call, who said that this year's campaign was the most important of any since 1918.

Speaking not only to the meeting of leaders but to all of New England over a special radio hookup in a private room at the Hotel Statler, Senator Lodge called on the citizens of Massachusetts to "proclaim your faith in lasting values, your faith in the Brotherhood of Man and the Fatherhood of God, by joining the American Red Cross."

"What the Red Cross does to relieve tragedy and suffering, it does in the spirit which symbolizes free men," he continued. He also outlined the work of the organization in this country and abroad, where, he said, it had helped Great Britain, Finland, and France.

Events Around Greater Boston

Boston, Nov. 13. The Rev. Dana McLean Greeley, Acting Chairman of the Massachusetts Citizens Committee, "Can We Get Rid of Pari-Mutuel Betting?" speaking before the Unitarian Club of Boston, Hotel Somerset, 6:15 p. m.

Boston, Nov. 14. Cornell Alumni Association's sixteenth biennial convention at the Copley-Plaza Hotel.

Max Miller speaker at Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts, 46 Beacon Street, 11:00 a. m.

Sixteenth New England Conference under auspices of the New England Council convenes at Hotel Statler.

Bringing Something New to the Holidays

By a Staff Photographer

Mrs. Chester Cook and Her Materials

Mrs. Cook is gilding, not the lily this time but the common weed, mugwort. Before her on the work-table, she has all the various cones, seed-pods, and nuts which she uses in the making of unusual holiday wreaths and garlands. Inset—Mrs. Cook illustrates the use of pecan nuts and cones as decorative materials for wreaths and garlands.

Novel Wreaths Bring Demand For Talks by Lexington Woman

By Josephine Ripley

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Garlands and Christmas wreaths after the manner of a della Robbia or a Grinling Gibbons carving are the specialty of Mrs. Chester Cook of Lexington, whose career in unusual wreath-making got off to a rather unexpected start with a first- prize award for a mantle decoration at the Women's Republican Club flower show last year.

Since then Mrs. Cook has found herself in great demand, both as a wreath-maker and a speech-maker. Talks on holiday decorations being especially popular at this season when people are beginning to collect material for garlands and to look around for new ideas on how to make them, Mrs. Cook has been booked for 20 lectures already before garden and flower clubs. It's an entirely new venture for her, she disclosed, this speech-making.

In working out the Grinling Gibbons design in her first decoration of this type, Mrs. Cook told of assembling the flowers, cones, fruit and leaves which Gibbons used in his masterpieces, but she was stumped, she said, when it came to finding something to represent a bunch of grapes. And it was her final solution to this problem—the use of pecans, wired and varnished—that she claims to be a new and entirely original idea in wreath-making.

Secret of Garland

Getting down to the secret of a "Gibbons" garland, Mrs. Cook disclosed her original formula as: two pounds of large pecan nuts (for the large grape clusters); one pound of small filbert nuts (for the smaller grape clusters); two dozen limes in various sizes and shades of green; pitch pine cones; Norway spruce cones; large South Carolina cones (from the florist); white shellac, gold paint; spool wire; five boxes of thumbtacks; a large branch of Magnolia Grandiflora (florist); and one or two large sprays of mountain laurel.

For the foundation of a garland (which, by the way, is a draped affair and not a circular piece), Mrs. Cook uses three strips of two-inch trim to fit the panel to be decorated. All the material may be secured to this with wire and thumbtacks.

Cone flowers are made, Mrs. Cook described, by slicing through the tough Norway spruce cones with a clipper. A few days soaking in water, she says, helps to soften them up. A coat of shellac adds a rich, shiny gloss. Southern California cones are used for the larger flowers.

Grouping materials

In grouping the materials, Mrs. Cook suggests the combining of a large cluster of "grapes" with one of the larger cone flowers, one lime, and one pitch pine cone to give the grouping a bud form. Different groupings of all the material, varying the size and color may be worked out as the individual develops his own design.

A light touch of gilding on leaves and flowers gives a richness and light to the piece that is most effective, Mrs. Cook pointed out, adding that the cone flowers, however, should be touched only lightly with the paint leaving the natural, rich brown center for contrast. The smaller flowers of Norway cones she does not gild at all. The Magnolia leaves, too, are kept in their state, with shellac on the green side of the leaf only. The mountain laurel she gilds on one side.

Mrs. Cook utilizes natural plant materials almost exclusively, and in the commonest weed or flower she finds something of beauty. The star-shape pods of the gas plant, for instance, are particularly appropriate for Christmas decoration, she pointed out and the tiny cups of the dried rue herb, touched with gilt or silver paint, are like miniature chalices.

Vessel Halted By Submarine

Halted by a submarine off Cape Town, South Africa, one night six weeks ago, and then allowed to proceed after identification had been established, the American Export Lines' steamer Explorer is today discharging cotton, jute, mica, rubber and a general Indian cargo at pier 4, East Boston.

The Explorer was built at Quincy only a year ago and is one of the modern, fast freighters designed to rehabilitate the American merchant marine.

Crew members believed the submarine belonged to one of the Axis powers, as a British oil tanker was reported torpedoed in that vicinity a short time after the Explorer had been halted. The Explorer came from Calcutta, and other Indian ports.

U. S. Housing Plans In Quincy Sought

The Federal Government yesterday was asked to clarify the issue of housing in Quincy by Alrick A. Weidman, City Building Inspector. He declared reports of an impending Federal housing project had "eliminated" home construction in the city.

"If the Government would issue a statement that it did not contemplate a housing project in Quincy," Mr. Weidman said, "there would be a great increase in building activity during the next two months. Private enterprise can build enough houses to take care of any shortage."

The building office reported only $86,200 for 21 new buildings for October and $159,703 for all types of construction.

Unemployed Get Warning On Migration

Robert E. Marshall, Director of the Division of Unemployment Compensation, today warned unemployed workers against migrating to other States in search of rumored positions without first consulting their local State Employment Office.

Stating that fruitless migration is constantly occurring, Mr. Marshall called attention to a recent communication received from E. R. Johnson, Director of the Vermont State Employment Service. Mr. Johnson asserted that there has recently been an overwhelming influx of workers seeking employment on the Government construction project at Fort Ethan Allen, Burlington, Vt., all of whom have been doomed to disappointment, since the demand for workers can adequately be met from the area in which the project is located.

Director Marshall urged workers who contemplate seeking employment on definite projects located at a distance from their homes to consult their local State Employment Office before taking the journey. By doing so they will receive authentic information concerning the demand for labor on the job in question and oftentimes may be saved time, expense and disappointment.

Noted Refugees To Be the Guests Of Rescue Group

Three distinguished European refugees will be guests of the Emergency Rescue Committee at the American Academy of Arts and Sciences next Tuesday evening at 28 Newbury Street.

They are Konrad Heiden, German author, who lived in France and fled from Paris at the time of the German invasion; Jacques Maritain, French Roman Catholic philosopher noted for his outspoken defense of the democratic way of life; and Julio del Vayo, Foreign Minister of the Spanish Republican government who has been exiled from Spain since the Fascist victory there.

Ralph Bates, English journalist and novelist, will introduce the speakers and describe the purposes of the Emergency Rescue Committee which has already brought to America Franz Werfel, Heinrich Mann, Jules Romains and others.

Among the sponsors are: Dr. and Mrs. Walter B. Cannon, Mr. and Mrs. Winthrop L. Carter, Professor and Mrs. A. S. Coolidge, Miss Frances Curtis, Dr. and Mrs. Laurence B. Ellis, Dr. and Mrs. James M. Faulkner, Dr. Everett C. Herrick, Daniel L. Marsh, President of Boston University, Prof. Kirtley F. Mather, Mrs. Donald McLaughlin, Dr. Dorothea May Moore, Mrs. John F. Moors, Bishop G. Bromley Oxnam, Mrs. Arthur Rotch, Prof. C. R. Skinner, Prof. Sara Stites, Mrs. Elsa Branstrom-Ulich.

Carney and Glynn Win In New Bedford Primary

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Nov. 13 (AP)—Mayor Leo E. J. Carney and Matthew A. Glynn, former Common Council President, who outdistanced seven other candidates in yesterday's nonpartisan municipal primary, will be opponents for the Mayoralty in the city election on Dec. 3.

Mr. Carney, seeking a third two-year term, topped the field with an unofficial 8,484 votes to 6,976 for Mr. Glynn, who came out of political retirement to enter the primary. He headed the Council in 1935 and 1936.

Third place in the primary went to City Councillor Arthur N. Harriman, with 6,352 votes.

Two Object To Draft At Mock Hearing

Two conscientious objectors—one resisting conscription on religious grounds and the other on non-religious grounds—defended their positions before a mock, unrehearsed "draft board hearing" Monday evening at the Arlington Street Church.

Attended by about 100 young men and women, the occasion was staged as part of the Peace Conference of the Greater Boston Student Christian Movement, and the Boston Christian Youth Council.

The Rev. Keith C. Kanaga, young assistant minister of the Mount Vernon Congregational Church, whose name came into prominence when he at first refused to register for the draft, took the part of a conscientious objector on religious grounds. Responding to questions from the mock draft board, he urged non-physical resistance against evil and passive non-resistance even in case of invasion of this country.

He stated he felt no compunctions against allowing another man to go to the battlefield in his place, because he was not afraid of physical danger and would try to persuade others to refuse to fight "because it is wrong," and would not be afraid to go to the front to do so.

If invaders slapped his wife, he would kneel and pray for them, he asserted.

Arthur Billings, Harvard graduate student, took the part of the non-religious conscientious objector and contended that conscription is unconstitutional because it violates, he contended, the 13th amendment to the Constitution banning involuntary servitude. Mr. Billings said he based his objections on this ground, not on opposition to taking part in war.

Auto Fatalities In Oct. Month's Low in 22 Years

The smallest October automobile accident fatality record since 1913 was established in Massachusetts last month, Frank A. Goodwin, State Registrar of Motor Vehicles, announced last night.

A total of 63 persons were fatally injured during October, 1940, Mr. Goodwin said, a sharp reduction from the 106 fatalities in the record year of 1934.

During the same month, the Registrar said, 3,724 licenses were suspended, of which 2,141 were taken away for speeding, the largest ever taken away for that offense in any one month. The number suspended also included 630 taken away for drunken driving, the largest monthly suspension for that offense in the Registry's history.

Braintree Planning Junior High School

Braintree school officials have moved to establish a junior high school system in hopes that Work Projects Administration funds would make it possible to erect at least one new junior high school building and make alterations costing $100,000 to the town's high school.

A board of college educators last year recommended, after an extensive survey of the town's educational facilities, that a junior high school system be adopted. This group included Dr. Herbert F. Blair and Dr. Guy M. Wilson of Boston University, and Dr. Samuel M. Brownell of Yale University.

Although he has made no official recommendations to the town School Committee, C. Edward Fisher, Superintendent of Schools, said today he favored a so-called 6-3-3 education system in the town for 15 years, as recommended in 1932 by the State Department of Education.

Speaker

Old Masters, N. Y.

Henry H. Heimann

Executive Manager of the National Association of Credit Men, who will speak at the credit men's banquet in Boston tomorrow evening.

Defense Era Credit Status Parley Topic

Problems of credit in an economy affected by defense efforts, including debt moratoriums for draftees, will be examined by recognized authorities during the New England Credit Conference, scheduled for tomorrow in the Hotel Touraine.

The conference will be opened with R. M. Rice of Manning, Bowman & Co., Meriden, Conn., presiding over a session on the moratorium problem. Osbon W. Bullen, credit manager for Lever Bros., Cambridge, will participate in the discussions.

Other topics will include, "Attitude on Secret Assignment of accounts receivable"; "What Does the Future Hold for the Small Business Unit?"; "Credit and the Defense Program."

Participants will include: John Gilligan, Howard E. Almy, Charles F. Baldwin, Clarence H. Rison, Donald P. Perry, Charles E. Young, Henry J. Bornhofft, Eliot S. Boardman.

Ralph E. Flanders, Springfield, Vt., manufacturer and representative of the machine tool industry on the National Defense Advisory Commission, is scheduled to speak on "Future International Trade Relations."

At the banquet tomorrow evening, the chief speakers are to be Henry H. Heimann, executive manager, National Association of Credit Men, and Bill Cunningham, Boston Post sports writer.

Chester C. Gray of the Boston Post is general chairman of the conference committee. James A. Mawn of the Gulf Oil Company, President of the Boston Credit Men's Association, will preside at the banquet.

Job Seeking In Bay State Is Analyzed

The increase in the number of people seeking jobs through the State free employment service in Massachusetts does not mean that unemployment here is multiplying or that this State has more of it than other States, it was commented today at the State Division of Unemployment Compensation.

Figures showing that applications for work had increased 6 per cent in Massachusetts during September as contrasted with a decline of 5.7 per cent for the country as a whole were given out by the Social Security Board in Washington yesterday.

The local rise in applications was attributed to efforts being made in this State to publicize the opportunities for work on national defense, which in turn has stimulated registration for jobs.

Strikes Prohibited in Egypt; Trade Notes From Overseas

Foreign Trade Flashes

Strikes are banned by martial law in Egypt, according to Harold P. Smith, manager of the Boston office of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

A proclamation issued by the Military Governor of Egypt, prescribes imprisonment for three months, and a fine not to exceed the equivalent of about $200 for any official, employee, or workman, engaged in a public utility establishment, or any private concern, taken over by the authorities, working for the public benefit, who goes out on strike or otherwise abandons his work, if such an offence is committed by at least three persons as the result of a previous arrangement.

Persons who instigate such officials, employees, or workmen to strike, are punishable by imprisonment for two years, and a fine not exceeding about $800. Persons trying to intimidate or interfere with the right of any such employees or workmen to accept work, or with the right of the employers to engage or dismiss any workman, are punishable by imprisonment for a period not exceeding two years, and a fine not exceeding about $800.

Trade Notes

Restrictions on spending, resulting from the rationing of many consumer goods, and the shortage of others, are believed to have substantially increased the volume of savings deposits in Germany during the current year. In a recent address, the Reich Minister of Economics, stated that savings deposits in German savings banks at the end of June, 1940, totaled 24,000,000,000 reichsmarks, an increase of 5,140,000,000 reichsmarks from the total recorded at the end of June, 1939, the rate of increase having been more than twice the annual growth during recent years.

War appropriations are to be increased by Italy, with a bill calling for a total of 14,000,000,000 lire, bringing war appropriations since April, of 1940, up to 38,000,000,000 lire.

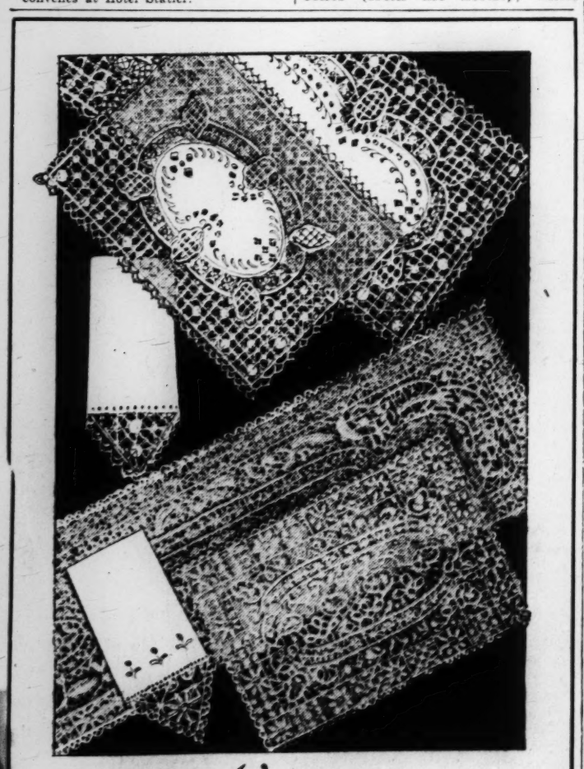
A sound motion picture film, which depicts an important period in the history of Thailand (Siam) has just been completed at Bangkok, designed to be shown in the United States. English dialogue was used, a new development in production of pictures in that country. Of the films shown in the theaters of Thailand, American pictures account for more than 70 per cent.

Egypt's export trade in eggs with the United Kingdom this season established a record high. Aggregate shipments up to June 10 amounted to 73,513 cases or about 40,000,000 eggs. Though the normal Egyptian export season for eggs is from October through March, there are usually sufficient quantities available throughout the year if demand offers.

Two Guard Units Called for Nov. 15

Maj. Gen. James A. Woodruff, Commanding General of the First Corps Area, has announced that telephoned information from the War Department in Washington indicated that induction of the Massachusetts 101st Observation Squadron and the Rhode Island 152nd Observation Squadron of the National Guard would take place on Nov. 15.

Each unit contains 160 men and 15 officers. The 101st, it has been previously announced, would be based at Camp Edwards, Falmouth, Mass., while the 152nd will be based at Fort Devens, near Ayer, Mass.



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Fenway Park Scene of Football Importance—Fans Get Taste of Wide-Open Play

Grid Eyes of Nation Turned On Boston College Saturday

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Out at Alumni Field in Newton this week, the Boston College Eagle is preening itself for its scheduled performance before the football experts of the country this Saturday, when it meets unbeaten and untied Georgetown at Fenway Park.

By now it is a well-known supposition that Boston College has one of the best football teams in the country. The local experts have known it for a number of weeks. Saturday it remains for Coach Frank Leahy's eleven to prove it to the nation.

Graduate Manager John P. Curley, and Billy Sullivan have been swamped with demands for tickets, not only to the grandstand and bleachers, but also to the press box. And the demands for the press box have amounted to 300 seats—far more than capacity—with requests from New York, Washington, news services, and nationally known feature writers heading the list.

Up until now these out-of-town writers have been fairly hard to convince. They knew that B. C. had beaten Tulane, but they figured the Green Wave had been caught before it was ready. And they also realized that the Eagles had taken Temple, but that game did not seem to make an impression.

B. C. First

Now the Eagles are to meet Georgetown, and it is generally realized that this affair is one of the most important of the day. Both teams have weathered a seven-game schedule so far without defeat, and are currently the highest scoring teams in the country. Boston College stands first with 261 points, with Georgetown second with 247. Georgetown, moreover, has not been beaten in its last 23 games.

At this writing it is hard to make any forecast regarding the outcome Saturday. Out-of-town writers tend to favor the Washington team, while the Boston typewritermen lean to the Eagles. Both elevens, it is agreed, have two well-balanced units on their side, and the final answer may lie in the breaks of the game.

Bowl Bid Hinges

As far as Coach Leahy and his assistants are concerned, nothing is being left undone to assure victory and a post-season Bowl bid. Although a win over Georgetown Saturday does not necessarily mean subsequent victories over Auburn and Holy Cross, it would go far towards insuring just that.

Judging from the experiences other teams have had with Boston College this fall, the Eagles have no apparent weaknesses. Frank Leahy probably feels they have a multitude, but Herb Kopf of Manhattan, Red Dawson of Tulane, and Ray Morrison of Temple have just the opposite feeling.

Chance for Stars

In more than one way the game Saturday will mean a lot to the members of the team themselves. Besides affording them the chance for another victory and all that that implies, it will give such outstanding performers as Charlie O'Rourke, Dave Kerr, Gene Goodreault, and Henry Toczylowski an opportunity to gain individual recognition nationally. Heretofore this season they have not played too much, as their efforts were not needed to match that offered by at least four of the B. C. opponents.

As it is now, O'Rourke is playing second fiddle with regard to statistics to a young sophomore by the name of Mickey Connolly, and the department in which he is outshone is Charlie's own specialty—passing. In seven games Mickey has passed 34 times, and completed 17 for a total gain of 311 yards. In the same number of games O'Rourke has made one more pass, 35, completed four less, 13, for a total of 236 yards.

Kicking Averages

And though Charlie has been touted as a great kicker, it is found that his average is only one yard more than that made by Connolly. The former has punted 21 times for an average of 40.8 yards, while the latter has punted 12 times for a mark of 39.7. In rushing, however, O'Rourke holds an edge, having run the ball 41 times for a net gain of 291 yards, to 41 times for 185 yards for Connolly.

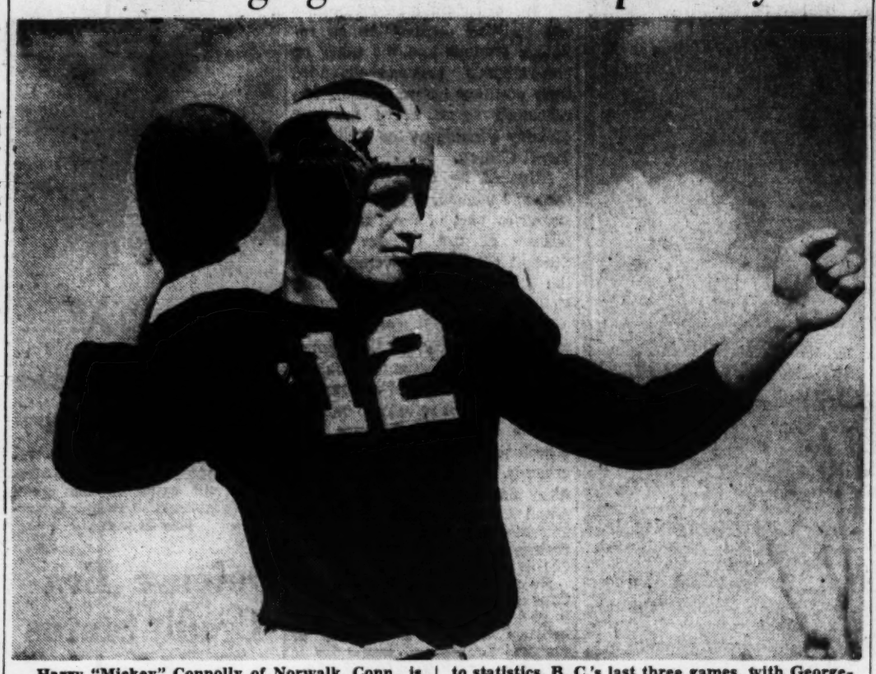
It is a foregone conclusion that O'Rourke will be out to improve his figures Saturday, and it is also safe to say that Connolly will not be far behind. Coach Leahy has said that Charlie has improved 25 per cent over last year, and last year it will be remembered he was quite a ball player.

Mile and One-Half

O'Rourke and Connolly exemplify the efforts being turned in by all the other players on the team. The Eagles in seven games have averaged 38.2 yards in 53 punts, have completed 33 out of 76 passes for a total of 578 yards, and have rushed the ball 349 times for a total of 1,960 yards. Their total offense measures 2,381 yards, or nearly a mile and one half. Thirteen men have shared in the scoring, with Frank Maznicki leading the pointgetters at 58.

All in all the Eagles add up to a pretty consistent team—fast, powerful, deep, and co-operative. And all that Coach Leahy asks now is that they co-operate wth him by turning in a winning score.

Challenging O'Rourke's Supremacy



Harry "Mickey" Connolly of Norwalk, Conn., is only a 19-year-old sophomore at Boston College this year, but already he is issuing a challenge to the acknowledged greatness of Charlie O'Rourke, the Eagles' star passer. In seven games so far this season, Mickey has outpassed O'Rourke, according to statistics. B. C.'s last three games, with Georgetown this Saturday and with Auburn and Holy Cross on coming Saturdays, probably will decide the issue, and Connolly may find he has to step lively to keep pace with his Malden rival.

Sports Around the Hub

Out of New York comes the announcement that Harold W. Pierce of The Country Club has been nominated for a second one-year term as President of the United States Golf Association. Findlay S. Douglas, chairman of the nominating committee, passes along the news. Pierce is an exponent of the less lively ball and a stout defender of amateur standards. The formal election will not be held until the Association's annual meeting, some time in January.

* * *

There was a general feeling that the so-called draft would suspend trading operations in major league circles. But by putting through a deal with the Phillies for Pitcher Kirby Higbe, the Brooklyn Dodgers probably broke the ice and critics now expect the usual succession of exchanges and purchases.

* * *

Incidentally, Larry MacPhail and his Dodgers have taken the National League spotlight away from the Giants in the vicinity of the Big City. Without further additions, Brooklyn is certain to give the Cincinnati Reds a stiff argument next year, and you can be sure that MacPhail is not through making deals. Larry has succeeded Tom Yawkey as the biggest spender in baseball.

* * *

For the first time in history, Northeastern will send a full cross-country team next Monday to the intercollegiate meet in New York. The decision was probably reached when the Huskies finished third in the New England meet at Franklin Park on Monday of this week. Ed Parker, Mike Prohodsky, Dick Carpenter, Jack Campbell, Bill Carroll, Warren Doe, Art Annis and Capt. Sam Drevitch will make the trip.

* * *

Briefs . . . Opening state squash racquets matches in class A at the Harvard Club produced the following results: Harvard Club 3, Union Boat Club 2; University Club 3, Tennis and Racquet Club 2; Harvard Graduates 3, Harvard College 2 . . . Union Boat Club won last year . . . At the close of last night's performance of "Elmer the Great," showing at the Plymouth Theater, Joe E. Brown called Eddie Miller of the Bees up onto the stage and introduced him to an enthusiastic audience . . . Brown had been eating his breakfast in the third act and Miller sat right down and tackled a piece of pie . . . He would!

* * *

Two Newton boys, Harry McComick, center, and Al Coty, a guard, are the new co-captains of the Springfield College freshman football team . . . McCormick prepped at Newton High and Coty at Andover . . . Twenty-five Tufts varsity wrestling candidates reported to Coach Sam Ruggeri yesterday . . . If the Phillies had kept the pitchers they have parted with during the past five years, they would have the best staff in baseball—Bucky Walters, Kirby Higbe, Claude Passeau and Curt Davis, plus Hugh Mulcahy, who is still with them . . . In six games, the Cornell eleven has intercepted exactly 26 enemy forward passes, which must be a record, or close to it.

* * *

Alice Marble's successor in amateur tennis ranks will be one of three California girls—Helen Hull Jacobs, Virginia Wolfenden or Margaret Osborne . . . At least, that is Miss Marble's opinion . . . Gunnard Reynolds of Leominster, a wingback, will captain the 1941 Exeter eleven . . . Experts contend that in place kicking, the ball goes where the left (or stationary) foot points . . . Bobby Estalella, Minneapolis outfielder who comes up to the St. Louis Browns this spring, made 147 hits in 147 American Association games last season—Par for the course . . . The Boston College-Georgetown "Night Before Dinner" will be held at the Hotel Lenox Friday evening.

Olympics Face Stern Test On Baltimore Ice

A stern test awaits the Boston Olympics in Baltimore tonight as the local amateurs make their bow in the Eastern Amateur League by meeting the Orioles of that city. The Orioles are the defending champions of the league, and last spring were runners-up for the U. S. A. H. A. senior championship.

Most of the Olympics left Boston this morning by train, with several who could not get away due to fly down this afternoon. Among those accompanying Coach Hago Harrington on the train were Bud Foster, Gerry Desrosiers, Junie Stubbs, Jack Costello, Ty Anderson, Bill Splaine, Al Yourkewicz, Bob Campbell, Cliff Thompson, and Vic Polich. Those who were due to fly down this afternoon included Bob Jeremiah, Danny Sullivan, Junie Allen, and Frankie Spain.

Other teams in the Eastern Amateur League besides Boston and Baltimore include New York Rovers, Atlantic City Sea Gulls, Washington Eagles, and River Vale Skeeters. The Olympics play their first home game Friday night with Washington, and the two teams will play a second game at the Garden Saturday night.

Huskies to Send Initial Team To Run in New York

Northeastern's strongest cross country team in history will have the honor of being the first unit to represent the college in the I. C. 4A. harrier meet in New York next Monday, Athletic Director Edward S. Parsons announced this morning.

The Hiskies finished a good third in the New England championship last Monday and Ed Parker was third in the individual race. The top five Northeastern scorers on Monday will be back next year, so the New York competition should give them good experience.

Last year Northeastern scored 226 points in the New Englands, but its total on Monday was 78. Several newcomers should bolster the squad next year.

While this is the first Northeastern team in the I. C. 4A. competition, the Huskies had a chance to cheer in 1936, when Andy Zamparelli came in fourth. The Hawk, however, was a lone representative.

Making the trip to New York will be Ed Parker of Arlington, Mike Prohodsky of Mansfield, Dick Carpenter of Fairhaven, Jack Campbell of Quincy, Bill Carroll of Belmont, Warren Doe of Dedham, Capt. Sam Drevitch of Roxbury, and Art Annis of Marblehead.

Wood Leaves for South

Johnny Wood, the former Pittsburgh backfield star who has just completed his first year as backfield coach under Jimmy Dunn at Northeastern, has left Boston to return to his home in New Martinsville, W. Va.

Johnny's contract with Northeastern called for him to work only with the football team, and he now hopes to land a job for the winter back home. First off, though, he plans to take a few weeks' vacation with his family in North Carolina.

Before coming to Northeastern, Wood spent three years as an aide to the Harvard football machine, first as assistant to Howie O'Dell, Harlow's backfield coach, and then as backfield coach himself for the varsity. At present he has no idea whether or not he will be back at Northeastern, declaring that it depends upon the kind of job he is able to land in West Virginia.

While he was at Pittsburgh, Johnny was a regular quarterback for two years under Jock Sutherland. He did not play his sophomore year because of a shoulder injury. In addition to calling plays, he also played wingback and during his senior year he was the leading scorer on the team with 43 points—seven touchdowns and one conversion.

Wood also had the honor of playing on a Rose Bowl eleven, and was a member of the team which trounced Washington 21-0 in 1937. He did not score in that game, although he caught one pass on the 15-yard line where he was downed, and later plunged through the line only to be stopped on the two-yard line.

Johnny's work in his first year at the intown institution was given high praise by Head Coach Jimmy Dunn, who said that he could not ask for a better backfield coach. Dunn also credited the Pittsburgh ace with the improvement in faking shown by Ronnie Tubbs, whom Jimmy has called the best faker he has ever had at Northeastern.

Bob O'Brien Back

HANOVER, N. H., Nov. 13 (AP)—Bob O'Brien, left tackle, injured in the Harvard game three weeks ago, returned to the Dartmouth football line-up yesterday as the Big Green began preparations for the Cornell game with a long contact workout.

Left End Bob Krieger, Center Stub Pearson, and Right End John Kelley were the outstanding varsity performers as the first team broke up a full-speed attack by the freshmen.

Abandoned Amateurs

Wide World

NEW YORK—Alice Marble, considered by many as the greatest woman tennis player of all time, writes on the mirror "$25,000," the sum she will receive under a contract she has signed with Jack Harris, promoter, to play professional tennis. Miss Marble announced her first match would be on Jan. 6 in Madison Square Garden, but no woman opponent has yet been chosen. She also will make a tour with Don Budge and Bill Tilden.

B. U. to Face Springfield On Saturday

To all intents and purposes, Boston University's 1940 football season is over. Although games still remain with Springfield this Saturday and Western Maryland the following week end, it is fairly generally felt that the climactic contest with Boston College last Saturday marked the highpoint of the fall.

"Yes, and that is just what we have to guard against," Head Coach Pat Hanley declared yesterday afternoon after he had viewed the pictures of the B. C game. "That game is the one we point for all season, and it is the one for which our players are really keyed up. It is natural for them to have a letdown now, and we coaches must get them pepped up again in the short space of time before Saturday."

Open Date

Last fall Pat's job was made a little easier by the fact that the B. U. schedule marked an open date following the contest with the Eagles. And there was only one more game on the schedule—with Tampa in Florida—after the B. C. test, instead of the two this year.

In other words, the Terriers last fall had two weeks in which to recover their equilibrium after battling the Eagles, and as an aid to recovering their pep, they had a trip to the South to look forward to. This year they see Springfield coming up, and are inclined to view the Maroons as a pushover, for after all, haven't they lost five games out of seven, including two to Northeastern and New Hampshire?

The players may feel this way but Hanley and his assistants, Walt Holmer and Al Kawal, are of a different opinion. "Springfield is no setup for us now," they declare in unison. "Any team would be tough for us after Boston College."

Same Line-Up

Ordinarily Springfield would be a setup. Especially would it be so for a Terrier team which did such an outstanding job in holding Boston College to a 21-0 score. But with a so-called traditional contest just past, B. U.'s mental attitude must be rearranged.

Hanley plans no change in the team and intends to start against Springfield the same line-up which faced B. C. This finds Capt. Jim McDonald and George Murphy at end, Ray Valas and George Radulski at tackle, Charlie Cremens and Olindo Borghesani at guard, Sid Michaels at center, and Bobo Connearney, Walter Williams, Aidan Burnell, and Charlie Thomas in the backfield.

Bell Nominated

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 13 (AP)—"Ducky" Pond, Yale football coach, has nominated Bill Bell to replace Hal Whiteman, the Elis' injured captain and wingback, in the Princeton game Saturday.

Texas Produces Centers

KINGSVILLE, Texas (AP)—Football centers grown on the Texas prairies have had a virtual headlock on All-America honors for six years—and the squeeze is on again.

Remember Darrell Lester, the prowling Texas Christian University giant who made All-America two years running, in 1934 and '35?

And Ki Aldrich, his chatterbox successor who rated as perhaps the greatest lineman in Southwest Conference history and wound up on the 1938 All-America?

Or Clyde (Bulldog) Turner, the riotous Hardin-Simmons middle man who made the little All-America last year, and now ranks as Mel Hein's successor at the top of the professional ranks?

Another Now Ready

Now they've got another one down in Texas—a little All-America candidate who is big stuff.

Rugged, six-foot two-inch, 200-pound Stuart Clarkson, who snaps 'em back for Texas Arts and Industries College—the toughest little team in the Southwest.

Never heard of Stuart Clarkson?

Well, a few fellows like Jarrin' John Kimbrough, the Texas Aggies' All-America fullback; Pop Warner, the old sage of San Jose State; Coaches Homer Norton of the Texas Aggies and Jess Neely of Rice Institute, can tell you all about him—with adjectives.

60-Minute Player

Briefly, Clarkson is molded from castiron. Texas A. and I. played 10 games in 1939—Clarkson played the full 60 minutes of every game.

Immediately after the Texas A. and I. boys went out to the Pacific slope and gave Pop Warner's San Jose Staters their first setback in years, 10-0, Pop hurried to the Texans' dressing room, exclaimed: "I want to shake that boy Clarkson's hand. He could make any team in the country!"

Kimbrough Praises

Immediately after the mighty Texas Aggies had huffed and puffed to subdue the A. and I. lads, John Kimbrough, who watched—and felt—Clarkson play the full 60 minutes against one of the greatest teams in the nation, said: "What a guy, that Clarkson."

Immediately after the game, Coach Homer Norton gave off high praise.

Immediately after the dramatic game with Rice Institute, which the Institute won in the last two seconds on a field goal, 9-6, Coach Jess Neely commented:

"Just remember this, when we scored that fellow Clarkson was out of the game for a minute."

Big Red Prepares

ITHACA, N. Y., Nov. 13 (AP)—Cornell's varsity football squad practised defense maneuvers last night against a jayvee squad armed with Dartmouth plays.

Coach Carl Snavely indicated the next two sessions would be devoted to similar workouts before the squad leaves Thursday for Hanover, N. H., where it will meet Dartmouth Saturday.

All of the recently injured men including Lou Bufalino and Kirk Hershey were practising again and are expected to be in shape for playing at Hanover.

Chicago Noses Out Bruins 6-5 in Wild Hockey Game

By Web Morse
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Following the scoring orgy at the Boston Garden last night, when the Chicago Black Hawks nosed out the Boston Bruins 6 to 5, Manager Paul Thompson said, "Tell the Bruins to play that way in Chicago." He meant, of course, wide-open hockey, and his remark was a follow-up of the statements by Art Ross and Weston Adams at the pre-game dinner that the Bruins intended to play wide-open hockey on the road this season and they hoped the other clubs would do likewise here.

Some 9,000 fans certainly viewed an exhibition of wide-open hockey last night. Much of the credit goes to the Bruins who were never ahead at any time and only even with the Hawks in the opening period. Mush March whipped in an intercepted passout at 9:41 from Herbie Cain and from that point on the Bruins were fighting from behind. Chicago led 1-0 at the end of the first period and 3-1 going into the third.

League Race Close

If the remarks of the two managers, Thompson and Ross, prove so, the league is due for a close scramble throughout. Thompson said he had seen all clubs except Boston and Rangers and thought Americans at least 20 per cent stronger than last year, Canadiens a little better, and Detroit improved. Toronto he claimed would be as strong as last year and his own club good enough for fourth place and possibly higher. Ross agreed in all instances, but thought Canadiens a little better than Thompson figured.

Being an opening contest and resulting as it did, local hockey fans were not given much of an insight into the Bruins. The fact that the Hawks were always out front forced the Rossmen to open up and the Hawks took advantage to display a little more speed than the locals to make breakaways. At that, Boston put on terrific pressure raining 41 shots on Paul Goodman as against 28 fired at Frankie Brimsek.

Seven Goals Scored

Something close to a record must have been established in the furious third period. With the score favoring the Hawks 3 to 1, the two teams practically flickered the red light by scoring seven goals, four for Boston and three for the Hawks. In the last two minutes of play Coach Cooney Weiland twice removed Brimsek to make way for another scorer and the strategy brought the Bruins their final tally and nearly the goal to tie the game.

Although there was a storm outside the building, the first period ended 1 to 0 in favor of the Hawks and there was no evidence of the storm due to break in the final session. Chicago made the score 3 to 0 in the second period before the Bruins could beat Goodman, Thoms and Allen lighting the light for Chicago and Milt Schmidt, league-leading scorer last season, then converting from Clapper for the first Boston goal at 14:09.

Then Storm Broke

To make matters even more difficult for the home favorites Allen again counted at 2:15 of the third period to put the Hawks out front 4-1 and then the storm broke inside the building. Conacher scored for Boston, Bob Carse for Chicago, Bauer for Boston, Seibert for the Hawks and Hollett and Wiseman for the Bruins. The fans were in a constant uproar during the third session.

* * *

Before the game President Frank Calder presented the Bruins with the N. H. L. championship flag, gold medals to the individuals and the Lady Byng trophy to Bauer . . . The President arrived at eight o'clock, intending to have been present earlier in the day, but planes from Montreal were grounded . . . He reported improved opening crowds at Chicago, Toronto and Montreal, and saw the record opening score here . . .

* * *

It was the first time Chicago had beaten Boston here since March 2, 1938 . . . Nine Hawks and eight Bruins figured in the scoring . . . The electric time clock system was shorted early in the evening and time was announced each five minutes . . . Johnny Gottselig, veteran Hawk wing and now assistant to Thompson, sat beside the time keeper to insure justice.

* * *

Mikey Ion and Ag Smith worked the game with few complaints although the Bruins thought they had scored two more goals, Bauer in the first period and Schmidt in the third . . . Both goalies were put far behind in the running for the Vezina trophy already . . . Brimsek having had seven goals scored against him in two games and Goodman seven in three games . . . Dave Kerr, Vezina trophy holder, is leading with three goals in two games.

* * *

Thompson was high in praise for Wally Stanowski, Toronto defenseman, but thought Ken Reardon, Canadien rookie defenseman, has had too much of a build-up in advance . . . He thinks the defense will be the weakness of Canadiens, although Bert Gardiner is a great goalie . . . When the subject of open hockey prevailed he was asked if Bruins played open hockey in Chicago and hesitated sufficient to create a doubt, despite Boston claims.

* * *

New ice is made between each period. The sweepers are followed by a watering cart which moistens the surface . . . The new Ross puck was in use and the promenade seats were screened above the railboard, which helped play, in that pucks rebounded from the screen back into play instead of into the crowd . . . Both goalies were good despite the high scoring . . . Chicago left for New York at one o'clock this afternoon where they play Americans, Thursday.

Syracuse and Colgate In Traditional Contest

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Historic old Archbold Stadium here will be the scene Saturday of the 42d football game between Colgate and Syracuse, a rivalry that has few equals or superiors in tradition, spirit and color.

An estimated 30,000 to 35,000 are expected for this annual up-State classic with the resurgent Red Raiders of Colgate seeking solace for the two successive 7-to-0 victories scored by the Orangemen in the last two meetings. This is the big game to both schools and a triumph means a successful season.

1891 Rivalry

The grid rivalry dates back to 1891 and has seen Colgate run up a margin of 25 wins to Syracuse's 12, with four ties, due principally to a 14-year period from 1924 to 1937, when the Orangemen didn't win a single game. Ossie Solem turned the trick for Syracuse in his second year as head coach, in that historic fourth quarter of the 1938 game when Phil Allen ran 14 yards for a touchdown on an end-around play.

Last year, the two rivals staged a typical fight, with the Raiders failing to capitalize on early opportunities, and then succumbing to a 77-yard scoring march by Syracuse in the final period, with big Leo Canale blasting the Colgate line for the only touchdown.

Stars Meet Again

Many of the stars of these past two games will meet again. Colgate will show husky Joe Hoague, stellar fullback; Dave Buck, center; Capt. Jim Garvey, tackle; Larry Cabrelli, end, and the dangerous Bill Geyer, halfback. Syracuse has Dick Banger, a hero of the last two meetings; Canale; Tom Kinney, tackle, and Charles (Red) McPhail and "Whitey" Piro, the ends whose magnificent play last year was one of the chief reasons for Syracuse's victory.

Thousands of alumni of both schools will be on hand for Saturday's game, annual blue-ribbon event on their calendars. Colgate's student body of 1,000 will be present en masse to present the "All-America" cheering section, while Syracuse will counter with its colorful separate men and women's cheer groups.

* * *

Colgate will enter the Syracuse game in top condition as the result of two weeks' preparation, having had an open date on Nov. 9. That date saw Syracuse meet Penn State, a formidable rival.

* * *

The usual pre-game plans are being made in downtown hotels and other public establishments, where lobbies will be stripped of breakables, windows boarded and due warning issued to the public to prepare for the festivities of a Colgate-Syracuse week end.

* * *

Every Syracusan is hoping that Dick Banger, veteran back, injured in the Georgetown game, will be in top form for Colgate. Banger played his best football against Colgate as a sophomore and junior. In his first varsity season he returned a punt 51 yards to set up the winning touchdown. Last year his superb punting set Colgate back on numerous occasions, and he played a vital part in the Orange drive for the game's only touchdown.

* * *

Eight Syracuse players will be ending their varsity grid careers against Colgate. They are: Ed Rodiek, Middletown, quarterback; Bill Eschenfelder, Bayside, tackle; "Whitey" Piro, Floral Park, end; John Congdon, Binghamton, guard; Joe Rigan, Binghamton, tackle; Cliff Wilson, Bridgeport, Conn., quarterback; Bill Shek, Stratford, Conn., halfback; Dick Banger, Chicago, halfback.

Tennis a Fall Sport

MONROE, Mich. (AP) — Tennis may become a fall sport if the pioneer effort of the Michigan border cities high-school league proves successful.

Pointing out that track, tennis, baseball and golf crowd the spring sports schedule and prevent minor events from getting many contestants, the league has transferred tennis to fall along with football and cross-country.

Army Line Coach

WEST POINT, N. Y. (AP)—Lieut. Harry A. Stella, Army's great tackle of last season, took his place with 11 other officers as a coach of the West Point football team. Stella, who reported for duty here after completing an officer's course at Fort Sill, Okla., was assigned to assist Capt. Harvey Jablonsky, varsity line coach.

When the occasion calls for dress shoes

The man who needs a good pair of black dress shoes will do well to buy them at one of the stores advertised in The Christian Science Monitor. Monitor advertisers include some of the best style authorities of the day. They are particularly able to outfit customers for those occasions when quality counts most.

Contrast Between Different Veteran Athletes—'Gators Do Well Under New Coach

Kendall Retires From Water Competition for Australia

Australasian Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY—William Kendall, one of Australia's fastest swimmers, has retired from the sport at the age of 24, for two reasons—pressure of work and advancing years.

"I've reached my peak and passed it; it's time I got out," mumbled Bill. "Twenty-four may seem young, but behind it is 12 years of active competition, the last eight as a senior."

In his dry-land hours, Australia's Weissmuller is a metallurgical chemist. He said that since the war began he had been unable to give the time for the intensive training essential to keep championship form.

National and State title swimming has been cancelled because of the war, but Kendall said there was no chance of his reconsidering his decision if the war situation eased. His only swimming would be at patriotic carnivals, and for relaxation.

Broke a Minute

After winning the national sprint championship six years ago, Kendall became the first Australian to break the minute for 100 meters when he swam 59.6 seconds at the Berlin Olympic Games, 1936. In February, 1939, he swam 100 yards in Rushcutter Bay, Sydney, in 54.4. That time was three fifths of a second outside the record in Australia, made by Duke Kahanamaku (Hawaii) in 1915.

But if 24 is getting on in years for a swimmer, it must be merely the adolescent stage for a distance runner, because Alleyn Gainsford, who won the New South Wales modified marathon (15 miles) over the coastal hills north of Sydney, is 38.

Sixth Victory

It is his sixth win in this event, his first having been 13 years ago. The victory winds up a season in which he won the St. George Club's 10,000-meter, 10-mile, and 15-mile cross-country championships. His 10 miles in 53m. 31.6s., at Sydney University Oval 12 years ago, still stands as the Australian track record.

"I'm just coming good after 20 years of distance running," said Gainsford, inhaling his second wind deeply.

The habit of running miles and miles seems to grow on people who do this sort of thing. A week before the race, Gainsford had a practice flip over 15 miles, paced by an automobile. In earlier training weeks, he ran as many as 30 miles. This energetic pedestrian is confident that he will be able to restrain himself, in the summer, from slipping out to lope over the landscape for a dozen miles or more; he intends to compete in walking events then.

Crawford Features

Even Gainsford's work makes him think in terms of distance. He is a clerk in the shipping company that runs two passenger liners between San Francisco and Sydney.

The veteran Jack Crawford has done something of which no other tennis player in the world can boast. He beat John Bromwich and Adrian Quist, ranked No. 1 and No. 2 in Australia, in one day. This triumph was in the singles of the N. S. W. hard-court championships, in which play is crammed into the daylight hours of three days.

On the third morning, Quist saved nine match-points before Crawford defeated him, 6—2, 7—5, in a semifinal that lasted from 11:30 a. m. to 12:50 p. m. After a quick lunch, Crawford overcame Bromwich, 6—4, 2—6, 7—5, in the final, which lasted two hours. In the last set, Crawford was down 4—5 and 0—40, but his telling service, clever use of the drop-shot, and calm temperament pulled him through. Ten minutes later, Crawford was on the court again with Jim Gilchrist for the doubles final, which Bromwich-Quist won, 6—3, 4—6, 6—3.

Relished Pace

Crawford put up an alibi that Bromwich and Quist, in the singles, had not adapted themselves so readily to the slipperiness of the Dubbo courts, of fine gravel. He did not mention that hard courts, giving a higher bound and less pace, do not suit his own play as well as grass does. He has always relished pace, especially to his backhand wing.

Wimbledon champion in 1933, when he beat Ellsworth Vines, and the backbone of eight Davis Cup teams, with little support, Crawford is Australia's most admired player, because of his charming stroke-play and court demeanor, and his unpretentious manner.

In a pre-season exhibition cricket match, C. G. Macartney almost equalled his age, 54, by scoring 50 runs in a style still clearly recognizable as that which England's bowlers dreaded from 1907 to 1926. Macartney made the same motions as when he was narrower in body, but not so quickly.

Since Australia began playing England, in Queen Victoria's reign, only three batsmen have scored 100 in the two-hour period before lunch interval. Macartney did it at Leeds in 1926. None of the modern batsmen cut loose at the bowling in the carefree manner of Macartney, in even the sternest matches. The only one who gets near it is Stan McCabe, N. S. W. captain, who retrieved a lost cause in the last series against England in a manner beyond the powers of even world-record breaker Don Bradman.

Three Veterans Provide Changes in Big Ten Race

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Ill.—A trio of veterans, Bruce Smith of Minnesota, Oliver "Red" Hahnenstein of Northwestern and Tom Harmon of Michigan provided the leadership changes in departments of individual play in the Western Conference football campaign last week.

Smith, George Franck's potent "twin" for Minnesota, took over the lead in rushing gains, largely as a result of his 80-yard breakaway run for the winning score against Michigan. He has a four-game rushing total of 324 yards to lead Bill Green of Iowa by almost 100 yards, and his average of seven yards a try is the best in the Conference. Smith's touchdown also put him in the race for scoring honors at 18 points, as there has been no change in the 24-point total of Green and Franck, the leaders.

Hahenstein went into the lead in total offense, as he took over fourth place in rushing and third in passing for a four-game total of 422 yards, 20 yards better than Smith.

Michigan's star, Harmon, found the rain not to his liking as a runner last week, but emerged with the best punting average in the Conference, 43 yards. Both Harmon and Franck averaged better than 45 yards with the wet ball in their duel.

Harmon also appeared among the passing leaders with the best average for completions, 12 in 19. Dick Good, the Illini sophomore, maintained his passing record against Northwestern to reach 176 yards on 18 completions in 35 attempts.

Noteworthy also was the plunging record of Michigan's Bob Westfall, who raised his two-game total to 223 yards to lead in per game average. Bob Sweiger of Minnesota joined the rushing leaders with a total of 168 yards and the second best average-per-try in the Conference, 6.1 yards.

Minnesota, undefeated Western Conference football leader, not only preserved its unmarred record in downing Michigan last week, but assumed the old Wolverine boast that only touchdowns and not first downs appear on the scoreboard.

The Gophers rank sixth in the Conference in first downs and eighth in first downs scored by opponents after last week's game in which Michigan registered 15 first downs to Minnesota's five.

The Minnesota attack, however, puts the Gophers in third place in total offense behind Indiana and Purdue while standing fifth in team defense. Minnesota's rushing attack leads the Conference by a wide margin with an average of 228 yards per game to 169 for Purdue, its closest rival.

Michigan, after two games, holds a lead in team defense, with 138 yards per game for opponents. The Wolverines are tied with Purdue in rushing defense at 114 yards and are far ahead in passing defense at 24 yards, Minnesota having failed to complete a pass last week.

Cleveland Club Will Play Three Games in Cuba

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 13 (AP)—Proving that appointment of long-faced Roger Peckinpaugh isn't the only new thing in the Wigwam, the Cleveland Indians will invade Cuba for three spring training contests.

Cleveland fans can't recall the Indians ever playing outside the United States, but that isn't the only unusual thing to happen.

The signing of Peckinpaugh yesterday assured the 48-year-old former shortstop of term No. 2 as the Indians' pilot. If that isn't unusual, neither was the players' war dance which finally fired Peckinpaugh's immediate predecessor, Oscar Vitt.

The Indians will start gathering at their Fort Myers, Fla., spring training camp about Feb. 20, says Vice-President C. C. Slapnicka. This is about a week earlier than usual.

They go to Cuba March 7 for a three-game series with the Brooklyn Dodgers, who have hopes for a pennant in their own National loop.

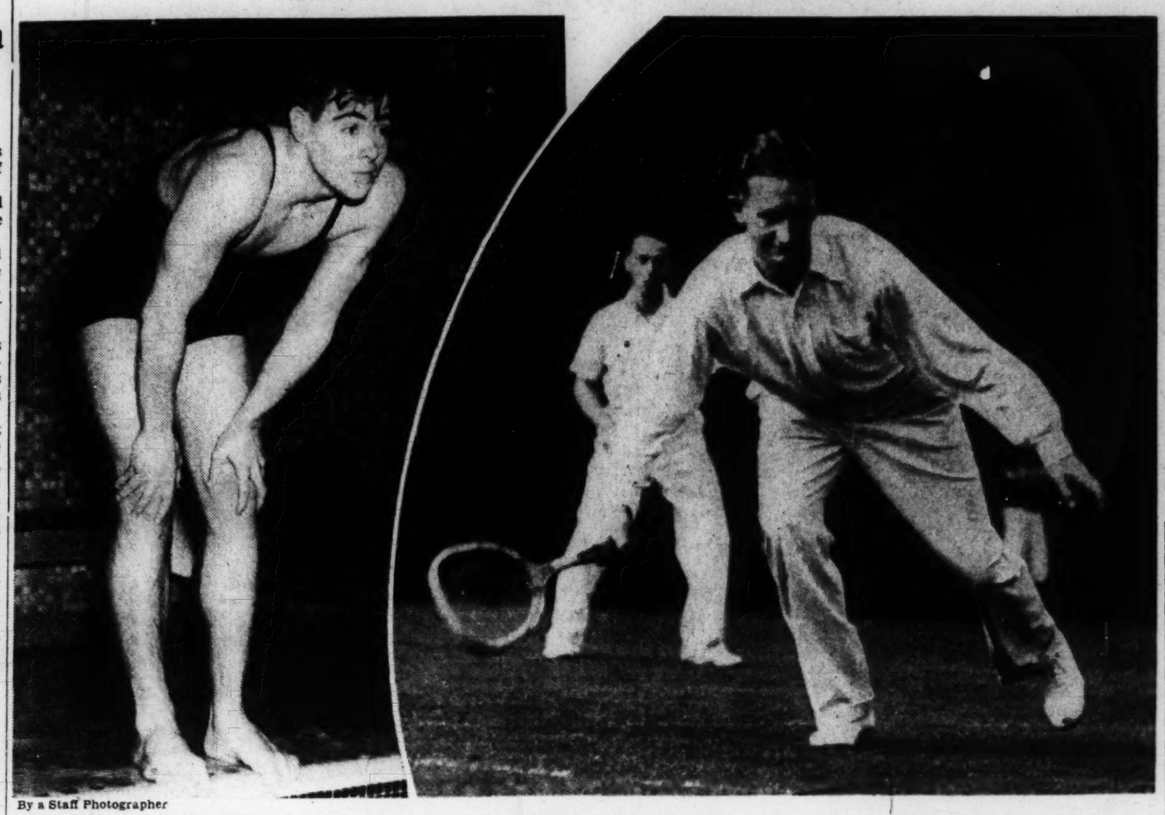
Peckinpaugh, Clevelander who managed the Indians five and a half seasons before President Alva Bradley discharged him in 1933, has a bundle of problems to deal with.

One of the first is to determine whether to retain Luke Sewell, Johnny Bassler and Oscar Melillo as coaches. Another is to figure how he can obtain a slugging outfielder.

Toupin Returns

BUFFALO, N. Y. (AP)—Jack Toupin, veteran hockey center who scored 50 points for Syracuse last season, is coming out of retirement to join the Buffalo team of the American League.

Contrast in Athletic Retirements



By a Staff Photographer

Billy Kendall (left), Australian youngster who once performed on the Harvard swimming team and for Australia in the Olympics, has announced his retirement from competition at the age of 24. Jack Crawford (right), veteran tennis star from Australia who continued competition for years beyond that age at which Kendall retires.

Hartnett Out Of Cubs Post

By the Associated Press

Chicago, Nov. 13

Philip K. Wrigley, President of the Chicago Cubs, said today that Gabby Hartnett's contract as manager of the team will not be renewed when it expires Dec. 31.

Amateur Tennis Field Open With Miss Marble Out

NEW YORK, Nov. 13 (AP)—The Women's National tennis sky missed its brightest star, but a new light of hope shone in the eyes of tournament entrants who for years have found their paths to the championship blocked by the tall figure of Alice Marble.

The blonde Californian, 27 years old, announced that she had turned professional, that she would play her first match in Madison Square Garden Jan. 6, and that she would receive a minimum guarantee of $25,000 plus a percentage of the receipts for a four and one-half month tour under the direction of Jack Harris of Chicago.

Budge and Tilden

Miss Marble's partners on the tour will be Don Budge, Bill Tilden, and a still unnamed woman player. Harris said he is negotiating with a well-known amateur player who is awaiting permission of her parents before accepting his offer. It was reported the player in question is Ruth Mary Hardwick, English Wightman Cup star.

Winner of 23 National championships here and abroad, undefeated since meeting Helen Jacobs at Wimbledon in 1938, Miss Marble leaves the amateur field with no regrets.

"My heart was set on being a tennis champion," she said. "Amateur tennis has given me all it can, and I wouldn't play another season. I am really thrilled, as for the first time in my life I will have the time and the money to do the things I've always wanted to do."

Many Avocations

The "things" include continuing her musical education and doing something in radio. She already includes dress designing and lecture work among her many avocations.

Miss Marble's championships include the U. S. singles titles in 1936, '38, '39 and '40, and the singles crown at Wimbledon in 1939. She is particularly proud of winning the National mixed doubles championship four times with four different partners.

Harris said the itinerary of the tour has not been arranged, but there was a possibility the second match would be in Chicago.

Olean Signs Biale

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—Rudolph Biale, 18-year-old right handed pitcher from San Francisco, has signed a baseball contract with Brooklyn's farm club at Olean, N. Y., Mickey McConnell, representing the Dodgers' minor league connections, announces.

McConnell, who said Biale would report to Olean of the Pony League next year, also disclosed the Dodgers, through their five minor league affiliated clubs, had signed 35 youngsters. Their contracts were made out variously to Olean, Elmira, N. Y., Dayton, Ohio, Grand Rapids, Mich., and Americus, Ga.

Hockey Results

By the Associated Press

National League

Chicago 6, Boston 5

American Association

Kansas City 4, St Louis 3 (two overtime periods).

College Soccer

Results Nov. 12

Gettysburg 3, Delaware 1.

Frank McCormick Keeps Most Valuable Award With Reds

NEW YORK, Nov. 13 (AP)—Frank McCormick, sturdy first baseman for the world champion Cincinnati Reds, was the National League's most valuable player in 1940, a committee for the Baseball Writers' Association of America announced today.

The tall, good-looking youngster from New York, who joined the Reds three years ago and has played in each of their games since, didn't have his best season, but it was a good one, and vital to the Reds.

He hit .309 and drove in 127 runs, as compared with a 1939 batting average of .322 and 128 runs batted in.

Fourth Last Year

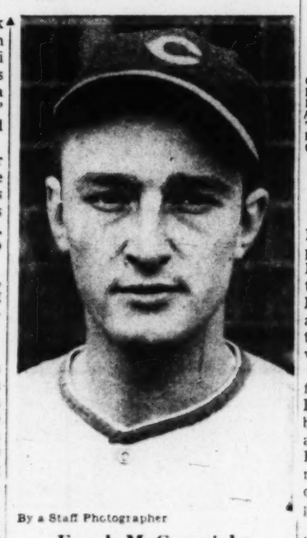
Last year he was rated fourth in the annual balloting by 24 veteran baseball scribes, three from each National League city. This year he was first, getting 16 of the 24 votes for first place and 274 points, 69 more than Johnny Mize, slugging first sacker of the St. Louis Cardinals, who also was second in 1939.

The reason for the rise of McCormick in contradiction of the figures in the record books is easily apparent. Last year, the Reds captured the pennant on marvelous pitching, but this year their hurling was less effective, and they repeated on tight defensive play and the ability to punch across runs at the right time.

This was where McCormick figured—the best defensive first baseman in the league, second only to Mize in runs batted in, the leader in doubles and tied for the lead in total hits. He gave the Reds their pennant punch.

Third for Reds

McCormick was the third consecutive Cincinnati player to be



By a Staff Photographer

Frank McCormick

voted the honor, which carries with it an award by the Sporting News. In 1938, Catcher Ernie Lombardi led the league in batting and was named most valuable; last year, Pitcher Bucky Walters led in victories and earned the most valuable designation with 303 points out of a possible 336.

One reason McCormick did not dominate the annual poll this year as Walters did last was the competition of his own teammates. No fewer than five of the Reds received votes. Five others were accorded honorable mention, and in the final compilation of points Walters rated third with 146 and Paul Derringer, fourth with 121.

Mize was the first choice of six of the committeeman, but Lombardi and Derringer each received one first-place vote. A first-place vote meant 14 points; second was good for nine; third for eight, etc., to tenth place, which counted one. Honorable mention had no point value.

McCormick's Votes

McCormick's votes were distributed as follows: 16 firsts, four seconds, one fourth, one fifth and one tenth. Besides his six first choices, Mize won seven seconds, five thirds, one fourth, one sixth, one seventh and two eighth places.

The balloting produced no particular surprises and ran the gamut of stars of the league's eight clubs. Corpulent Fred Fitzsimmons, Brooklyn's veteran knuckleballer, who led in percentage of victories with a record of 16 and 2, ranked fifth in the voting; Debs Garms of Pittsburgh, the somewhat disputed batting champion, tied for 13th.

This is the order in which others finished:

Fitzsimmons, 84 points; Dixie Walker, Brooklyn, 71; Harry Danning, New York, 64; Stanley Hack, Chicago, 61; Ernie Lombardi, Cincinnati, 38; Bill Werber, Cincinnati, 36; John Cooney, Boston, 31; Dolph Camilli, Brooklyn, 30; Eddie Miller, Boston, and Debs Garms, Pittsburgh, 28 each; Arky Vaughan, Pittsburgh, 27; Claude Passeau, Chicago, 26; Joe Beggs, Cincinnati, 19; Terry Moore, St. Louis, 18; Elbie Fletcher, Pittsburgh, 16; Bill Nicholson, Chicago, 12; Kirby Higbe, Philadelphia, and Carvel Rowell, Boston, 10 each; Al Lopez, Pittsburgh, 9; Maurice Van Robays, Pittsburgh, 8; Truett Sewell, Pittsburgh, 7; Harold Reese, Brooklyn, Max West, Boston, and Babe Young, New York, 6 each; Whitlow Wyatt, Brooklyn, and John Rizzo, Merrill May and Hugh Mulcahy, all Philadelphia, 3 each; Pepper Martin, St. Louis, 2; Frank Gustine, Pittsburgh, 1.

Fifty-eight players, including all the point-winners except McCormick, received recognition in the honorable mention list.

Big-Time Golf Tourneys Sent Into Southwest

CHICAGO, Nov. 13 (AP) — Big time golf, cradled in the East, appears headed for a lively exploratory excursion into the great open spaces of the Southwest, producer of some of the game's brightest stars.

The 1941 National Open Championship is set for June 5-7 at Fort Worth, Texas, and the annual convention of the Professional Golfers' Association in session here brought the announcement that the Western Open will be played Jan. 31-Feb. 2 at Phoenix, Ariz.

Training Ground

Never before, several veteran professionals pointed out, has the National Open been played in the Southwest. And to a man they believe that this section, training place of such stars are Byron Nelson, Ralph Guldahl, Jimmy Demaret, Ben Hogan, and Dick Metz, will rally behind the 1941 open for a record-smashing attendance figure.

Attendance at last summer's National Open in Cleveland, won by Lawson Little, was the best in years, approaching the huge turnouts of the Bobby Jones era in the late 20's.

Championship Test

While the Colonial Club of Fort Worth will be a real championship test, the average course in the Southwest is conceded to be shorter and easier than those in the East. Nelson, current P. G. A. champion and former National Open title holder, has expressed the belief that these shorter courses, calling for expert short iron play, are responsible for the large number of Texas-developed stars now making golf headlines.

The P. G. A. convention went through a routine business session yesterday and today was slated to re-elect President Tom Walsh of Chicago for another year.

Hawks Move Up To Take Lead In Fast Race

National Hockey League

	Won	Lost	Tied	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Chicago	2	1	0	9	7	4
Detroit	1	1	1	6	7	3
Rangers	1	0	1	6	3	3
Americans	1	1	0	3	4	2
Toronto	1	1	0	4	4	2
Boston	0	1	1	6	7	1
Canadiens	0	1	1	2	4	1

Result Nov. 12

Chicago 6, Boston 5.

By the Associated Press

The Boston Bruins have the 1940 National Hockey League championship pennant and the Lady Byng trophy, won by Bobby Bauer, to display in the trophy case at Boston Garden; they have a medal apiece for winning the title, but they're still looking for their first victory of the 1940-41 season.

With exactly the same squad that finished on top last spring, the Bruins have been held to a 1-1 tie by Montreal in one of their games and beaten, 6-5, by the Chicago Black Hawks in the other. The natural conclusion is that the quality of the big league's competition is better this season.

The Black Hawks, by winning last night's scoring match before 12,000 Boston fans, went to the top of the standing. It was their second victory in three starts and put them a point ahead of the New York Rangers and the Detroit Red Wings, both idle last night.

Perhaps the traditional presentation "jinx" affected the Bruins for after receiving all those trophies, they went out and let the Hawks take a 3-0 lead in the first half of the game. Most of the action was packed into the final period, but only in the last minute did the Bruins succeed in cutting their deficit to a single goal. That was when Eddie Wiseman batted in the final tally after goalie Frank Brimsek had been removed to send six forwards into the attack. Up to then, the Hawks had matched every Bruin score.

George Allen of the Hawks was the only player to collect two goals as nine Chicagoans and eight Bruins figured in the point-getting.

U. S. G. A. Heads Renominated For Terms Next Year

NEW YORK, Nov. 13 (AP) — Harold W. Pierce of Boston has been nominated for another term as President of the United States Golf Association, which is tantamount to re-election.

Pierce, a member of the Executive Committee since 1933, was named for re-election together with all other officers and members of the Executive Committee, the U. S. G. A. has announced. The election will be held at the association's next annual meeting in January, 1941, at a time and place not yet determined.

Other officers renominated were George W. Blossom, Jr., Chicago, and Morton G. Bogue, New York, vice-presidents; Frank M. Hardt, Haverford, Pa., secretary; Jess W. Sweetser, New York, treasurer, and Charles W. Littlefield, New York, counsel.

Illinois '41 Card

CHAMPAIGN, Ill. (AP)—Drake University will replace Chicago on Illinois' 1941 football schedule, Athletic Director Wendell Wilson announces.

Drake will play at Champaign on Oct. 18, Chicago's date on the Illini schedule until the Maroons dropped football. The 1941 schedule:

Oct. 4, Miami (Oxford, Ohio) at Illinois; 11, Illinois at Minnesota; 18, Drake at Illinois; 25, Illinois at Notre Dame.

Nov. 1, Michigan at Illinois; 8, Iowa at Illinois; 15, Illinois at Ohio State; 22, Illinois at Northwestern.

College Football

Results Nov. 12

Coast Guard 19, Mass State 6.

Florida's Tom Lieb Proves His Ability in Conference

Southeastern Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JACKSONVILLE, Fla. — The University of Florida, after a string of lean years when its football teams suffered defeat in a majority of the games with major clubs, now has a coach who can deliver victories in Southeastern Conference competition. He is genial Tom Lieb and he showed his brand of coaching last Saturday by fielding a versatile team that clipped Georgia's sophomores 18-13.

Preceding Lieb at Florida was Josh Cody, who played and coached under the late Dan McGugin at Vanderbilt, and brought to Florida much of the system of play that stressed pounding power. This did not work so well at the 'Gator School and two who had learned their football under Jock Sutherland at Pittsburgh were brought down as assistant coaches with the hope that they could streamline the Florida gridiron attack into a success. It did not click quite that well, though.

After last season, Cody went to Temple to be line coach under Ray Morrison. Florida, late in the spring after most of the season practice was completed, turned to California to sign Lieb, an able exponent of the late Knute Rockne's football.

Lieb had gone through many a football battle as player and coach, but he found at Florida one of the toughest problems in his profession. The Florida football camp was demoralized. The players were befuddled by alumni sniping at Cody, by the shifting in authority in the coaching staff, by changes in coaching methods.

While Lieb was changing Florida's football strategy to the Notre Dame system he also was restoring confidence to the players in themselves, inspiring respect among them for him as coach and leader.

Lieb last Saturday collected for his work. A team of 'Gators scored more points in one game against Georgia than they had scored in any game against them in the preceding decade. It was an alert Florida eleven, always on the lookout for a scoring opportunity.

Florida's win over Georgia was its first Southeastern Conference victory of the season.

* * *

Every seat will be reserved for the Orange Bowl football game New Year's day, and there will be no general admission tickets, Ernie E. Seiler, Business Manager of the Orange Bowl Committee, has announced.

The result, he said, may be that those who put off buying tickets until the day of the game, with the idea that they will get general admission tickets, will be disappointed.

Sale of tickets this year is far in advance of what it has been previous seasons.

* * *

The Clemson varsity coaching staff is probably among the youngest major staffs in the Nation. Head Coach Frank Howard is 31; Backfield Coach Covington McMillan 34; End Coach Bob Jones 32; Backfield Assistant Randy Hinson 27, and Line Assistant Walter Cox 22.

Churning Charlie Timmons, the Clemson battering ram, is a pretty hard man to stop. In his three years of varsity playing he has yet to be tossed for a loss. He also is at the head of the team as leading ground gainer.

Even without the services of Super-Punter Banks McFadden, Clemson's All-America last year, the Tigers are doing right well in the kicking department. Their average for this year is around 42 yards.

* * *

The Birmingham Barons will train in Tampa next spring, Club President Paul Florence has disclosed. Florence said pitchers and catchers would report March 15 and the rest of the squad March 18. The team trained at Sumter, S. C., last spring.

Claims Swim Mark

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 13 (AP)—Jolie Waalberg, Dutch swimmer, yesterday claimed a new women's world record for the 400-meters breaststroke. She covered the distance in 6m. 13.7s. to surpass the unofficial record of 6m. 15.8s. set by Maria Lenk of Brazil.

Last week Miss Waalberg established a record of 7m. 49.9s. for the 500-meters breaststroke.

The listed world records, accepted by the International Amateur Swimming Federation, are 6m. 16.2s. for the 400-meters breaststroke and 7m. 58.8s. for 500 meters. Both were established by Inge Sorensen of Denmark in 1939.

Two-Year Grid Series

PULLMAN, Wash. (AP)—Earl V. Foster, graduate manager of athletics for Washington State College, says that Washington State and Michigan State had signed a two-year home and home football agreement. The first game, he said, will be played at Pullman on Nov. 7, 1942, and the second at East Lansing on Nov. 27, 1943.

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Odd Lot, Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 1,100,000
Previous day's sales 1,446,971
1940 volume to date 178,872,076
1939 volume to date 234,530,930

Stocks Drop Then Recover; Trading Quiet

NEW YORK, Nov. 13 (AP)—Backward tendencies exhibited by steels and other industrial leaders chilled the stock market today.

The move was downward from the start, although scattered specialties managed to keep on the topside. Losses running to 2 points or so in the forenoon, when dealings were fairly fast, were reduced in most cases near the final hour. The pace slowed on recovery attempts, but transfers were at the rate of about 1,100,000 shares.

Talk in Wall Street of a new "peace offensive" developing from the Hitler-Molotoff conferences in Berlin was thought to have inspired more offerings after yesterday's decline. The business picture, including favorable earnings and dividends, served as a liquidating cushion but failed to spur much strong buying. The inflation theme appeared to have faded as a market factor.

Prominent share laggards were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Crucible, General Motors (ex-dividend), Chrysler, U. S. Rubber, Douglas Aircraft, United Aircraft, Boeing, Western Union, American Smelting, Union Carbide and Great Northern.

Among isolated gainers was General Steel Casting preferred, which pushed up to a new high for the year. Pennsylvania Railroad edged up when the company voted a $1 dividend against 50 cents paid previously.

Slipping in the curb were Aluminum of America, American Gas, Bath Iron Works, International Petroleum, and N. J. Zinc.

Bond Losses Small

The bond market was under moderate selling pressure today but selective buying in individual cases was sufficient to hold most losses to small proportions.

Going into the final hour, declines of fractions to around a point were in the majority with some of the higher priced utilities contesting the main trend. These included Montana Power 3⅜s, and Pacific Gas 3¾s.

Losing some ground were, among others, Laclede Gas 5½s, International Telephone 5s, Illinois Central 4¾s, Alleghany 5s, Loews 3½s, New York Central 5s, Nickel Plate 5½s, Southern Pacific 4½s and Walworth 4s.

U. S. Governments were extremely quiet but the few transactions in the group brought minor declines from Tuesday's prices.

Denmark 5½s lost more than 5 points but other dollar loans did little either way.

Industrial, Rail Issues Up in London

LONDON, Nov. 13 (AP)—Industrials and home rails led a price advance in the stock market today. Activity was lighter than in recent sessions despite the firmer tone.

An advance in Argentine rail debentures was led by Cordoba issues. Dividend-paying kaffirs were in demand. Tobacco and retail store stocks found buyers at higher prices, and support continued for the recently advancing heavy industry stocks.

British American Tobacco, Woolworth, Ltd., Imperial Chemical Industries and Dunlop Rubber were among trading favorites.

Most high-grade bonds continued in demand, and financial quarters reported a scarcity of top quality investment issues was tending to hold business down in this division. British Government issues, however, were rather quiet, with prices little changed.

Among foreign government bonds demand centered on Brazilian 5s, which continued a smart advance. Japanese loans were also bought.

FTC Desist Order For Eraser Makers

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Trade Commission announced that it had ordered six manufacturers of rubber typewriter erasers to "cease and desist from uniform price fixing agreements."

The commission named as respondents American Lead Pencil Company, Hoboken, N. J.; Eagle Pencil Company, Inc., New York; Joseph Dixon Crucible Company, Jersey City, N. J.; Eberhard Faber Pencil Company, Inc., Brooklyn, N. Y.; Weldon Roberts Rubber Company, Newark, N. J., and A. W. Faber, Inc., Newark.

The FTC charged that by an agreement made prior to Nov. 10, 1936, the six companies fixed prices for typewriter erasers, maintained uniform conditions for sale, and submitted identical bids from 1935 to April 10, 1938.

Wheat, Corn Prices Off Slightly Today

CHICAGO, Nov. 13 (AP)—Wheat and corn prices were slightly lower through most of today's grain market session but they rallied just before the close and finished fractionally higher than yesterday.

Late buying was associated with purchasing credited to mills while light corn receipts and cold weather influenced the feed grain market. A report that the United States may be asked to help supply Spain with wheat attracted attention but was not confirmed by agricultural officials in Washington.

1940 High	1940 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
70¼	50	Abbott (1.60a)	2	53⅜	53	53	— ½
60	34⅞	Acme Steel (3)	4	57⅝	57½	57½	N'v 12
9	4¼	Adams Ex (.15e)	6	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
27½	16⅛	Adam-Millis(1)	1	22	22	22	— ¾
19½	12½	Addressog (.95e)	3	16⅛	16	16	— ⅛
58⅛	36½	Air Reduct (1a)	21	43½	42¼	42½	—1
⅞	⅜	Air-Way El Ap	4	¾	¾	¾	+ ⅛
7	4	Alaska Jun (.60)	8	6	5⅞	6	— ⅛
1⅛	⅜	Alleghany Corp	4	¾	⅝	¾	+ ⅛
12½	4¼	Alleg pf xw	1	10½	10¼	10¼	— ½
14⅜	5¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	14	12	11⅜	11⅜	
22	7	Alleghany pr pf	1	20⅜	20¼	20⅜	N'v 12
26½	15½	Alleg-L Stl (⅜e)	14	24⅜	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅛
12¾	6¾	Allen Ind (1e)	1	10	10	10	N'v 8
182	135½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	3	174	172	172	—1¼
14	8⅞	Allied Kid (.80)	1	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	N'v 9
16¾	10	Allied Mills (1e)	3	13¼	13¼	13¼	— ¼
9⅜	4½	Allied Stores	11	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	+ ⅛
73⅛	55	Allied Str pf (5)	1	72½	72½	72½	
41⅞	21¾	Allis-Ch (1½e)	18	38⅛	37¼	37¼	— ⅞
17½	11	Alpha Cem (¾e)	3	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	N'v 12
2⅜	1⅛	Amal Leather	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	N'v 12
18	9½	Amal Leath pf	1	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	Oct 23
58½	38½	Amerada Cp (2)	5	47	47	47	+ ⅜
21	12¼	Am Ag Ch (.90e)	15	18	17¼	17½	— ½
75	41¾	Am Airlines	23	63½	61½	62	
12¾	6	Am Bank Note	4	9½	9⅜	9⅜	
9⅜	5⅛	Am Bosch	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
45¾	28	Am Br Sh(1.10e)	2	39	38½	39	+ ½
23¼	11¼	Am Cable & R	12	17⅜	17⅛	17⅛	
116½	87	Am Can (4)	14	93	92½	92¾	+ ¾
180¾	164	Am Can pf (7)	1	180¾	180¾	180¾	N'v 12
33¼	18	Am Car & Fdy	25	31¼	30¼	30½	— ½
64	34	Am Car&Fdy pf	13	61	61	61	—1
23½	13½	Am Ch & C(1.60)	2	22⅞	22⅜	22⅞	+ ⅛
115	100	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	114¼	114¼	114¼	N'v 12
140½	112	Am Chicle (4a)	2	122½	122½	122½	N'v 12
9¾	5½	AmColtype(¼e)	1	7½	7½	7½	
8¼	4⅛	Am Com Alco	2	6½	6½	6½	
15¼	8	Am Crys S (1½e)	4	11½	11¼	11¼	N'v 12
3¼	1¼	Am Encaus Til	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	
6⅝	3½	Am European	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	N'v 6
2⅜	1	Am & For Pow	4	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
24¼	9⅛	A&FP $6pf(.90k)	2	13½	13½	13½	N'v 12
28¼	10¾	Am FP$7pf 1.05k	4	16¼	16¼	16¼	+ ¼
7¼	2¼	Am & F P 2 pf	12	3⅜	3¼	3¼	N'v 12
50½	23	Am Haw SS(1a)	42	40¼	38¾	39¾	
6⅜	3	Am Hide & Lea	7	5	4¾	5	— ⅛
38	23	Am H & L pf (3)	5	32½	31¾	31¾	— ½
66¼	45½	Am Home (2.40)	*1	54	54	54	— ½
3⅞	1⅝	Am Ice	2	1¾	1¾	1¾	+ ⅛
35	18	Am Ice pf (1½e)	2	21	21	21	
6⅝	3	Am Internat'l	6	4¼	4¼	4¼	
13½	12¼	Am Inv Ill (1)	2	12⅜	12¼	12⅜	N'v 12
57	41½	Am In Ill pf(2½)	4	50	50	50	Sep 20
22¾	10	Am Locomotive	12	17¼	17¼	17¼	— ¼
87½	38	Am Loco pf (5k)	14	85¼	84½	84½	— ½
14⅞	10	Am M & F (.80)	5	13½	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅜
3⅜	1¾	Am M & Metal	6	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
25	12¾	Am Metal(1½e)	4	21	20½	21	— ¼
121	90	Am Met 6%pf(6)	5	105	104⅞	104⅞	N'v 6
5¼	2	Am Power & Lt	24	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
63¼	34¾	APL $6 pf (4½k)	5	52	51⅜	51⅜	— ½
54	28¼	APL $5 pf (3¾k)	2	44½	44½	44½	
10⅜	4¾	Am Rad&S(.15e)	130	7⅞	7⅞	7¾	+ ⅛
18½	9½	Am Roll M (⅛e)	35	17⅞	17⅛	17⅞	— ⅛
12¾	6	Am Saf R (.80)	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
11⅜	5	Am Seat (1½g)	11	9½	9	9½	N'v 12
54	30¼	Am Sm & R (2e)	28	47¼	45¾	46¼	—1¾
147	122	Am S & R pf (7)	1	144½	144½	144½	
70	51⅞	Am Snuff (3a)	1	55	55	55	N'v 12
33⅜	19⅛	Am Stl F (1½e)	17	29½	28⅝	29¼	— ⅛
14⅝	9¼	Am Stores (½e)	3	12⅛	12	12	— ⅛
17¼	11	Am Stove (1¾e)	1	13½	13½	13½	N'v 8
23⅜	12¾	Am Sugar Ref	1	16½	16½	16½	— ½
93	70½	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	79⅝	79½	79½	—1½
18	11¼	Am Sum Tob (1)	1	15⅜	15½	15⅜	N'v 8
175¼	145	Am T & T (9)	9	167¾	167	167	— ½
89½	69	Am Tobacco (5)	4	72	71½	71¾	— ¼
91¾	70	Am Tob B (5)	6	73	73	73	— ⅛
153½	136	Am Tob pf (6)	1	148	148	148	N'v 8
57⅛	25⅜	Am Type Fdrs	18	53¼	51½	53¼	
123⅜	51¼	Am Water Wks	36	83¼	81½	83¼	+ ¼
101½	83¼	Am WW 1 pf (6)	1	96¼	96¼	96¼	N'v 6
12	6	Am Woolen	57	10⅜	9⅜	10¼	+ ¾
53⅞	25½	Am Wool pf (3k)	32	57⅛	52½	57	+4⅜
8⅛	4¼	Am Zinc L & S	27	7¾	7½	7¾	
52	35	Am Z pr pf (5k)	1	52	52	52	N'v 9
32	18	Anaconda (1¼e)	125	28¾	28⅛	28½	— ¼
41¼	20	Anacon WC(⅛e)	1	34¼	34¼	34¼	N'v 12
22⅜	12½	Anchor H (.30e)	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	+ ¼
15⅞	8	Andes Cop (⅜e)	1	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	— ¾
4¼	1¾	A P W Paper	8	2½	2¼	2½	+ ⅛
35½	23	Ar-D-M (1.40e)	1	34	33⅜	34	N'v 9
110⅛	97½	Arm Del pf (7)	1	109¼	109¼	109¼	N'v 12
7⅜	4	Armour Ill	122	6	5½	5¾	+ ¼
64¼	35	Armour Ill p pf	22	57	53	56	+2⅜
68	58½	Arm Ill pf	1	68	68	68	Apr20
43¾	22⅝	Arm Cork (1e)	2	32½	31¾	31¾	—1
11	6⅛	Arnold C (⅜e)	2	8⅜	8½	8½	N'v 12
9½	3⅝	Artloom Corp	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	
9	4⅜	Assd Dry Goods	5	7¾	7⅜	7⅜	+ ⅛
80	65	Assd D G 1 pf (6)	1	76	76	76	N'v 6
89½	49½	ASDG 2pf (18k)	1	91½	91½	91½	+2
45	29½	Associates In (2)	1	35½	36½	35½	Oct 31
25¼	13	Atch T & S F	62	18⅞	18	18½	
57½	39½	AT&SF pf(5e)	13	55¾	55	55½	+ ½
23½	9⅜	Atl Coast Line	17	15⅞	15¼	15½	— ⅛
22⅜	8⅞	Atl G&W Indes	2	19	18½	19½	—1⅜
22½	9¼	Atl G&W Ind pf	6	21	19⅞	19⅞	N'v 12
27⅛	18¼	Atl Refining (1)	4	24	23⅞	24	
110	102	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞	+ ¼
9⅞	7	Atlas Corp (½e)	3	7½	7⅜	7⅜	
51	43¼	Atlas Cp pf (3)	1	49	49	49	— ¼
80½	57	Atlas Pow(4¼e)	1	74	74	74	+1
8⅜	4	Atlas Tack	21	7½	7	7½	N'v 12
5½	1⅞	Austin Nichols	1	3	3	3	
8⅞	4	Aviation Corp	46	5⅞	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
19⅞	12⅜	Bald Loco ct	33	17⅞	17⅜	17⅞	— ¼
6⅜	2¾	Balt & Ohio	23	4¾	4½	4½	— ¼
8	3⅛	Balt & Ohio pf	18	6	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
14⅛	7½	Bangor & Ar	4	9⅛	9	9⅛	+ ⅛
16⅜	8½	Barber As (½e)	6	11⅛	11	11⅛	— ⅛
8¾	4	Barker Bros	8	8	7	8	+1
13⅜	7⅛	Barnsdall (.60e)	16	10⅜	10	10⅛	— ⅛
36¾	20¼	Bayuk Cig (¾e)	3	29	29	29	+ ¼
35¾	18½	Beat Cream (1a)	1	23¾	23¾	23¾	N'v 12
112⅛	105	Beat pf ww (5)	1	105½	105½	105½	Oct 31
105	102	Beat pf xw (5)	1	102	102	102	Jun 17
127	102	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	121½	121½	121½	+3½
9⅞	7¼	Beld-Hem (.80)	2	8⅛	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
36⅜	24½	Bendix A(2½e)	16	34	33⅝	34	— ⅛
22½	17¼	Ben Ind (1.35e)	4	20⅜	20⅛	20⅛	
56¾	49⅛	Ben IndLpf(2½)	1	54	54	54	N'v 8
39	22½	Best & Co(1.60a)	3	32⅞	32	32	+ ⅛
93¾	63½	Beth Steel (5e)	68	90⅞	89½	90⅜	—1¾
131½	109½	Beth S 7% pf (7)	6	130	129⅜	130	— ¾
34½	14	Bigelow-S (3e)	3	27¼	27¼	27¼	
22½	15	Black & Dk (1a)	1	20½	20½	20½	N'v 12
11⅝	5¾	Blaw-Knox(¼e)	16	10⅞	10½	10½	— ½
23¼	13½	Bliss & L (¾e)	1	21	21	21	— ¼
28⅜	12¾	Boeing Airplane	72	20½	19⅝	19½	— ⅜
34	19¾	Bohn A&B(1½e)	1	33	33	33	
29¼	19	Bond Strs (1.60)	2	24	24	24	N'v 12
24¼	17	Borden Co (.90e)	20	19⅞	19⅝	19⅞	+ ⅛
25⅞	17⅞	Borg-War (⅝e)	16	21⅜	21⅛	21⅜	— ¼
2¾	1	Boston & Maine	2	1½	1½	1½	N'v 4
38	26	Bower Roll B(3)	1	38	38	38	N'v 12
7	4⅝	Brew Corp(.55e)	4	4⅜	4½	4½	— ⅛
13¾	8	Bridgeport (⅛e)	11	13	12¾	13	+ ⅛
26¾	13¼	Briggs Mf (1½e)	45	26⅜	25⅝	26¼	— ¼
40½	27	Briggs & Str (3)	1	41½	41½	41½	+1
53¾	38	Bristol M(2.40a)	3	48½	48	48½	N'v 12
4½	1½	Bkly & Q Trans	7	4¼	4¼	4¼	N'v 12
24¾	13½	Bkly-Man Tr	6	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
116¼	49	Bkly-Man Tr pf	2	116¼	116¼	116¼	Oct 7
25½	13¼	Bkly Un G (¾e)	2	15⅜	15½	15⅜	
37½	27	Brown Sh (2)	1	31	31	31	N'v 8
29½	14¾	Bruns-Bal (1¾e)	1	23¾	23¾	23¾	— ¼
11⅜	6¼	Bucyrus-E (¼e)	12	11⅛	11	11⅛	+ ⅛
6¼	3	Budd Mfg	57	5⅞	5½	5⅞	+ ⅜
8¼	3½	Budd Wh (.20e)	16	8	7¾	7⅞	+ ⅛
36	20	Bullard Co(1¼e)	1	34⅞	34½	34½	— ¼
33	17⅜	Bulova Wat (2a)	6	32⅛	31⅝	32⅛	N'v 12
21⅜	12¼	Burling Mill (1)	13	18⅜	17¾	18⅜	— ⅜
12½	7½	Burr Ad (½e)	23	8¾	8½	8½	— ¼
5¼	2	Bush Terminal	3	3¼	3⅛	3¼	
7⅜	4½	Butler Br (.30e)	3	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅜
23¼	17½	But Bros pf(1½)	4	19¾	19¾	19¾	+ ⅜
5	2¼	Butte Cop&Zinc	14	4⅞	4½	4½	N'v 12
13¾	6⅜	Byers (AM) Co	12	10⅝	10¼	10⅜	+ ⅜
15½	9	Byron Jack (1)	4	13⅜	13	13⅜	— ⅛
26⅞	14	Calif Pack (1)	8	20½	20½	20½	— ⅛
52½	50⅛	Calif P pf(2½)	1	51⅛	51⅛	51⅛	Sep 28
1⅞	1	Callahan Z-Lead	39	1⅝	1½	1½	— ⅛
8⅛	4⅝	Cal & Hecla (1e)	2	7¾	7¾	7¾	
19½	11	Camp Wy(1.15e)	2	16	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅜
23⅜	11¾	Canada Dry	12	13⅞	13½	13⅜	— ⅜
6⅜	2⅜	Canadian Pacific	149	4⅜	4¼	4½	+ ⅜
40½	29½	Cannon M (1½e)	2	40	40	40	
6	3½	Capital Ad A	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	N'v 12
32¾	22⅛	Carpent (2¼e)	1	31½	30⅞	30⅞	— ⅛
3¼	2	Car&Gen (.10e)	1	3	3	3	— ⅛
75	39¼	Case (JI) Co	7	60¾	59¾	59¾	— ⅛
56½	42½	Caterpil Tr (2)	17	49¾	48⅝	49	— ½
35½	20	Celanese (1¼a)	55	29⅝	29	29⅝	+ ⅛
12½	5	Celotex Corp	5	7½	7¼	7¼	— ¼
26¼	17	Cent Aguir (1½)	7	18	18	18	— ⅛
3⅜	1½	Cent Foundry	11	3½	3½	3½	— ⅛
5⅞	2½	Cent RR N J	3	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	N'v 12
11¾	4	Cent Violetta B	6	6½	6½	6½	N'v 12
6	2⅝	Century Rib M	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	N'v 1
41½	22½	Cerro de Pas (4)	8	36⅞	35¾	36⅛	—1⅛
8⅜	3½	Cert-teed Prod	11	5¼	5	5⅛	
22	15	Chain Belt(1¼e)	1	21⅞	21½	21⅞	N'v 9
30¾	17½	Cham P&F(.90e)	8	23⅜	23¼	23¾	+ ¼
29½	10½	Checker Cab	2	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	N'v 2
43⅜	30½	Ches & O (2½e)	29	43⅜	42¾	43¼	+ ¼
97¼	84¼	Ches & O pf (4)	1	97	97	97	
4⅞	2½	Ches Corp	2	2¾	2¾	2¾	
2½	⅞	Chi & E Ill pf	6	1¼	1	1	N'v 1
2⅛	⅝	Chi Great W pf	4	⅝	⅝	⅝	N'v 12
12⅛	6½	Chi Mail Order	2	9⅛	9	9	N'v 12
14¾	8⅛	Chi Pneu Tool	9	13¾	13⅜	13⅝	— ⅛
39¾	23¼	Chi P T cv pf (3)	2	39¾	39¾	39¾	N'v 9
50	41	C P T pr pf (2½)	1	48	48	48	N'v 12
⅜	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	11	⅛	⅛	⅛	— ⅛
⅜	⅛	C R I & P 6% pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	
¾	⅛	C R I & P 7% pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	
11	7⅛	Chi Yel Cab (1)	2	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	N'v 8
18⅛	9	ChickashaC(⅛e)	1	12	12	12	N'v 12
6⅜	1⅝	Childs Co	1	2½	2½	2½	— ⅛
91⅝	53½	Chrysler (5½e)	47	81⅞	80½	81¼	—1⅜
14¼	8⅛	City I & F (.90e)	5	9¼	9	9⅛	— ⅛
4⅛	2	City Stores	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	N'v 8
40¼	24	Clark Equip (2e)	2	39¾	39	39¾	— ⅛
43¼	26	Clev Gr B(1.20e)	1	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝	+ ⅛
41⅜	25⅛	Climax M (1.20)	135	32⅝	30½	32⅛	+2⅛
45⅛	25½	Cluett P (1½e)	6	33½	33	33½	
131	99½	Coca-Cola (5e)	2	110	109	109	—1½
63	56	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	61⅛	61⅛	61⅛	N'v 8
20	10⅛	Colgate P (⅝)	14	12⅛	12¼	12⅜	+ ⅛
102	94	Colg-P pf (4½)	1	101½	101½	101½	N'v 7
35½	16½	Collins&A(2¾e)	1	29	29	29	+1
24	12½	Col Fuel&I (¼e)	*1	21½	21½	21½	
26⅜	16	Colum Br A(2e)	2	23⅛	23¼	23½	+ ¼
26¼	16	Colum Br B(2e)	1	23½	23½	23½	— ½
7½	4¼	Col G&E (.30e)	29	5⅜	5¼	5¼	
93½	67½	Col G&E pf A(6)	1	83½	83½	83½	— ½
8½	3½	Colum Pict	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	
23½	14¾	Colum P pf(2¾)	1	21¼	21¼	21¼	— ¼
98¾	71	Col Carb (3e)	2	82	81½	81½	N'v 12
48	27⅜	Coml Credit (3)	10	33¼	32¾	33	
108½	95	Com Cr pf (4¼)	1	99	99	99	N'v 4
56	32	Coml Inv Tr (4)	2	40¾	40½	40¾	+ ¾
113	97	Com Tcv pf(4¼)	1	102½	102½	102½	N'v 8
16⅝	8	Coml Solvents	33	11½	11⅛	11⅜	— ⅛
1¾	¾	Com'th & South	90	1⅛	1	1	
73¼	42	Com&Sou pf (3)	3	54½	53⅝	54⅛	+ ½
33	25⅞	Com Edis (1.80)	47	30	29⅞	30	+ ⅛
6¼	2½	Conde Nast	2	3½	3½	3½	N'v 6
24⅜	14	Congoleum (1)	6	19½	19½	19½	N'v 12
13⅜	8	Congress Cigar	6	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	+ ⅛
12⅛	10	Congress Cig ct	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
31½	17⅜	Consol Aircraft	19	26	25¼	26	— ¼
16	7⅜	Consol Cig (⅝e)	3	11½	11½	11½	N'v 12
9⅞	4⅜	Cons Cop (.30e)	20	7⅞	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
32⅜	23	Cons Edison (2)	99	25⅛	25	25	— ⅛
110⅛	97¼	Cons Ed pf (5)	6	106½	106¼	106½	+ ½
1⅛	½	Con Film Ind	2	¾	¾	¾	N'v 9
85¾	56¼	Dist C pf ww (5)	1	76	76	76	N'v 9
14⅝	9¼	Dix-Vortex(¼e)	1	11	11	11	
24⅝	14	Doehler D (⅜e)	1	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	+ ⅛
23⅞	11⅛	Dome Mines (2)	16	18½	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
94⅞	65⅛	Douglas Air (5e)	34	85¾	84½	85	—1¼
171	133	Dow Chem (3)	1	137	136½	136¾	— ¾
30	14⅜	Dresser Mfg (1e)	14	23	22½	23	+ ¼
10	5	Dunhill Int	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
13¾	9½	Duplan Silk (1)	7	10¼	10	10⅛	N'v 12
189¼	146½	du Pont (5¼e)	24	169	167	169	
127½	114	du Pont pf (4½)	1	127½	127½	127½	— ⅜
44½	25¾	East Air Lines	42	39	37⅝	37⅞	+ ⅛
6¼	3	East Roll Mill	1	6	5¾	5¾	— ⅜
166¾	117	East Kodak (6)	11	142	141¼	141¼	— ¾
37	22	Eaton Mfg (3e)	8	35	35	35	— ⅛
17⅛	10½	Edis Br Strs (1)	2	14¾	14¾	14¾	N'v 8
1¾	½	El & Muc Ind	9	⅝	½	½	— ⅛
41¾	25	El Auto L (2¼e)	6	36¾	36⅜	36¾	+ ⅛
18⅜	10¼	Elec Boat (.80e)	16	16	15¾	15⅞	— ⅛
8¼	3	El Power & Lt	22	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
36¼	15⅜	El P & L $6 pf	1	30½	30⅛	30¼	— ⅛
40⅞	18½	El P & L $7 pf	25	35⅛	34¼	35⅛	
33½	24⅞	El Stor Bat (2)	4	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	+ ⅛
1¾	⅝	Elk Horn Coal	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	N'v 12
41⅞	26	El Paso Nat G(2)	8	31¾	31½	31½	
46	35	Endi-John (3)	2	41	41	41	— ½
12⅜	5⅜	Eng Pub Service	23	7¾	7½	7½	— ⅛
63	66	Eng P S $5 (5)	1	78	78	78	Oct 23
89	66	EngPS5½pf(5½)	1	82½	82½	82½	N'v 4
97	84	Eng PS $6 pf (6)	1	91¾	91¾	91¾	Oct 15
⅞	⅜	Equit Off Bldg	4	½	½	½	N'v 12
1⅜	½	Erie RR	3	1	1	1	— ⅛
3⅜	1⅛	Erie 1 pf	2	1⅜	1¼	1

Commerce and Finance

Defense Viewed as Steadily Taking Up Unemployment Slack

Business and Industry

Consolidation U. S. Housing Agencies Urged

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA — Two pressing problems of national housing—blighted areas of cities and their rebuilding and emergency dwellings for workers in defense industries—were the topics discussed by Newton C. Farr, Chicago, President of the National Association of Real Estate Boards, at the annual convention of the Association here. He called for a major clarification of Federal machinery in the housing field and cited danger signals in respect to defense emergency housing. Here, he said, we must utilize private effort and existing resources as far as possible if we are to put full national strength into the preparedness program.

To make true low-cost housing possible and counteract urban decay he urged a maximum use of FHA's new mortgage insurance provision for reconstruction of groups of dwelling units in blighted areas.

President Roosevelt notified the National Conference of Real Estate Taxpayers in a letter that the adjustment of real estate taxes would properly come within the scope of a national tax study proposed by the Secretary of the Treasury. The President's letter made public at the opening of the convention, said:

"Although the field of real estate taxation is primarily of concern to the States, I recognize that the consideration of problems concerning such taxation would properly belong on the agenda of a national commission established to study the co-ordination of federal, state, and local taxes."

Disturbed by FHA

Mr. Farr in his address said: "Our national government should get out of the direct construction and ownership of housing for the public, and our Congress should refuse to make additional appropriations for direct Federal housing of civilian populace except for specific projects which in the opinion of Congress are emergency matter."

"We urge," he added, "that all Federal agencies concerned with housing be consolidated under one head, and that this head be directed to bring about a real co-ordination of the machinery and a real co-ordination of policies.

"We ask that he be directed to liquidate as rapidly as possible all Federally owned rental housing."

Appointment of a Defense Housing Co-ordinator, action urged by the Association, has been a first important step toward teamwork between governmental and private activity in defense emergency housing, Mr. Farr said. The Association has suggested that the Reconstruction Finance Corporation might well give financial aid where necessary to private companies undertaking the risk of supplying these emergency requirements, and that a special mortgage insurance fund might be set up to cover such risks.

"In many communities," he continued, "there is developing a shortage in living accommodations because of the increased number of workers attracted by industry. It has been the announced policy of the Government that where emergency space is needed private initiative and private capital would be given preference and assistance in providing the accommodations in the many areas affected.

"Industry welcomed this announcement. In no other way can we draw our national resources in full degree to the aid of the defense program.

Must Be No Bottlenecks

"Certainly the nation can tolerate no bottlenecks in housing construction that would bog down the defense program, but three recent developments are disturbing: (1) Announcements by USHA of many propects of its subsidized-rent type as defense emergency housing, to be built in areas where private industry is ready to fill the need and where for defense workers, who will earn good wages, there is no reasonable call for subsidy housing. (2) An announcement that would appear to indicate that thousands of houses are to be built by the Army and Navy to be rented to civilian employees receiving wages adequate to pay economic rentals. (3) Announcement of a new department in the RFC which proposes itself to erect rental housing. This, even though it be sold eventually to private buyers, will inevitably be in competition meantime with private new construction."

Complication, confusion and diversification of the Federal agencies with which it must deal discourage and delay private capital in getting under way, Mr. Farr said.

A plan to break the bottlenecks that are preventing creative replanning and rebuilding of our cities and make possible the production of modern housing for families down to a very low income level was brought before the convention by Arthur W. Binns, of Philadelphia, chairman of its committee on housing and blighted areas.

Rehabilitation

"Blighted or slum areas," the committee concludes, "could successfully be rehabilitated by private redevelopment companies aided by local, state, and Federal governments in the replanning and land acquisition necessary in such areas."

Sketching in detail how the principle might be applied, Mr. Binns, known over the country for his work in rehabilitating old Philadelphia structures to provide decent housing for low-income families, said the plan proposed could do these things:

Bring about rebuilding in every one of the older cities of the country.

Provide inexpensive and good housing to every workingman in the population.

Absorb unemployment for a generation to come; help greatly to create a sound domestic economy.

Replace the present program of direct building of housing projects by the Federal Government, a method of procedure which is, obviously, totally inadequate to rid us of slums and blight, and obviously inadequate to house all of the people who need low-cost housing.

Accomplish all these things at little or no final cost to the Federal taxpayer.

Plan Outlined

"The plan we propose," he stated, "is a partnership of government and private enterprise. It is our conviction that for its solution we need both the power which government has and the freedom of movement of private enterprise and initiative.

"Specifically, we propose that public utility housing companies be chartered for the creation of low-rent housing by rehabilitating old buildings and constructing new ones in the blighted areas of our older cities.

"We propose that in areas where by proper public action it has been decided that large-scale rehabilitation would serve the public interest, government should undertake to aid such properly regulated private companies in the assembly of contiguous properties suitable for reconstruction or for demolition and rebuilding.

'We propose that USHA, which is now employing its great powers and funds to build isolated projects in which the government becomes the landlord to certain selected families, not reaching the lowest income group, might well turn its activities instead to the aid of local teamwork between private initiative and public effort in the rebuilding of slum and blighted areas. It could well become a great technical, engineering and financing organization aiding to make possible the constant rebuilding and replanning of American cities. It is my personal feeling that the common stock of public utility housing companies under proper conditions might well be insured as to principal by USHA, at a given percentage, thus greatly strengthening the ability of these companies to obtain common stockholders.

"The cost of the whole program to the Federal taxpayer would not exceed 10 per cent of the present cost of the program now being carried on by the USHA. This cost would be more than made up to Federal and local governments through immensely increased tax values of the properties affected.

"The housing we propose would pay city school taxes, just as does any other private property. Unlike the housing presently being built under USHA, it would be free of tax subsidy, which tends to bankrupt municipalities.

"Such a program could provide housing at much lower cost or rentals than any heretofore possible."

Mr. Cloice D. Carll, utility appraiser to the city of Los Angeles, discussed the valuation of water rights.

Urges Banking Aid

© Harris & Ewing

Donald M. Nelson

Co-ordinator of National defense purchases and head of small business activities of the National Defense Commission. Mr. Nelson is Vice-President of Sears, Roebuck and Co.

Defense Needs Seen Challenge To Local Banks

WASHINGTON (AP)—Donald M. Nelson, director of small business activities in the defense program, told 47 officers of the Federal Reserve banks and their branches that the future of the commercial banking system would be influenced largely by the manner in which local banks helped to provide "total finance for total defense."

The Sears, Roebuck Vice-President, who is co-ordinator of national defense purchases as well as head of small business activities for the National Defense Commission, spoke before a conference of the Federal Reserve officials and procurement officers of the Army and Navy. Their meeting was arranged under the direction of Mr. Nelson and Ernest G. Draper of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve system.

Sees Grave Challenge

"The fulfillment of the defense program has raised a grave challenge which the commercial banks of this nation must face," Mr. Nelson declared. "The future status of the commercial banking system will in large part be influenced by the manner in which our local banks rise to meet this challenge of providing total finance for total defense."

Also present at the meeting were Marriner Eccles, Chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, and these five members of the Defense Commission: Edward R. Stettinius, William S. Knudsen, Ralph Budd, Leon Henderson, and Chester Davis.

Referring to President Roosevelt's announcement of last week that roughly one half of defense production would go to Great Britain, Mr. Nelson said a heavy burden was being placed upon the "army of sub-contractors" who were "feeding the assembly lines for guns, tanks and planes." Mr Nelson posed these questions:

"How can we tap existing but unused sub-contracting facilities? How can we create new groups of sub-contractors to take their place around existing prime contractors? How can we ensure that existing sub-contractors and potential sub-contractors will have access to needed capital and credit?

Must Be No Lack of Capital

"There must be no breakdown or collapse of our assembly lines because somewhere along the transmission belt there was a sub-contractor who lacked capital or credit with which to complete a defense order."

In a statement regarding the conference, the Defense Commission said that, at the request of the Federal Reserve Board, an officer had been designated in each Federal Reserve bank and branch to handle "all problems relating to field and technical activities of the smaller business enterprises."

Following the conference, the statement said, it was expected that the designated Federal Reserve bank officials would be in a position to report on the availability of small business enterprises in their districts; to familiarize local banks with the procedure to be followed in accepting assignment of government claims as security for loans, and to encourage local banks to make loan commitments on condition that borrowers obtain government contracts.

Representatives of the wholesaling trade met during the day at another conference called by Miss Harriet Elliott, member of the defense commission, to develop methods of co-operation between wholesale distributors of consumer goods and the consumer protection division of the commission.

Coca Cola Quarter's Net $1.60 on Common

NEW YORK (AP)—Coca Cola Co. reported net profit for the September quarter of $6,398,717 after provision for increased federal income taxes and after Class "A" dividends, equal to $1.60 a common share, compared with $9,325,411, or $2.34 on common, in the corresponding 1939 period.

The company said its business in the three months was the largest for any quarter in its history. Net earnings for the period before income taxes were $13,385,717 against $12,137,511 on the same basis in the third quarter of 1939.

Directors authorized a year-end dividend of $2 a share on common stock in addition to one of 75 cents, bringing total common dividends for the year to $5 a share, the same amount paid in 1939. Both dividends are payable Dec. 16 to stock of record Dec. 2.

Celanese Corp. Net Nearly Doubled in Nine Months

NEW YORK (AP) — Celanese Corporation of America reported for nine months ended Sept. 30 net income of $6,607,590 after all charges and federal income taxes at the new rate. This was equal after preferred dividend requirements, to $4.01 a common share and compared with $4,261,809, or $2.11 a common share in the comparable period a year ago.

Third quarter earnings of $2,085,010, equal to $1.24 a share after taxes at the new rate, compared with $1,234,034, or 55 cents, in the third quarter of 1939.

Dr. Camille Dreyfus, President, said: "The increased profits are not the result of war activities, but reflect the continued and natural growth of the company's business."

U. S. Steel Shipments Second Highest on Record

NEW YORK (AP)—Shipments of fabricated steel products by United States Steel Corp. subsidiaries in October totaled 1,572,408, only 129,466 tons under the highest tonnage on record shipped in May, 1929.

October shipments were 179,570 tons higher than 1,392,838 in September and 226,553 more than 1,345,855 in October, 1939.

For the first 10 months of the year shipments of 12,006,135 were 3,104,193 more than 8,901,942 in the comparable 1939 period.

Business Failures Down

NEW YORK (AP)—Business failures in the week ended November 7 were slightly fewer than in the previous week, Dun & Bradstreet reported. The total was 256, compared with 262 in the previous week and 269 in the like 1939 week.

Defense Is Expected to Cut Jobless Rolls by 6,000,000

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13—America's huge national defense program will cause a reduction in unemployment of approximately 6,000,000 persons over unemployment figures for July of this year and of 5,000,000 over the current figure, labor statisticians for the National Defense Advisory Commission believe.

Pointing out that persons have been returning to nonagricultural employment at an estimated rate of 325,000 a month for the past three months, these statisticians predict that some 3,750,000 persons who were unemployed in July would be at work in defense industries by the end of 1941 and that approximately 2,250,000 would have found other types of employment due to the general stimulation of business.

These figures, which some experts assert will reduce unemployment to within shouting distance of the irreducible minimum set by the Nation's chronically unemployables, are based upon the current defense program and do not take into account any additional defense for workers that may be caused by an expansion of the program.

Labor Shortages?

At the same time, labor spokesmen for the Commission emphasized particularly that there was no present nor probable shortage of skilled labor except in isolated or localized instances which are remedied as soon as they arise.

Pointing out that the Nation has a huge reserve of skilled and semi-skilled workmen, many of whom need only a few weeks' "refresher" course to regain their old skill, the Commission disclosed that there is under way a three-point program for the development and preservation of worker skill, which has kept the supply of skilled workers "slightly ahead of the demand." The three-point program involves:

1. Surveys by the country's trade unions of their members with a consequent classification of these according to skill, aptitude and previous employment.

2. "Up-grading" within industry itself, whereby skilled workmen are kept steadily at the job they do best, thus preventing them from doing work that can be done by less skilled hands. This program is under the direction of Channing R. Dooley, borrowed by the Commission from the Socony Vacuum Company.

3. Two types of vocational training course. The first type consisting of "refresher" courses for skilled workmen whose skill has become a bit rusty through long unemployment. The second is a basic mechanical course in such governmental agencies as the Civilian Conservation Corps and the National Youth Administration.

End to Unemployment

Commenting upon the rising curve of employment due to defense expenditures, a group of Federal economists last night expressed the belief that the defense program will show this country how to end unemployment permanently.

In a conference at the Mayflower Hotel on the re-employment of capital and labor, Richard Gilbert, an economic consultant for the Defense Commission, declared that "everybody knows that you can get an economy to function fully if you get the community to spend the entire income it creates.

"The country is going to learn from the defense program that we can create employment," Mr. Gilbert continued. "When the crisis is over, we are not going to be able to say that Government investment and a high national debt are all right for defense, but not for providing security and decent living standards."

Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins has pointed out that "month by month employment on defense contracts is rising.

"For example, during June, July and August the Navy let contracts or undertook force-account work for vessels to cost $1,076,000,000," she said. "The Bureau of Labor Statistics estimates that by the end of this year 30,000 people will be at work on vessels contracted for in June, July and August. This number will rise to 100,000 by the late summer of 1941 and will reach a peak of 150,000 in the spring of 1942. This estimate does not yet include employment on contracts let in September or to be let in later months."

Rising Employment

A Labor Department report gives an indication of the manner in which employment is rising in some industries, particularly in comparison with the year 1937, which is recognized as the best year since 1929. In September of this year the aircraft industry was employing an estimated 108,400 workers, which was a gain of 9,000 over the previous month and a gain of 84,400 over the average number for the whole of 1937.

The 103,000 shipbuilders in September were 4,500 more than in August and 40,700 more than in 1937. The 69,600 machine-tool makers in September were 2,400 over August and 22,400 over 1937.

According to the Federal security agency, the United States Employment Service found jobs for 305,000 workers in private industry during September, while an additional 195,000 are estimated to have found work through their own or through other non-Federal efforts. This gives an estimated gain in private employment of 500,000 during the month.

In the important industrial states of Connecticut, New Jersey and Rhode Island the gains in private employment placements by the U. S. employment service ranged from 30 to 40 per cent over the previous month.

Such figures as these led the Department of Labor to announce that "with but few exceptions, the September gains in factory employment and pay rolls are the largest aggregate increase in any single month since 1919. Nearly 2,000,000 persons returned to work this year between February and September."

Steel Firms' Third Quarter Net Equal To $70,352,316; $28,733,492 in 1939

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND—During the third quarter of this year 19 leading steel producing companies, representing 84.33 per cent of the industry's total ingot capacity, earned a total of $70,352,316, according to the magazine Steel.

This compares with $45,212,936 in the second quarter this year and with $28,733,492 in the third quarter of 1939.

Net income of the 19 companies for the first nine months was $158,524,418, compared with $51,371,644 in the comparable period last year.

The earnings picture is the brightest in many years and reflects the recent high operating rate. For the third quarter operations were slightly under 88 per cent of capacity and for the nine months were 77.77 per cent.

Inroads of the higher normal income tax rate under the second Revenue Act of 1940 are reflected in the third quarter reports when most companies made provisions for the increase for the entire nine months. Allowances for taxes in many cases were abuot equal to net income, Steel concludes.

SEC Orders Hearing On Utility System

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Securities Commission has ordered a proceeding to determine whether the structure of the Midland United Company system is unduly complicated or the voting power of security holders inequitably distributed by the existence of four subsidiary corporations.

The commission ordered a hearing Nov. 25 on those questions and to decide what action might be necessary with respect to the subsidiaries. These were listed as Public Service Company of Indiana, Central Indiana Power Company, Northern Indiana Power Company and Terre Haute Electric Company, Inc.

The action, taken under the corporate simplification provisions of the holding company act, will be heard jointly with a proposed plan of consolidation under which Public Service Company of Indiana, Dresser Power Corporation, Terre Haute Electric Company, Inc., Central Indiana Power Company and Northern Indiana Power Company would transfer their assets to a new corporation, Public Service Company of Indiana.

The commission denied an application for a report by the SEC on the proposed consolidation plan.

Steel Mills in Alabama Continue Capacity Rate

BIRMINGHAM, Ala (AP) — Spurred by buying for defense needs and better than normal domestic business, Alabama steel mills continued 100 per cent operations this week, with no slackening of output in sight..

Pig iron production dropped to 95 per cent when a furnace in North Birmingham was taken out for repairs and relining.

Backlogs for both steel and iron are at the highest levels in more than 20 years.

British Commodity Prices Show Gain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—An increase in British commodity prices is shown in the Economist's index which registered 99.7 (based on the average of 1927 as 100) on Nov. 5, compared with 98.9 two weeks previously and 98.7 a month earlier. At the end of October, 1939, the index was 83.3 and 70.3 at the end of August, last year. On Sept. 18, 1931, just before suspension of gold payments by Great Britain the index stood at 60.4.

Index numbers for the several groups of commodities on Nov. 5 were: Cereals and meats, 96.0; other foods, 84.8; textiles, 86.5; minerals, 127.5, and miscellaneous, 105.5.

The highest and lowest averages for 1939 follow, compared with preceding years:

1939	89.0 Dec. 12	68.5 Feb. 15
1938	77.8 Jan. 5	68.4 Dec. 7
1937	87.2 Mar. 31	77.0 Dec. 1
1936	79.3 Dec. 30	69.8 May 27
1935	71.5 Oct. 23	65.7 May 13
1934	67.1 Aug. 15	63.9 July 3
1933	65.9 July 12	59.3 Apr. 5
1932	67.0 Feb. 24	58.8 June 29

Mid-Continent Petroleum

NEW YORK (AP) — Mid-Continent Petroleum Corp. reported for nine months ended Sept. 30 net profit of $2,607,522, equal to $1.40 a capital share, compared with $1,119,333, or 60 cents a share in the first nine months of 1939.

Low Interest Rates Declared Here to Stay

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH—Lower interest rates and liberal loan terms are here to stay and should be studied realistically in the light of present conditions by institutions which hope to take the leadership in the home-financing field, Dr. William H. Husband, member of the Federal Home Loan Bank Board in Washington, declared recently.

These policies exist both by virtue of Government facilities and private competition, Dr. Husband told the Allegheny County League of Building and Loan Associations, and there is no use regarding them as a "flash in the pan."

Safety Big Factor

Institutions which follow them—and only institutions which do so can hope to compete sucessfully for home mortgage business—must balance these policies by paying a lower return on investments, Dr. Husband said. But to those who see lower dividend rates as a deterrent to the accumulation of private savings, he pointed out that investors have uniformly shown a willingness to forego high dividends in return for an assurance of safety.

Reviewing the many changes which have occured in the thrift and home-financing field in recent years, Dr. Husband declared:

"Social welfare has been so fused into economic determinaiton that the rate of interest in the future will likely be set, not solely by the supply of and the demand for money, but also for the purpose of raising the standard of living."

Pointing out the steps taken by the Federal Government to provide more economical financing to the home seekers of the nation, largely through the facilities of the Federal Home Loan Bank System, the Home Owners' Loan Corporation and the Federal Housing Administration, he added:

"Irrespective of politics, many financial groups have questioned the soundness of the home-financing pattern which has been developed as a result of the facilities made available by the Federal Government. With much logic, the question is raised as to how a lower rate of interest can be justified in the light of a higher percentage of loan to the appraised value, and in the face of increasing risk growing out of the lengthening of the amortization period.

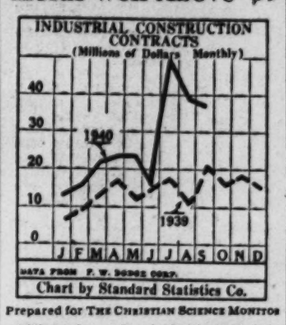
"These dangers may be conceded, but it will take years, if not decades, to find the answer. Indeed, the period will be of such length that savings and loan institutions cannot afford to sit on the sidelines while the parade marches by.

Policy Permanent

"Weighing all the factors in the balance, I am firmly of the belief that the present pattern of home financing is no mere 'flash in the pan.' Irrespective of the administration in power, I would be very much surprised to see any marked increase in the rate charged on home loans.

"Many regard the present rate structure as artificial, and it is, when measured by the standards of a free market. Call it 'artificial,' 'unnatural,' or 'prescribed' if you will, but, at the same time, be careful not to misjudge its persistence or its possible perpetuity. Do not forget that the Federal Land Banks, which were set up in 1916, completely revamped the financial pattern for agricultural loans and gave rise to a marked lowering of the level of interest rates charged. Few would deny the permanence of this change."

Industrial Building Holds Well Above '39



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Although contracts for industrial building have fallen below the July peak, they are being sustained well above the 1939 level by defense construction.

Executive Stresses Responsibility Of Stock Ownership

Stockholders' responsibilities of ownership was the theme of a talk given by James F. Bell, chairman of the board of General Mills, Inc., at the Hotel Statler yesterday before a group of stockholders and others interested in the relationship between corporate management and the public. A feature of the meeting was the portrayal of the company's balance sheet by means of a motion picture, showing in a novel and amusing way the company's work for the year. Animated cartoons pictured graphically the story behind the ledgers' figures, while actual scenes show activities of the company's widespread business. The film told the story of General Mills operations to stockholders who were unable to attend the general meeting at Minneapolis, Minn.

Mr. Bell said that he believed the "personal contact" meetings on which he was touring the Nation was one step in the process of helping American private enterprise to survive. "They are an effort," he said," to awaken in you the community of interest that exists between the owners, management and workers—an interest without which no complete success is possible. It is an effort also to awaken in you who are the owners of the business the responsibility of ownership.

"You have a duty and an obligation to the public which you serve, to see that the business which you own is conducted in a manner that is in consonance with public interest."

He urged stockholders to write the heads of companies in which they held stock and ask from them the same kind of service which General Mills was trying to accord them. The closer relationship thus begun would, he believed, provide a "much needed force for the preservation of our industrial institutions."

Aviation 'Gas' Output Rises To New Peak

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Production of aviation gasoline of all grades in the United States has reached a new high record of 45,000,000 gallons a month, Fred Van Covern, director of the Department of Statistics of the American Petroleum Institute, reported before the twenty-first annual meeting of the institute.

Stocks of aviation gasoline amount to nearly 240,000,000 gallons, and have more than doubled during the past year. Production is far in excess of normal needs, Mr. Van Covern said.

He placed consumption in the United States at 100,000,000 gallons in 1938 and said that the 1939 total probably was about 25 per cent greater.

Mr. Van Covern said that although data on the 100 octane aviation fuels wanted for national defense are still meager, he estimated that in 1937, the first year of large-scale production, about 7,000,000 gallons were produced. In 1938, he added, the quantity rose to 20,000,000 gallons and in 1939 to 100,000,000, or roughly equal to the total domestic consumption of all grades of aviation fuel in the preceding year.

"Although it is not yet certain," Mr. Van Covern asserted, "how much 100-octane gasoline is being made or is in storage, nor how much the industry's refiners are going to be called upon to make, the present stocks of aviation fuel of all grades are by far the greatest in the history of the nation."

W. R. Boyd, Jr., Executive Vice-President of the institute, said technologists have established the petroleum industry as part of the nation's first defense.

Mr. Boyd said the following would be announced among the developments in the industry: Plans for "reasonably" early completion of a powerful Diesel motor weighing only three pounds a horse-power and "giving the nation a new and efficient source of useful energy."

Promotion of petroleum conservation through motorized portable laboratories for oil-field use which will increase the probability of successful completion of new wells.

Rapid transition of the petroleum industry into a gigantic chemical enterprise deriving from crude oil a variety of commodities such as perfumes, dyes, fruit essences, synthetic silks, rubbers, plastics, paints and lacquers.

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Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

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Corn Harvest Estimate Up 81,000,000 Bu.

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Agriculture Department reported the favorable October weather boosted the nation's corn crop 81,000,000 bushels to 2,433,523,000 bushels and raised production estimates of some other crops as much as 5 per cent.

Dry weather during the month in all areas east of the Rockies and generally mild temperatures were favorable, the department said, for the maturing and harvesting of most late crops.

Other crops for which the department raised production estimates over those of a month ago included tobacco, 4 per cent; sugar beets and pecans, 5 per cent; peanuts, 2 per cent; cotton, beans, rice and potatoes, each 1 per cent.

However, estimates for a few crops were reduced. Sugar cane for sugar was off 11 per cent, and sweet potatoes, grain sorghums and soy beans were down from 3 to 4 per cent.

Wheat production estimates were unchanged from the October figure of 792,332,000 bushels.

"The national crop situation is developing about as expected, but there can now be much greater assurance that the excellent crops that have been indicated will actually be secured," the department said. "Although neither the acreage of crop grown nor the yields secured per acre will equal the wonderful showing made in 1937, crop production now seems likely to be larger than in any other season and probably 6 to 7 per cent above the pre-drought average."

Production of most of the principal food crops was said to appear ample. Rice and beans are both close to top records and above production in years prior to 1937. More potatoes have been harvested than can ordinarily be utilized for food. The department said fruit production was not unusually large, but appeared ample under present conditions. The 1940-41 crop of early and mid-season oranges was indicated to be 15 per cent larger than last season.

The department said that in the South and Southwest, dry weather during October was decidedly unfavorable for late growth of pastures, grain sorghums, sugar cane and sweet potatoes.

Prices of Foreign Wools Seen Rising; American Stocks Low

Weekly Wool Review

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

A drop in the price of American wool and a rise in imported wools is generally believed to be pending in the wool market as the result of the action of the Government in announcing that imported wools hereafter can be used in blending yarns for the manufacture of military goods. Heretofore, tremendous quantities of such goods have been ordered, all to be made exclusively of American grown wool.

Heavy inroads in the supply of American wools have resulted from mills covering their needs in producing Government orders. Prices worked up to new peaks for recent months. Good class IV territory wools are around $1.05 a pound, while graded, choice staple, territory or Texas wools fetch $1.10 or a bit better. Stocks of American wools are getting so low that it would soon be impossible for mills to book any additional Government business unless the limitation of using American wool was removed.

Already Montevideo wools are up by two cents a pound or so, as a result of more inquiries since the Federal ban was lifted. Montevideo half-blood and better grades are close to 34 cents a pound, greasy, at the moment.

Business in domestic wools is decidedly less active than through October. A limited call is found for medium and coarse grades, and for half-blood and fine territory wools.

Some idea of the magnitude of the preparedness program is gleaned from a statement of the California Wool Growers' Association, which claims that the average clip of 10 sheep is necessary to properly outfit each member of the armed forces. A total of 80 pounds of grease wool is needed for each man, the statement points out. This weight is equivalent to about 25 pounds of clothing.

Foreign Exchange Rates

By Kidder, Peabody & Co.

12 noon, Nov. 13

Sterling:	Today	Prev. Day	Parity
Europe †			
Cables	$4.04	$4.04	$4.2397
Switz'l'd—franc	.2321	.2321	‡
Italy—lira	.0505	.0505	.0526
Germany—mark	.4060x	.4060x	.4033
Sweden—krona	.2385	.2386	.4537
Greece—drachma	.0070x	.0070x	.0220
Spain—peseta	.0930	.0930	** 1468
Finland—finn'k	.0250x	.0250x	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1950x	.1950x	.2961
Port'gal—escudo	.0401	.0401	.0748
Rumania—leu	.0048x	.0048x	.0161
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0235x	.0235x	.0298
South America			
Argentina—peso*‡	.2370	.2280	.7187
Brazil—milreis*‡	.0505	.0505	.2025
Chile—peso‡	.0350	.0350	.2060
Peru—sol‡	.1600	.1600	.4740
Uruguay—peso‡	.3900	.3875	1.7510
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2345	.2345	.8440
India—rupee	.3032	.3032	.6180
Java—florin	.5329x	.5329x	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.2354	.2353	*
Shanghai—dol	.0587	.0587	*
Straits Stlmnts—dol	.4753	.4756	.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.4975	.4975	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.8700	.8712	1.6931
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2080x	.2080x	‡

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Quotations for the French, Belgian, Dutch, Norwegian, and Danish currencies are not available due to occupation by Germany. ‡Free market. ‡Parity changed; new value not yet determined. *Paper rate. **1929 average. ††Not quoted. xNominal.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
1 3¼s '45-43	102.23	108.23	108.23
2 2¾s '47-45	109.31	109.31	109.31
1 2¾s '47-45 reg	109.29	109.29	109.29
4 3s '48-46	112.2	112.2	112.2
5 2s '50-48	105.26	105.26	105.26
2 2½s '53-49	107.24	107.24	107.24
2 2½s '52-50	107.29	107 29	107.29
10 3s '55-51	112.22	112.22	112.22
9 2¼s '56-54	105.11	105.6	105.6
2 2¾s '59-56	109.30	109.30	109.30
12 2¾s '65-60	109.31	109.26	109.26
New York City Bond			
140 3s '80	102⅛	101¾	101¾

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
2 Abitibi &P 5s '53	50¾	50¾	50¾
19 Alleghany cv 5s '44	97	96½	96¾
12 Alleghany cv 5s '49	80½	80	80
7 Alleghany 5s '50 st	56	56	56
31 Allied Strs 4½s '51	101	100¾	101
1 Allied Strs 4½s '50	101¼	101¼	101¼
8 Am & For P5s 2030	55¼	55	55¼
15 AmIGIChem 5½s '49	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
15 Am Int 5½s '49	101	100¾	100¾
17 Am T&T 5½s '43	108½	104⅝	104⅝
3 Am T&T 3¾s '66	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛
6 Anaconda Cop 4½s '50	104½	104¼	104¼
9 Arm Del 4s '55	105¼	105	105¼
14 AT&SF 4s '95	108½	108½	108½
26 AT&SF aj 4s '95 st	87⅜	86½	87⅜
10 AT&SF 4s 1905-55	96	96	96
2 AT&SF 4½s '48	104½	104½	104½
18 A C Line 1st 4s '52	69½	69¼	69½
2 A C Line clt 4s '52	67⅜	67⅜	67⅜
6 A C Line 4½s '64	54	53⅞	54
7 Atl Gu & WI 5s '59	76	76	76
17 B&O 1st mig '48 st	73⅝	73¼	73⅜
60 B&O '95 st A	37¼	36¾	36⅞
5 B&O '95 st C	40½	40½	40½
2 B&O 2000 st D	37	37	37
56 B&O '96 st F	37	36⅝	36¾
42 B&O cv '60 st	15⅜	15⅛	15⅜
121 B&O 4s '48	73½	73	73½
2 B&OPLE&WV 4s'51st	60	60	60
8 B&O S W '50 st	47¾	46⅞	47¾
1 Bell T Pa 5s '60 C	133⅜	133⅜	133⅜
2 Beth Stl 3½s '52	108½	108½	108½
1 Beth Stl 3s '60	103½	103½	103½
5 Boston&Me 5s '67	73	73	73
3 Bost&Me 4½s '70	18½	18¼	18¼
3 Bkly Un Gas 6s '47	113½	113½	113½
3 Bkly Un Gas 5s '51	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜
2 Bkly Un Gas 5s'50	96	96	96
3 Bkly Un Gas 5s'57 B	107	106¾	107
19 Buf R&P '57 st	45¼	44⅜	45¼
3 Bush Term 5s'55	43¼	43	43
1 Bush T Bridge 5s'60	68	68	68
18 Can Sou 5s'62	93	92	93
3 CanNat5s 69 Jly	97¼	97¼	97¼
1 CanNatRy4½s 55	97	97	97
2 CanNatRy 4½s 51	95⅞	95¼	95¼
5 CanNatRy 4½s 56	95¾	95½	95¾
6 CanNat Ry 4½s 57	95¾	95¼	95¾
4 CanNor 5½s 46	106¾	106⅜	106¾
1 CanPac 5s 44	102¼	102¼	102¼
8 CanPac 4s 54	70¼	69¼	70¼
1 CanPac 4½s 60	64¼	64¼	64¼
1 CanPac4sperp	54¼	54¼	54¼
11 Caro C&O 4s 65	105	104¾	105
2 Celotex 4½s 47 ww	87½	87½	87½
15 Chilenese 3s 61	99	98¾	98¾
9 CenofGa 5½s 59	1½	1½	1¼
10 CenofGa 5s 59 C	1½	1½	1½
4 CenofGa cn 5s 45	5¼	5¼	5¼
5 CenGaChat4s 51	4¾	4¾	4¾
2 CenPacRR 3½s 66	111⅜	111⅜	111⅜
6 CenPac 5s 60	43½	43	43
12 CenPac 1st 4s 49	70	68⅞	68⅞
17 Cen RRNJ 5s 87	17	16½	16½
2 CenRRNJ 4s 87	15¾	15¾	15¾
3 Certain-td 5½s 48	86¾	86⅜	86⅜
5 C&O 3½s 96D	103⅛	103	103⅛
2 C&O rfg 3½s 96E	103⅛	103	103
1 Chi&Alton 3s 49	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
2 Chi&Eq 4s 51	96¼	96¼	96¼
3 CB&Q 3½s Ill 49	91¾	91¾	91¾
1 Chi&Ell 5s 51	14¼	14¼	14¼
1 Chic G West 4s 59	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛
28 CMSP&Pac 5s 75	4⅜	4½	4⅜
20 CMSP&Pac ad 3½s 2000	11¼	11¼	11¼
1 CM&SP 4¾s 89F	29½	29¼	29½
13 CM&SP 4½s 89C	30¼	29½	30
1 CM&SP 4½s 89E	29½	29½	29½
3 CM&SP gen 4s 89	29	29	29
4 Chi&NW 6½s 36	18½	18½	18½
5 Chi&NW cv 4¾s '49	13¾	13¾	13¾
11 Chi Ry 5s '27	44	44	44
16 CRI & P 4½s '52A	6½	6½	6½
2 CRI&P cv 4½s'60	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜
13 C R I & P 4s '88	14	13¾	13¾
30 C R I & P rfg 4s '34	6½	6¼	6½
5 CRI & P rfg 4s '34 ct	5½	5½	5½
1 CStL&NOMem 4s'51	50	50	50
1 CSt L & NO 5s '51	75	75	75
8 C T H & SE Inc 5s '60	45	43¾	43¾
5 Ch Un Sta 4s '44	105½	105½	105½
2 Ch Un Sta 3¾s '63	108½	108½	108½
11 Ch Un Sta 3¾s '63	102	101⅞	102
6 Ch & W Ind 4½s '62	90¾	91	91
17 Ch & W Ind 4s '52	90¾	90¼	90¼
2 Cin Gas & E 3¼s 66	110	110	110
18 CCC&StL 4½s '77	57¼	56⅝	57¼
12 CCC&StL gen 4s '93	77½	77¼	77½
2 CCC & StL 5s'93 B	86	86	86
25 ClevUnTerm 3s '73	76	75½	76
11 ClevUnTerm4½s'77C	69¾	69¾	69¾
2 Col F&I 5s '43	106¼	106¼	106¼
1 Col & So 4½s'80	16½	16	16
6 Keith (B F) 6s'46	103	102¾	103
3 Kresge Found 3s '50	105½	105½	105½
7 Las Gas 6s '42A	53¼	53	53¼
8 Las Gas 5½s '53	60¾	60⅜	60⅜
1 Lac Gas 5½s '60 D	60½	60½	60½
1 Las Gas 5s '42	93½	93½	93½
18 Lautaro Nit inc '75	28¼	28	28
5 Leh & N Eng 4s '65A	95	94½	95
5 Leh C&N 4½s '52A	69¼	69¼	69¼
1 Leh ValHTerm5s'54	47¼	47¼	47¼
1 LehValNY4½s'50	50	50	50
2 Leh Val 5s 2003	24¼	24¼	24¼
10 Leh Val 4½s 2003	22¼	22¼	22¼
6 Leh Val 4s 2003	21	21	21
4 Leh Val Term 5s '51	56	56	56
5 Libby McN&L 4s '55	105	104¾	105
2 Liggett & M 7s '44	122⅞	122¼	122⅞
10 Lorws 3½s '46	103¾	103⅞	103⅞
1 Little2Miami 4s '62	106	106	106
2 Lone Star Gas 3½s '53	108½	108½	108½
8 Long Isl rfg 4s '49	98	98	98
2 Long Isl rfg 4s '49 st	98	98	98
1 Lorillard Co 5s '51	128	128	128
6 Louisia & Ark 5s '69	85½	85½	85½
8 Lou & N 5s 2003 B	104	104	10
3 Lou&N 4½s 2003	98¾	98	98¾
10 Louis&N 1st 1s 2003	93	93	93
13 Louis&N 3½s 'A' 50	104¼	104¼	104½
2 Louis&NSouJtMs'52	86	86	86
1 Maine Cen 4½s '60	52½	52½	52½
8 Market St Ry 5s '45 st	75	75	75
4 McCrory Strs 3½s '55	105¾	105¾	105¾
43 McKess&Rob 5½s'50	102½	102⅜	102½
2 Met Ed 4½s '68	112	112	112
4 Mich Con Gas 4s '63	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
2 Midland RRNJ 5s '40	26½	26½	26½
4 Mil&Nor cn 4½s'39	27	26½	27
1 M & S L cn 5s '34 ct	7¼	7¼	7¼
1 MSP&SSM 4½s '57	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
2 MSP&SSMarie 5s '38	6½	6½	6½
20 MSP&SSM gtd 5s '38	8¼	8¼	8¼
3 Mo-Ill 5s '59	81¾	81¾	81¾
4 M-K-Tex 5s '62A	11½	11	11
1 M-K-Tex ap 5s '67	4¼	4¼	4¼
13 M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	21	20½	20⅝
1 M-K-Tex 4s '62 B	9¾	9¾	9¾
70 Mo Pac cv 5½s'49	¾	¾	¾
10 Mo Pac 5s '77 F	18⅜	17¾	17¾
3 Mo Pac 5s '78 G	18	18	18
1 Mo Pac 5s '80H	18	18	18
20 Mo Pac gen 4s '75	1¾	1⅝	1¾
5 Mont Pow 3¾s '66	106⅛	105½	105½
1 Montreal Tr 5s '55 A	44¼	44⅛	44⅛
3 Mor & Essex 5s '55	40¾	40¾	40¾
9 Mor & Essex 4½s'55	36¾	36⅛	36⅛
3 Nat Dairy 3¾s '51	105½	105¼	105½
3 Nat Distill 3½s '49	104¾	104¾	104¾
2 Nati Steel 3s '65	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
4 NJ Pow&L 4½s '60	107½	107½	107½
2 N OrlNE 4½s '53	63	62¾	63

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
6 N Orl Term 4s &'53	68½	68½	68½
8 NO Tex&M 5½s '54	37	36⅝	37
51 NYC rfg 5s 2013	65¼	65	65¼
116 NYC 4½s 2014A	59⅜	59	59¼
7 NYC cn 4s '98	65¼	65	65
19 NYC 3¾s '46	90¾	90½	90¾
19 NYC cv 3¼s '52	63⅛	62½	62½
2 NYC&HR 4s '42	98¼	98¼	98¼
20 NYC&HR 3½s '97	87	87	87
7 NYCh&StL 6s '41	92½	91½	91½
4 NYCh&StL 5½s '74A	71½	71	71
4 NYCh&StL 4½s '78	60½	60⅛	60½
6 NYCh&StL 3½s '47	92	92	9
8 NY Dock Co 4s '51	56	55⅞	56
1 NY Edis 3¼s '65	109¼	109¼	109¼
6 NY Edis 3¼s '66	109⅜	109⅜	109⅜
5 NY Lack&W 4s '73A	53	53	53
8 NYNH&H cv 6s '48	18	17½	17½
12 NYNH&H clt 6s '40	31	31	31
2 NYNH&H 4½s '47	17¼	17	17
5 NY O&W rfg 4s '92	5¼	5¼	5¼
1 NY Ry 6s '58 st	103½	105½	105½
1 NY Steam 3½s '63	107¾	107¾	107¾
36 NYW&Bost 4½s '46	6¼	6	6
1 Norf Sou 5s '61 A	13¼	13¼	13¼
2 Norf & W 4s '96	125½	125½	125½
20 Nor Pac 6s 2047	65¼	64⅞	64⅞
2 Nor Pac 5s 2047 C	57⅝	57⅜	57⅜
3 Nor Pac 5s 2047 D	57⅜	57	57
3 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	53¼	53¼	53¼
18 Nor Pac 4s '97	74¼	73⅞	74
4 Nor Pac 3s 2047	41	40	41
6 Nor Pac 3s 2047	110½	110⅜	110⅜
7 Ohio Ed 4s '67	109	109	109
7 Ohio Ed 4s '65	107	106⅞	106⅞
2 Okla G&E 3¾s '66	109⅜	109⅜	109⅜
10 Okla G&E 4s '46	105¼	105	105¼
1 Ont Pw N Fall 5s '43	104	104	104
13 Or-Wash RR&N 4s '61	107¼	106⅞	107
17 Otis Steel 4½s '62 A	85⅝	84¾	85⅞
9 Pac Gas & El 3¼s '66	111⅛	111	111⅛
112 Pac Gas & El 4s '64	112	112	112
12 Pac T&T 3¼s '66 B	110	110	110
9 Panhandle EPL 4s '52	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
2 Para Bway 3s '55 ct	50	49½	50
1 Pen Co 4s '52 E	108	108	108
11 Pen Co 4s '63	107¼	107¼	107¼
1 Pen Oh & Det 4½s'77	104	104	104
2 Pen RR gen 4½s '65	108	107½	108
16 Pen RR 4½s deb '70	96⅞	96⅛	96⅜
7 Pen RR gen 4¼s '81	104	103½	103½
1 Pen RR 4¼s '84 E	104	104	104
18 Pen RR 3¾s '70	97½	97⅛	97⅛
10 Pen RR 3¼s '52	91⅜	91¼	91¼
8 Peoria & E 4s '40 st	49⅜	49⅜	49⅜
4 Pere Marq 5s '56	74½	74½	74½
8 Pere Marq 4½s '80	66⅞	66⅜	66⅜
108 Phila Bal&W 4½s '81D	108	101	108
2 Phila Co 5s '67	106¼	106⅛	106¼
9 Phil Elec 3½s '67	109¾	109¾	109¾
51 Ph Read C&I cv 6s '49	4¼	4¼	4¼
15 Ph Read C&I 5s '73	17¾	17¾	17¾
2 Phillips Pet 3s '53	105½	105½	105½
2 Pitt Coke & Ir 4½s'52	102½	102½	102½
3 Pitts & W Va 4½s '58	58	58	58
1 Pitt&WVa 4½s 60C	57½	57½	57½
26 Portl Gen E 4½s'60	77¾	77¾	77¾
1 PorRIMAT 6s 42stct	90½	90½	90½
1 Por Ri A T 6s 42 unst	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
4 Pressed Stl C 5s 51	97	97	97
3 Purity Bk 5s 48	104¼	104¼	104¼
1 Rem Rig 4½s 97 A	79½	79½	79½
13 Readg 4½s 97 B	79½	79½	79½
8 Rdg Je Cen 4s 51	62¼	61½	62¼
1 Rem Rand 4½s 56ww	101⅜	101¼	101⅜
21 Republic Steel 5½s 54	106	106	106
19 Republic Steel 4½s61	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
19 Republic Steel 4½s 56	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
6 Richfield Oil 4s 52	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
1 Roch G&E 3¼s 69	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛
1 RI Ark & La 4½s34	67	67	67
3 StLPub Svc 5s 59	69⅝	69½	69½
5 St L S F 5s 50 B	10¼	10½	10½
31 StLSF 5s B 50 ct	10	9½	10
3 St L S F 4½s'78	9¼	9¼	9¼
18 StLSLaw75ext st	8¾	8¾	8¾
85 St L S F 4s 50 A	9¼	9	9¼
5 St L S F 4s 50A ct	8¾	8¾	8¾
5 S L SW 5s 52	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝
3 SA&A Pass 4s 43	69	69	69
10 Sched 6½s 46 B st	51	51	51
20 Seab A L cn 6s 45	5¼	5¼	5¼
2 Sea A L 6s 45 ct	4½	4½	4½
5 Sea A L 4s 50 st	9½	9½	9½
21 Sea AL rfg 4s 59	3¾	3¾	3¾
15 Sea AL rfg 4s59ct	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
8 Shell Un 2½s 54	99¼	99¼	99¼
69 Siemian-Am 7s '41	69	69	69
3 Simmons cv 4s '52	102½	102½	102½
2 Skelly Oil 2s '50	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
4 So Bell T&T 3s '79	107	106⅞	107
5 Sou Kraft 4½s'46	102½	102¼	102⅜
42 Sou Pac 4½s 68	39¼	38¾	38¾
42 Sou Pac 4½s 81	38¾	37⅞	37⅞
96 So Pac 4½s'69	38	37¾	37¾
8 So Pac rfg 4s 55	60¾	60⅝	60⅝
1 So Pac clt 4s '49	38¼	38¼	38¼
8 So Pac 3½s'46	48¼	48	48
29 So Pac 4½s Ore '77	46¼	46⅞	46
1 South Ry 6½s'56	83	83	83
4 South Ry gen 6s '55	77¾	77½	77½
14 South Ry sn 5s '94	95¼	95	95
3 South Ry gen 4s '56	58¾	58	58¼
19 Spokane Int 5s '55	26⅞	26	26⅞
10 Stand Oil NJ 3s '61	105½	105½	105½
10 Studebaker cv 5s '45	107½	107½	107½
2 Swift & Co 3¼s '50	106	106	106
3 T RR A St L 4s 53	111¼	111¼	111¼
61 Tex Corp 3s '65	105¼	105¼	105¼
4 Tex & P 1st 5s 2000	106¾	106⅜	106⅜
1 Tex & Pac 5s '77B	67½	67½	67½
2 Tex & Pac 5s '79C	67½	67½	67½
2 Tex & Pac 5s 80D	67½	67½	67½
203 Third Ave al 5s 60	21¾	20¼	21⅛
19 Third Ave 4s 60	61¼	60½	61
6 Tol & Oh Cel 3¾s 60	95	95	95
9 Un El Mo 3¼s '62	108¼	108¼	108¼
5 Un Pac 1st 4s '47	114⅜	114⅛	114¼
13 Un Pac 2½s '71	100⅛	100	100
60 Un Pac 3½s '70	100	100	100
12 Un Cig-Wh Strs 5s '52	71¾	71¾	71¾
2 Unit Drug 5s '53	88⅛	88	88⅛
2 U S Steel 2 20s '50	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
2 UtahLit&Tracs5s'44	104	103¾	103¾
6 Utar P & L 5s '44	104⅜	104	104
1 Va El & Pow 3½s '68	110	110	110
6 Virginian Ry 3¼s 66	108	107¾	107¾
1 Wabash 1st 5s '39	46¾	46¾	46¾
24 Wabash 2d 5s '39	14¼	14¼	14¼
2 Wabash 5s '80 D	4½	4½	4½
10 Wabash 3½s Omaha '41	7¼	7¼	7¼
8 Wabash 5s '76 B	4¼	4¼	4¼
2 Wabash 4½s '78C	4½	4½	4½
5 Waker H 4½s '45	105½	105½	105½
12 Walwrth 4s '55	81⅞	81½	81½
8 Warner Bros 6s '48	87¾	87¾	87¾
5 Warren Bros 6s 41	48	48	48
9 West Shore 4s 2361	53¼	52	52
1 Wstn Md 3½s '67	109	109	109
13 Westn Md 5½s '77A	95⅞	95½	95½
40 Westn Md 4s '52	91¼	90¾	91⅛
1 Westn Pac 1st 5s '46	12¾	12¾	12¾
58 Western Un25s '51	78½	76¾	78½
83 Western Un 5s '60	77½	76¾	77⅜
45 Western Un 4½s '50	76½	73	76½
2 Wheel Stl 4½s '66A	106⅜	106⅛	106¼
25 Wilkes B&E 5½ '42	15	15	15
7 Wilson & Co 4s '55	106¼	106	106¼
37 Wis Cen 4s '49	29½	29¾	29½
3 YoungS&Tcv4s'48	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝

Foreign Bonds

30 Argentine 4s '72 Feb	64⅞	64½	64⅞
12 Argentine 4s '72 Ap	64⅞	64⅞	64⅞
1 Argentine 4½s '71	79¾	79¾	79¾
22 Argentine 4½s '71	57⅝	57⅜	57⅝
55 Australia 5s '55	54	53¾	54
10 Australia 5s '57	54⅝	54	54¼
3 Australia 4½s '56	49¾	49½	49½
7 Belgium 6½s '49	32¾	32¾	32¾
2 Belgium 6s '55	32¾	32¾	32¾
1 Berlin City 6s '58	26½	26½	26¼
1 Berl City El 6½s '59	27¼	27¼	27¼
8 Brazil 8s '41	15¼	15¼	15¼
8 Brazil 6½s 26-57	12¾	12¾	12¾
8 Brazil 6½s 27-57	12¾	12¾	12¾
2 Brazil C Ry El 7s '52	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
2 Brisbane 6s '50	55½	55½	55½
1 Buen A 3s '84	34	34	34
22 Buen A 4¾s '77	49¼	49¼	49¼
2 Buen A 4¾s Apr '76	49¼	49¼	49¼
11 Canada 5s '52	101¼	101	101⅛
2 Canada 3¼s '61	85¼	85¼	85¼
8 Canada 3¼s '63	82¼	82¼	82½
13 Canada 2½s '45	94¼	94	94¼
1 Canada 2¼s '44	95	95	95
2 ChileMtgBk6s-62 asd	10⅞	10¾	10¾
3 Chile 7s '42 asd	11⅞	11¾	11⅞
23 Chile 6s '60 asd	12	11¾	12
1 Chile 6s '61 Feb	12¼	11¾	12¼
1 Chile 6s '61 Feb asd	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
1 Chile 6s '61 Sept asd	11¾	11¾	11¾
14 Chile 6s '62 asd	12¼	11¾	12¼
1 Chile 6s '63	12¼	12¼	12¼
4 Chile 6s '63 asd	12¼	12¼	12¼
6 Chilean Mun 7s '60 asd	10⅞	10¼	10⅞
2 Colombia 6s '61 Jan	28½	28½	28½
1 Colombia 6s '61 Oct	28½	28½	28½
2 Colombia 6s '61 Oct	21¼	21¼	21¼
1 Colom Mt Bk 7s '46	21¼	21¼	21¼
6 Denmark 5½s '55	30	30	30
2 Denmark 4½s '62	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝
1 Dresd 7s '45	26¾	26¾	26¾
1 Ger Gov 5½s '65	14¼	14	14
1 Ger Govt 7s '49	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞
1 Greek 6s '68	9¾	9¾	9¾
1 Heidelbg 7½s '50	26½	26½	26½
2 Ital Pub Utl 7s '52	30¾	30¾	30¾
9 Italy 7s 1951	48	47¾	48
14 Japan 6½s '54	71	70½	70½
5 Japan 5½s '65	53½

Control on Hotel Drinking Urged by A. H. A. President

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Nov. 13—Urging the Nation's hotels to adopt some measure of control over any excess drinking of alcoholic beverages on their premises, Franklin Moore, newly elected President of the American Hotel Association, told members attending the 25th annual National Hotel Exposition here at the Grand Central Palace that there is a need for more than just "preaching temperance, but there is a real job to do in educating the public on the subject."

Mr. Moore, who operates the Penn-Harris Hotel in Harrisburg, Pa., said that he did not wish to see this country hand the "liquor industry" back to the criminals. "It can be adequately controlled by the Government," he said. "Every law on the books can be enforced," he continued, "and a free people will see to it that if it is not a proper law, one will be made—and enforced."

In speaking of his own hotel, Mr. Moore pointed out that he will not sanction a bar at which women may drink. Also he said that a customer who comes to the point of being "obnoxious" because of drink seriously hurts his business. "I don't want that fellow in my hotel."

"No human enjoyment should detract from another's enjoyment," Mr. Moore said.

"No hotel wants rowdyism in its lobbies or dining rooms," he declared. "And inasmuch as we serve thousands of persons who won't tolerate such actions it is to our advantage to have our finger on the control switch."

Mr. Moore paid tribute to many of the Nation's hotels for the progress made in liquor control during the past few years.

"We must continue even in a greater degree," he said. "The public appreciates our efforts in so far as they have gone and I am sure that our continued efforts will be reflected in increased business."

A Temperance Committee for the American Hotel Association has been established, Mr. Moore disclosed, and within a short time the names of its members will be announced. It will be the committee's task to work with the various hotels in their respective problems on liquor control.

Publicity for N. Y.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 13—Two hundred and fifty of New York State's leading hotel men assembled in the fifty-fourth annual convention of the New York State Hotel Association at the Grand Central Palace yesterday heard Carl Willmsen of Newburgh, N. Y., re-elected Executive Vice-President, urge appropriation of $500,000 for a publicity campaign in behalf of the Empire State.

Pointing out that this appropriation would entail no expense to the State, Mr. Willmsen noted that increases in revenue in form of taxes received from visitors would amortize the entire amount within a year.

"Here in New York State we have scenic attractions which are second to none in the United States. All they require is publicity appeal to start a steady flow of visitors through the state," he said.

Mr. Willmsen's recommendation was put in the form of a resolution and sent to Gov. Herbert H. Lehman for legislature action.

Officers for the New York State Hotel Association for the coming year as elected today were:

Charles F. Wicks of Rochester, president; Carl Willmsen of Newburgh, executive vice-president; J. G. Hyland of Albany, first vice-president; Charles McCarriagher of Buffalo, second vice-president; Charles Rochester of New York City, secretary, and Edward Bell of New York City, treasurer.

Republican Grove Votes —For the Democrats

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va. — Republican Grove, Halifax County, Virginia, hamlet, went contrary to its name by voting 155 for President Roosevelt and 3 for Wendell L. Willkie. Four years ago it gave Mr. Roosevelt 207 to 2 for Alf M. Landon.

W. B. Barbour of South Boston, Va., says Republican Grove was so named by a group of Republicans who migrated to Halifax County years ago and established the community in this heavily Democratic area. Apparently, their descendants left the Republican Party to enter the party which controlled local elections.

South Dakota Notes Proof Plains Can Nourish Trees

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WATERTOWN, S. D.—"You can't make trees grow on this flat prairie country. The hot winds and dry weather get them every time," A. L. Ford and his staff of foresters were told a thousand times when they came to South Dakota in 1934, that year of the State's worst drought, to start the Federal Government's shelterbelt program.

The farmers who told Mr. Ford this had experience with which to back up their statement. Hundreds of small groves throughout the eastern half of this Great Plains State were dead and the few trees left had more dead than live branches on them.

This was only six growing seasons ago. Today there are more than 32,000,000 young trees growing and thriving on 4,229 farms in eastern South Dakota bearing out the Forest Service's promise that the right kind of trees, placed on the right kind of soil and given the proper treatment, could and would someday change eastern South Dakota from a flat land of drifting topsoil to a country of tree-lined fields.

The shelterbelt foresters now believe they are well on their way toward that goal. To emphasize the magnitude of the work accomplished, Mr. Ford, State Director, pointed out that if these 32,000,000 trees were spaced 10 feet apart in single file they would circle the earth at the equator two and three-fifths times.

The program, started with the planting of 28 miles of shelterbelts on 54 farms during 1935, now is being operated in 27 counties of the State.

The first planting was done on the dust-blown farm of Ed Casey near Mitchell during an Arbor Day celebration in 1935. Many of the trees on the Casey farm are reported now between 40 and 45 feet tall. Of the 2,304 miles of shelterbelts covering 33,292 acres of land which have been set out since those first trees were planted, only 21 miles have been abandoned, Mr. Ford said.

South Dakota is one of the six Plains States in which the shelterbelt program is operated. The others are North Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas.

The kinds of trees used vary according to the climate, moisture conditions and soil. Nearly every farm, Mr. Ford says, can support some kind of trees, but they must be chosen to fit conditions. Different species of trees are planted in meadows than on the uplands. If a shelterbelt happens to run through both meadow land and hills, the composition of the belt is varied to meet rod-by-rod conditions.

While the early day farmer of South Dakota chose with care his kind of grain seed and the soil on which he planted it, he was apt to plant any kind of available tree on whatever soil happened to be near his farm house. This, Mr. Ford believes, was the chief reason that many groves failed to survive.

Planting, he said, is only the beginning in the successful production of prairie trees. Cultivation between the rows is necessary for several years and most belts require hoeing within the rows, to keep the weeds from robbing the ground of moisture needed by the young trees.

Appointment of U. S. Co-ordinator For Defense Housing Recommended

NEW YORK (AP)—Appointment of a Federal Housing Co-ordinator to assist industry in providing living quarters for hundreds of thousands of new workers in defense manufacturing has been recommended by the Twentieth Century Fund, an endowed research organization.

Lack of proper housing for workers flocking to industrial centers during the World War resulted in serious stoppages and, later, in slum areas, the Fund's Housing Committee said, adding:

"We enter the present emergency with more favorable resources. The chances of maintaining private housebuilding should be greater than in 1917 and 1918.

"We can see the obvious desirability of limiting, so far as possible, the administrative burdens of government and the general tax burden on the public. We can see, too, the probable greater speed, flexibility and economy of private as against public housing operations. From these considerations it would seem desirable to maintain private construction at a high level."

Exchange of Data

But, the Committee asserted, in order that private enterprise may function efficiently in this time of stress, there must be an exchange of data on housing needs among Federal Government, factories and communities.

"To facilitate the exchange of data," the Committee recommended, "it is advisable that a co-ordinating officer acting in behalf of government should set a pattern for the submission of reports and should assist in their compilation.

"This co-ordinating officer should have the authority on behalf of the Advisory Commission to the Council of National Defense to recognize local representative bodies capable of reporting for their locality."

The housing co-ordinator, it was suggested, should be able to develop policies for substantial, low-cost home construction in the various classes of defense industrial areas, according to the specific needs of those areas.

Said the Committee: "Local architects, engineers, builders, and real estate men and other groups, public and private, interested in housing are anxious to be advised what is expected of them in the defense program."

As a guide to private action to prevent a housing crisis, the Committee suggested: "How greatly we may rely upon private initiative and enterprise will largely depend upon the extent to which we may:

"Avoid the isolated, but extremely dangerous, instances of heavy concentration of industrial activity;

"Keep down migration of labor, particularly low-paid, unskilled labor;

"Balance defense activity with the resources in existing dwellings and in building capacity of the communities in which it is located;

"Make known the size and character of housing needs to builders before crisis develop; and

"Find means of adapting the building industry to suddenly increased and specialized demands."

Functions of Government

It was suggested that the preferred functions of the Government be:

"Aid to private operations by removing obstacles that destroy initiative, by offering inducements to go ahead even in an uncertain situation, and by guiding defense activity so as to avoid risks that would be too great for private enterprise;

"Direct housing operations in situations where private initiative is unable to function."

Citing the need for low-cost housing, the Committee reported that for a typical group of defense industries about 30 per cent of the workers will be making an average of $50 a week, another 40 per cent will get $29 a week, and the remaining 30 per cent will get about $20.

"This means a house," said the report, "which should fall in a cost range of from $2,500 to $4,000, including land, for at least a two-bedroom unit, with corresponding monthly rentals of $20 to $35 without light or fuel."

Storm, Cold Wave Hit Middle West And Lake Region

By the Associated Press

Searching parties scanned the cold waters of Lake Michigan and frozen marshlands in the Great Lakes region today for additional casualties of the violent storm centering in the Middle West. Fatalities totaled 92 persons. Many others were missing.

Wreckage of two freighters was found along Lake Michigan shores after the gale that struck on Armistice Day and continued into Tuesday. Five vessels were reported aground.

Many Minnesota towns remained isolated by snow. All schools in Minneapolis and St. Paul and many in other parts of the State were closed. Thousands of office workers in the Twin Cities spent their second night downtown last night.

Train service was uncertain and auto traffic was virtually halted.

Sub-zero temperatures were recorded in the West Central and Mountain States. Among the low marks of the last 24 hours were: Havre, Mont., —15; Cheyenne, Wyo., and Williston, N. D., —12; Yellowstone Park —9; North Platte, Neb., —6; Bismarck, N. D., —5; Huron, S. D., —1.

The Missouri River froze over at Bismarck, N. D., 16 days ahead of the average date. The mountain regions of Utah were covered by nearly three feet of new snow.

Lake Tanker Safe

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 13 (AP)—The tanker Crudoil, which had been unreported with a crew of 23 in the wake of the severe Lake Michigan storm, today was listed as safe in Sturgeon Bay, at the western entrance to the Straits of Mackinac. Both the Coast Guard cutter Ossipee and Cleveland Tankers, Inc., owners of the craft, reported her safety. They had received no word of a sister ship, the motorship Mercury, but the company expresed belief she also was safe with her crew of about 20 men. The Mercury left East Chicago Monday night for Detroit.

Chile Takes Over Pawnshop Field: Last 23 Private Agencies Closed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—The last private pawnshop has been closed in Chile. From this time onward all pawnbroking credit will be State business. The change-over has been a gradual one, since 1930, when the Popular Credit Bank was established. The process was completed recently when the remaining private agencies, 23 in number, pulled down the three-ball sign and passed on their stocks of pledged goods to the State.

The Popular Credit Bank opened 12 new agencies to fill the gap and rendered homage to the founders of the institution 20 years ago. It recalled that, although a State initiative, the Bank was supported by persons differing sharply in politics although in agreement that pawnbroking was not a business, but a social service. One of those honored was Don Francisco Huneeus, member of the Chilean aristocracy. Another was Don Juan B. Rossetti, Socialist leader.

Pawn credit, where necessary to concede, is looked on as a high social function, to be taken care of by the State to prevent usury. The Bank, or Caja as it is called, received its initial capital from the Government but has since been able not only to pay its way but also develop its operations as private pawnshops were forced out. The interest charged on pawn loans is but a fraction compared with that exacted by private pawnbrokers.

The Bank is also a prevision institution. It receives the popular savings—those of small wage-earners or humble shopkeepers. It grant up to 5½ per cent on savings deposits, the last balance of which revealed a total of nearly 100,000,000 pesos. The linking of savings with pawnbroking was a master social stroke.

Manual and white-collar workers are given credit to acquire goods at the sales of unredeemed goods and from the Bank's salesrooms. It grants loans to craftworkers on their machines and implements without taking these over. A seamstress can obtain a loan on her sewing machine or a carpenter on his bench tools and continue to use these for productive purposes to cancel the indebtedness.

Another service—financed by pawnbroking—is to acquire stocks of cloth and ready-made clothing, sewing thread and other articles of necessity for the workers, to whom they are sold at a maximum charge of 10 per cent over cost price. Commodious workshops are run by the Bank for this service.

The service most apparent to the general public is the supplanting of dismal, old pawnshops by airy and attractive offices, with smartly attired clerks attending to clients. The management of the Popular Credit Bank believes the whole country will benefit by enhancing the status of this kind of business. The Bank's employees were given a salary rise to mark its twentieth anniversary.

Local Classified (Continued)

PEST CONTROL

GUARANTEE EXTERMINATING COMPANY —scientific specialists in household insects and termite control for 27 years, 500 Fifth Avenue (42nd Street), New York. Branches near you.

RADIO REPAIRING

RADIO REPAIRING
EXPERT WORK—TUBES TESTED FREE
GEORGE'S, 1711A MASS. AVE., BOSTON KIR. 0913

REAL ESTATE

Albert Bros., Realtors
Newton—Wellesley—Weston
Massachusetts

BOSTON—Guest house; real estate for sale, 12 rms.; H. W. heat, oil, 2 baths; excellent condition; near The Mother Church. Com. 3491.

HOMES
For Sale or Rent
in Brookline, Newtons, Wellesley and Weston. Selected properties in the better neighborhoods.
HENRY W. SAVAGE, Inc.
Realtors, 273 Harvard St., Brookline Asp. 1300

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

SALES OPPORTUNITY

Daily newspaper seeks retail advertising solicitor. Applicant must be member of a Christian Science Church, preferably resident of Paterson, New Jersey. Should have had some sales experience or advertising training. Minimum of two working days each week required. Commission basis.
Write Box C-15, The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.

ROOMS TO LET

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Quiet, rest and study; well heated; near boardwalk and church; $1.00 daily per person (2 in room). HOTEL TROY, 1510 Pacific Avenue.

BOSTON—Large sunny room overlooking Fenway, near Art Museum; fireplace, Murphy bed. Tel. Com. 4934 or Com. 4230, ext. 362.

BOSTON, 172 Commonwealth Ave.—2 double rooms, 1 single; also 2 rooms on 1st floor suitable for apartment. Com. 9874.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., PARK SLOPE APT.—Rooms, light, attractive; innerspring day beds; use kitchen; subways, trolley, church. Ma. 2-2996.

HOTEL HUNTINGTON
307 Huntington Avenue, Boston
Opposite Y. M. C. A.
ROOMS (All With Bath)
$1.50 and up
Double $2.50, $3.00 and $3.50
Special Weekly Rates — Friendly Service
BRADFORD KENDRICK, Manager

MIAMI, FLA.—Newly furnished, freshly decorated, large, light, airy rooms; quiet, refined neighborhood; one block from First Church; attractive moderate rates. 312 N. E. 18th St.

N. Y. C., 622 W. 114th St., Apt. 43—Bright, cheery, single, double; clean; innersprings, kitchen privileges; near church, Columbia, subway, park.

N. Y. C., 171 W. 71st St. (Broadway)—Exclusive home, large room, 2 windows—wide outlook; near church, all transportation. WELLS.

N. Y. C., 853 7th Ave. (55)—Desirable large living-bath-bedroom combination, or separately with private bath; cultured home. RUTGERS.

N. Y. C., 501 W. 110th, Apt. 33 (7th Fl.)—Large, sunny, triple window, large closet, cross ventilation, $35 mo. EVEREST, Un. 4-4878.

N. Y. C. (2025 Broadway-70th), 4-B—Redecorated, outside; running water; singles; piano; transients, elevator. ENdicott 2-3718.

N. Y. C., 808 Lexington Ave. (between 62 and 63)—Large double room, exceptionally cheerful. PHinelander 4-9513.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Furnished single room, living room and bedroom for rent, private home. 622 6th St., S. W. Tel. District 9219.

SEWING MACHINES

ANY MAKE sewing machine oiled, adjusted, in home, $1.00. Agency New White or Domestic Rotaries. C. F. HOVEY HAN. 9600, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

CHAUFFEUR, white American, middle-aged, single, clean character. Box M-16, The Christian Science Monitor, 1239 Ingraham Bldg., Miami, Fla.

CHAUFFEUR, Catholic, desires position with private family; excellent references highly recommended from last place, Arlington 6279-W (Mass.).

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

MIDDLE-AGED companion to lady; useful; go South; nursing, traveling, typing experience; will care for infant or child. Box D-33, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

RESPONSIBLE woman wishes position afternoons or evenings; good housekeeper and cook, care of children; references. BROWN, MO 5-4021, N. Y. C.

WOMAN practical, experienced attendant, desires position; good reader, sewer; hour ... night. WA 3-9743, Apt. 16. Write Box W-33, Suite 1550, 500 5th Ave., N. Y. C.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

LEILA CANNES — Concert pianist, accepts pupils — children — adults; accompanies and coaches singers. Studio, 502 Carnegie Hall, N. Y. C. Cl. 7-4594.

MARGARET HENKE
Concert and Oratorio Soprano
Teacher of the Bel-Canto Art of Singing
Beginners, Advanced Students, Children
619 Riverside Drive, N. Y. EDgecombe 4-2388

SPEECH, Posture, Oral Reading, Dramatics for Adults and Children. MARION D. ROBB, 171 W. 71st St., N. Y. C. End. 2-7047.

TRUCKING

Est.—E. F. CALDWELL—1885
Semi-weekly trips to N. Y., Phila., Wash. N. H., Me. Tel. Somerset 0678
11 Dana Street, Somerville, Mass.

WANTED TO BUY

A BETTER CASH price for worn fur coats, capes. J. P. CO., 110 W. 34th St., opp. Macy's, N. Y. C. CH. 4-4466. Get our offer before selling.

A HIGH CASH PRICE PAID for WORN FUR COATS. I. M. FUR CO., 1 W. 34th, near 5th Ave., N. Y. C. Wis. 7-7969.

WEARING APPAREL

A MECCA for the discriminating; model gowns, coats, hats—from finest manufacturers; sold way below market. MISS GOODMAN, 474 Seventh Ave. (36th St.), N. Y. C. LA. 4-4013.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line, Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

AGENTS wanted to sell "Servit," a canned milk and cream saver. Sells at 49c with 1½ profit. Fast seller. Besaw-Seavy Mfg. Co., Fresno, Calif.

BUY, for side-line, direct selling; Memorandum Bookmark Clip, washable, erasable; attractive display. Liberal profit. Free information, 15c sample. P. O. Box 85, Colorado Springs, Colo.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

LOS ANGELES—For month, Dec. 15-Jan. 15, $45; or by week; all utilities paid; accommodates 3 adults; centrally located. BERNICE ROLFES, 1214 So. Harvard Blvd.

PAYING GUESTS

A LADY would like paying guests; a beautiful home, ideally situated, overlooking ocean; 25 miles from Boston. Box E-18, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SALESPEOPLE WANTED

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR readers can earn splendid commissions showing unusual line of Waterproof, Stainproof Tablecloths, Stringless Aprons, also photographer, butcher and beauty parlor aprons. Request free catalogue "M." Marshel Co., 1239 Broadway, N. Y.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rates 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS TO SHARE

N. Y. C., Madison (72rd)—Lady will share her lovely 2-room Kitchenette apt. with business girl. Evenings—Regent 4-1792.

AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

CARS to all points of interest to Christian Scientists; also historical points; chauffeur guides; cars also by the hour; properly licensed and insured. KEN 1022. CHARLES W. COSMAN, 95 Gainsboro St., Boston.

PACKARD De Luxe Limousine for all occasions, reasonable rates, insured; owner-driver; best references. BACHMAN, Brooklyn, N. Y. Ingersoll 2-2266.

COUNTRY BOARD

GLENWOOD LODGE, Overlooking Hudson Palisades—Ideal for permanent and transient; refined, quiet guests; high, exclusive district; 3 acres ground, flowers, trees; airy, freshly decorated rooms, oak floors, modern equipment; inspiring outlook; quality food; no dancing; quick commuting; garage; ownership-management; reasonable. 390 North Broadway, Yonkers. Nepperhan 881.

DRESSMAKING

EXPERIENCED dressmaker desires work 2 or 3 days a week; go anywhere. Somerville, Mass. Phone Pro. 0350.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

EMPLOYERS — HIGHLY SELECTIVE MEN & WOMEN BUSINESS SERVICE, 992-2000, 250 B'way, N. Y. C., LOUISE C. HAHN

EXCHANGE OF SERVICES

ACTIVE lady as companion to lady going South for winter; will do light household duties in exchange for expenses. MRS. M. WILLIAMSON, 32 Felsmere Avenue, Pawtucket, R. I.

PROFESSIONAL woman offers pleasant home in return for light housekeeping and preparing meals. Write Box H-32, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

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HIGHEST prices paid apartments, furniture, china, silver, works of art. WINEGARDEN'S, 12 East 12th St., N. Y. C. STuyvesant 9-5972.

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BEAUTIFUL FURS — BETTER MADE FUR COATS
Guaranteed Savings—Furs of Every Description —Budget Plan Available—Custom Made or Ready to Wear. CHARLES E. MORRIS, 228-230 7th Ave., 4th Fl. (29th St.) N. Y. C. Longacre 5-4047.

FURS — NOOBAR BASHIAN
Repaired and Remodeled
Fur Coats on hand and made to order. Budget if desired.
Custom Tailoring by GEO. L. CURTIS, 12 West Street, Boston. Han. 5971

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WANTED — SALESMAN familiar building trade in or about Bergen Co., N. J.; salary with commission. P. O. Box 168, Englewood, N. J.

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CHAMBERMAID-waitress and some child care in suburban home; references. V-3, 3618 Lewis Tower, Philadelphia, Pa.

JAMAICA, N. Y.—Housekeeper, white, for business couple; small house; $40 monthly. 8624 Eton St. Tel. Vigilant 4-2787.

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R-E-S-T-H-O-L-M
ATTRACTIVE home, large verandas, room, board, loving care if needed. JANE WILLIAMS, 769 Washington St., Brookline, Mass. Asp. 8929.

HOUSES FOR SALE

CHESTNUT HILL, BROOKLINE
74 Hill Top Rd.—9 rooms, panel library with fireplace, separate stairs to maid's quarters; an outstanding value, cannot be duplicated for price asked. Tel. Som. 4271 (Mass.).

PITTSBURGH, PA.—Center hall house, 4 bedrooms, 2 baths second floor; 4 bedrooms, 1 bath third floor; living room, music room, kitchen, pantry, porch; beautiful surroundings opposite Woodland Road. 1200 Murry Hill Ave.

JEWELERS

WE PAY — Fair Price for Your Diamonds and Jewelry
M. MILAN
287 Washington Street, Boston

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks; diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

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MATTRESSES REMADE $10 2132
Colonial Mattress Co., 666 Dudley Street, Boston

MOVING AND STORAGE

I DEEM it a privilege to serve the readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long distance moving, packing, crating, shipping and storage of household goods. NOBLE R. STEVES, Bonded Warehouseman, 184 Harvard St., Dorchester, Boston, Mass. Telephone TALbot 8460

MOVERS, PACKERS — Dependable service, local, long distance. WOOD BROS., 40 Water Street, Arlington, Mass. ARL. 0210-0211

OFFICES TO LET

PRACTITIONER'S OFFICE, fully furnished, reasonable, available part or full time. Write Box W-32, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

TO CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT we offer space proportionately in exchange for services. Main, 303 W. 40th St., N. Y. C. LA. 4-8004.

NEW JERSEY

EAST ORANGE (Continued)

COAL—COKE
FUEL OIL
Automatic Heating Equipment with coal or oil
A. H. HOLMES JR.
560 No. Grove St. OR 3-0420

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Packing—Moving—Storing
Shipping
53 Years Serving Northern N. J.
75 MAIN STREET, EAST ORANGE
Let us estimate for you

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Specializes in Permanent Waving
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ANGLAIS
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Extends to our Friends and Patrons
Thanksgiving Greetings
232 Springdale Ave. OR 3-1542-3

The Cake Cupboard
Baked Goods of Highest Quality from Home Recipes
Anniversary and Wedding Cakes
Our own pure Jams and Jellies
52 Harrison Street Orange 3-2469

SCOTT-RIDDLE INN
Lunch 40c-50c Dinner 75c-90c-$1.00
Sunday Dinner 12:30-4, $1.00
426 MAIN STREET OR 5-6169

LET STEPHEN JARVIS
estimate on your
Plumbing, Heating and Roofing
"Jobbing a Specialty"
14 Hollywood Plaza OR 3-4033

M. B. ROSS, Inc.
Victor, Columbia, Bluebird and Decca Records
Radios $9.95 and up
All makes of radios repaired.
621 Central Ave. Open Evenings

Lucy E. Johnston
★ GIFT SHOP ★
Christmas Cards, Costume Jewelry, Chinese Brass and Copper, Attractive Glassware, Lamps.
86 NORTH WALNUT ST. OR. 4-4064

ELIZABETH

R. J. GOERKE CO.
ELIZABETH, N. J.
FINE LINENS
of
Traditional Quality
for Thanksgiving
Broad and West Jersey
EL. 2-2300

CHRISTMAS CARDS
Imprinted with your name also Commercial Printing
Arch Printing and Stationery
249 Morris Avenue

For Relaxed Foot Comfort
KRIPPENDORF Foot Rest Shoes $6.50
E. D. ARNOLD, Inc.
1158 E. Jersey St., Elizabeth, N. J.

KLEIN'S
Women's Apparel Shop
Newest Fall Styles
Coats — Dresses
Open Evenings 1129 Elizabeth Avenue

ELIZABETH
ESSO SERVICENTER
C. P. JONES, Prop.
508 No. Broad St., Elizabeth, N. J.
24 hour service

Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor

New Jersey

EAST ORANGE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Orange 3-7887 daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

For the
Christmas Cards

You will send
Visit POST'S
622 Central Ave.
370 Main St.
Open Evenings until Christmas
Post's

Individual Millinery
Silver
HATS
Ready Made and to Order
11 North Harrison Street

Henry Hornecker FLORIST INC.
MEMBER OF F. T. D. A.
75-77 CENTRAL AVE.
Near Grove St. OR 3-1244

Charlotte Chase Davis
CORSETIERE
Foundations made to your measure individually fitted
11 No. Harrison St. OR. 4-4857

ALL
LAUNDRY SERVICES
Personal Attention to Details
BOND LAUNDRIES
We invite your inspection any day
317 MAIN STREET Or. 6-7070

NEW JERSEY

ENGLEWOOD

Greenberg's Hardware & Housefurnishings
45 West Palisade Ave., Englewood, N. J.
Artificial Flowers—Lamps—China
Glass, Housewares.
Expert Locksmith
Tel. Englewood 3-0820

HACKENSACK

SAUNDERS
Jewelers
Nationally Advertised
Quality Merchandise
164 Main Street Hack. 3-1220

HOBOKEN

Washington Furniture Co., Inc.
LOUIS ZIMMERMAN, Pres.
COMPLETE
HOME FURNISHERS
100 Washington St. Ph. HOboken 3-3358-9

HENRY W. GROTE
Jeweler
54 Newark St. Phone HOb. 3-1298
Watches, Diamonds and Jewelry
Special attention given to fine watch, clock and jewelry repairs.

Lubrication
By "Standard" Trained Men
Zimmer & Holden
Esso Servicenter
13th Street and Willow Avenue
TEL. HOBOKEN 3-7961

IRVINGTON

Red Cross Shoes for Women
FlorsheimShoes for Men
Children's Shoes Expertly Fitted
HIRSCH'S 1009 Springfield Ave Irvington Center

JERSEY CITY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Journal Square 2-0914 daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

H. J. Goodman
Department Store for Men, Women and Children
HUDSON COUNTY'S LEADING THRIFT STORE
All Merchandise Guaranteed
337 Central Ave., cor. Lincoln St.

'George Fangmann, Inc.
Est. 1890
COKE, COAL, OIL
262-266 New York Avenue
Jersey City, N. J. WEBSTER 4-1360

CENTRAL JEWELRY STORE
WM. GEIGER Proprietor
DIAMONDS WATCHES CLOCKS and JEWELRY
390 CENTRAL AVENUE NEXT TO RITZ THEATRE

LOUIS MIGDOLL
Electrical Contractor and House Wiring
See the Bendix Home Laundry demonstrated at our store
219 Monticello Ave. Tel. Del. 3-5973

INSURANCE
CASUALTY
FIRE BONDS
JOHN ROSAMOND
788 Bergen Avenue Jersey City, N. J.
Tel. Delaware 3-2100—3-3596

SUNSHINE LAUNDRY
29-35 East 30 St.
Tel. Bay. 3-4600

MAPLEWOOD

STRUBBE'S
Fancy Moulded Ice Cream
for your dinner Thanksgiving Day
HOMEMADE CANDIES, *fresh daily*
178 Maplewood Ave. SO 2-2465
1102 Clinton Ave. Essex 3-3920
Irvington

A. S. Campbell
Plumbing, Heating, Tinning
Repairing Promptly Attended To
3 Highland Pl. SO 2-0537

WHEN *you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.*

NEW JERSEY

MAPLEWOOD (Continued)

ESSO "Four Square" Esso Station
Tires, Batteries, Accessories
ALFRED HARTLIEB, Prop.
Springfield Ave., cor. Pierson Road
SO. 2-9782

ROWLAND S. YOUNG
Plumbing, Heating
Sheet Metal Work
7 Boyden Avenue SO. 2-2692

Gleason Laundry Co., Inc.
Dry Cleaners and Rug Cleaners
20% Discount Cash and Carry
Delivery Service as Well
7 WEST PARKER AVE. SO. 2-1600

DARE'S FLOWERS
What could be lovelier and more appropriate that Chrysanthemums for Thanksgiving Day!
92 Baker Street SO. 2-1676

Electric Shop Radio Service
JOHN H. OSMUN
Lighting Fixtures
Artists' Materials
House Paints
179 Maplewood Ave. SO 2-4714

MILLBURN

Dave's Choice Meat Market
Meats—Poultry—Fish
Fruits—Vegetables—Groceries
Free Delivery
347 Millburn Avenue Mill. 6-2700

TALMADGE *Esso* STATIONS
Millburn and Morris Aves. Mill. 6-0081
Millburn Ave. and Vauxhall Rd. Mill. 6-1738

MONTCLAIR

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Montclair 3-1200 10 a. m.-12 m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

LOUIS HARRIS
FOUNDED 1875
Montclair's Department Store

A. E. RUTLEDGE
Interiors
Upholstery — Draperies
Furniture—Floor Coverings
224 Lorraine Ave., Upper Montclair

The Cecil Coffee House
Luncheon
Tea
Dinner
129 Watchung Ave.
MONTCLAIR, N. J.
MO—2-8708

The Osborne & Marsellis Corporation
UPPER MONTCLAIR N. J.
General Electric Oil Burners
Coal—Oil—Building Materials
MONTCLAIR 3-0400

Fine Jewelry
HENKE'S, Inc.
ESTABLISHED 1889
Claridge Theatre Bldg. Montclair, N. J.

Elizabeth's Beauty Shoppe
Croquignole Permanent Wave
$5.00, $6.00 and $7.00
Shampoo and Finger Wave $1.00
42 FAIRFIELD ST. (Watchung Plaza)
PHONE MONTCLAIR 2-7287

Custom Made Permanent Waves
WILLIAMS
The Hairdresser
24 Church St. Montclair 2-7242

Delicious Meals
THE OLD ROAD COFFEE HOUSE
80 Church St., Montclair
Mo. 2-9532 *Established 1927*

Woodruff JEWELERS
EST. 1914
SILVERSMITHS
Formerly with Tiffany
20 Church Street Montclair, N. J.

QUALITY FOOD!
Processed by Trained Dietitians and Served in an Unusual Atmosphere
The Wedgwood Cafeteria
20 SOUTH PARK ST. MONTCLAIR

For Thanksgiving
Pies—Cakes—Rolls
Ice Creams and Confections
MARKER'S
594 Valley Road, Mont. 2-4144

NEWARK

Hahne & Co.
Newark and Montclair, N. J.

SEE NEXT PAGE

Subscription Coupon
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY C1
One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts

I wish to subscribe for The Christian Science Monitor. Enclosed is $..... for .... year, or .... months, beginning with the current issue.

PRICES:
1 month $1.00 3 months $3.00 6 months $6.00 1 year $12.00

Name .....
Street and Number .....
City and State .....

NEW JERSEY

NEWARK
(Continued)

"The Music Center of New Jersey"

Home of the Steinway, Chickering Musette, Minipiano, Kimball, Wurlitzer and many others.

HAMMOND ORGAN
NOVACHORD and SOLOVOX

GRIFFITH PIANO CO.
605 Broad Street. Newark. N. J.
238 W. Front Street. Plainfield. N. J.
236 Market Street. Paterson. N. J.
All stores open evenings

JANET SHOPS
Millinery

A very fine selection of hats can be had at reasonable prices

1.95 to 2.95

Newark at 121 Halsey Street and East Orange at 620 Central Ave.

CHURCH — RESIDENTIAL & INDUSTRIAL BUILDING
SCHOULER CONSTRUCTION CO.
CONTRACTORS SINCE 1887
Alterations Stucco and Cement Work receive experienced supervision. Call Bigelow 8-1000 Newark, N. J. Estimates submitted throughout Northern New Jersey.

GIFT SHOP
Solve your gift problems in the new Wiss Gift Shop—we've doubled our space.
60 BROAD ST **Wiss** 24 W. PARK ST
NEWARK

NUTLEY

Oscar's Shell Service
SHELL
Shellubrication
"The Modern Upkeep Service"
Batteries—Tires—Accessories
Phone Nutley 2-3111
KINGSLAND RD. and BLOOMFIELD AVE. NUTLEY

ORANGE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Orange 3-8550, 9 to 11:30 a. m. daily except Friday and Sunday THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

WE LIVE TO SERVE!
When better laundering is done CRESCENT will do it.
LAUNDERING — DRY CLEANING
RUG SHAMPOOING
CRESCENT LAUNDRY
HUmboldt 3-7200 — Newark, N. J.

Announcing the Opening of Our New Shop at 91 and 95 Main Street Next door to old location

OLSEN'S FLOWERS

BILSE & GUSTAVSON ESSO STATIONS
Central Ave. and Scotland Road Orange, N. J. OR 3-9611
Springdale Ave. and No. 21st St. East Orange, N. J. OR. 3-9785
BUY AT THE ESSO SIGN

FANCY FORMS for *Thanksgiving*
Traflet's
Home-made Ice Cream and Candies
Cor. So. Essex Ave. and Central Ave. OR. 3-8624

Thanksgiving Specials
SUITS and OVERCOATS
Made by Hart Schaffner & Marx
The Morris Shop
296 Main Street Cor. Day Street

Enna Jettick
SHOES FOR WOMEN
Sold exclusively in Orange by
$5 to $6 **B. Grossman & Co.**
235 Main Street

SOUTH ORANGE

LORETTE BEAUTY SHOP
SUPREME
Machineless Wave $6.00
The Perfect Permanent
124 SO. ORANGE AVE. SO. 2-9611

Your CHICKENS, your TURKEYS done to a turn for *now or Thanksgiving, at*
The Village Pantry Delicatessen
113 SO. ORANGE AVENUE
SO 2-9070 FREE DELIVERY

GLOVER'S ESSO SERVICE STATION
68 W. So. Orange Ave. SO. 2-9796
644 So. Centre St. SO. 4-6643
BUY AT THE ESSO SIGN
East, Dependable Service
Atlas Tires, Tubes, Accessories. Motorcycle Service.

BELLIN'S
"A Safe Place to Shop"
A large selection of Christmas Gifts for men, women, and children
61 South Orange Avenue SO. 2-3354

SAMUEL H. ROSS, Inc.
We Have a Harvest of Delicious Foods
Place your order now for your Thanksgiving Turkey and all the good things which go with it.
185 So. Orange Ave. So. Orange 2-4700

NEW JERSEY

WEST ORANGE

Ford OR. 5-1500
West Orange Motors, Inc.
Authorized Ford Agency
New Ford Cars Used Cars—All Makes
85 MAIN STREET

PASSAIC

BIRDSEYE
PHIL'S QUALITY MARKET
Phil Berman
SERVICE AND QUALITY, MY MOTTO
We Specialize in Birds Eye Products
212 Main Avenue Passaic Park
Passaic 2-4667—4668

ABBOTT'S
Department Store
634 MAIN AVENUE
Table Linens and Glassware for Thanksgiving

PATERSON

COOKE COAL & OIL CO.
210 Clifton Blvd., Clifton, N. J.
'blue coal' — Fuel Oil
Koppers Coke
Phone Pa. 2-1784 Paterson WX 7010

PLAINFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Plainfield 6-8592-W from 9 to 10 a. m. daily except Sunday THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ROSENBAUM'S
Plainfield's Metropolitan Department Store
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
Tel. PL. 6-5900

VISIT . . .
BLOSSOM HILL FARM
DAIRYLAND DANCING
Sodas—Milk Shakes—Sandwiches
ICE CREAM and DAIRY PRODUCTS
Fresh From Our Own Farm
205 E. 5th St., Opp. City Hall Park
Tel. PL. 6-8562

N. MEYERS AND SONS, INC.
LEHIGH VALLEY LV
KOPPERS ANTHRACITE FUEL
Coke Coal Oil
Phone PLFD. 6-1911
303 East 4th Street Plainfield, N. J.

BLANKETS
Take our advice and have them washed the SAMO-SET Way. Absolutely Perfect and No Shrinkage.
ALSO CURTAINS—RUG SHAMPOOING AND MOTH PROOFING
Sam-O-Set Laundry Service, Inc.
PLAINFIELD 6-2640

GIFTS TO TREASURE
ROBERT LIPTON, Inc.
Jewelers
206 W. FRONT STREET
Estab. 1892 Pl. 6-5269

Tel. Plfd. 6-0823
The Vanity Shoppe
All Branches of Beauty Culture
SPECIALIZING IN PERMANENT WAVING
209 East Fifth Street

THE
GOSSARD CORSET SHOP
Be fitted in the new Sta-Up-Top Le Gant
It's So Comfortable
Tel. Plfd 6-2182—186 E. Front St.

M. E. Willoughby FLORIST
Bonded Member F. T. D. A.
401 Watchung Avenue
Tel Plfd. 6-4263

VAN ARSDALE'S
Good Shoes, Hosiery, Handbags
E. T. Wright—Arch Preserver
Selby's Arch Preserver
"The Centre of the Business Centre"

READ'S **Strand**
Phone Pl.6-3500
Now Through Wed., Nov. 20th
"Foreign Correspondent"
with
Joel McCrea Laraine Day

When You **Purchase Goods**
Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention
The Christian Science Monitor

NEW JERSEY

PLAINFIELD
(Continued)

TEPPER'S
For Your Convenience
Open Thursday Eve. until 9
"A safe place to shop"
Tel. PLFD. 6-3100, Plainfield, N. J.

RED BANK

"Footwear of Distinction"
Exclusive Agents
Red Cross Shoes
Size 4 to 10—Width AAAAA to EEE
Albert S. Miller Shoe Co.
18 Broad St., Red Bank Ph. 1264

SUPER-CREAMY MILK in the modern CREAM TOP BOTTLE
The Cream Actually Whips
PURITAN
MILK COMPANY
Upper Broad St., Call R. B. 686

RIDGEFIELD PARK

R. L. MAHON FUEL CO.
COAL
FUEL OIL COKE
59 Mt. Vernon St. Hack. 3-0012

RIDGEWOOD

Phone.... Ridgewood 6-4700 FOR....
The Complete Heating Service
FUEL OIL · COAL · KOPPERS COKE
OIL BURNERS · COAL STOKERS
CONTROLS · FURNACES
RADIATOR VALVES
SERVICE
QUALITY · DEPENDABILITY · SERVICE
YOUNG & BORTIC
FOR OVER A HALF CENTURY
9 FRANKLIN AVE., RIDGEWOOD RIDGEWOOD-N.J. 6-4700

DRESSES • SUITS • COATS
Leeds SHOP INC
Tel. Ridgewood 6-2315
18 E. Ridgewood Avenue

Phone Ridgewood 6-5763 Graduate Corsetieres
Ridgewood Corset Shop
Seam-Prufe Slips and Van Raalte Hosiery, Gloves and Lingerie
39 E. RIDGEWOOD AVE., RIDGEWOOD

LAW
INCORPORATED
31 East Ridgewood Avenue
HABERDASHER
Ridge. 6-5230

WE DO OUR OWN
BEAUTEX DRY CLEANING
GRAND CLEANERS & DYERS, Inc.
65 North Broad Street, Ridgewood
Telephone 6-3474
Main Office and Factory Tel.
15 River Rd., Fairlawn N. J. Lambert 8-1184

ANDREW J. SNYDER
Florist
CHRYSANTHEMUMS
For Thanksgiving
Other Cut Flowers
385 SOUTH MAPLE AVENUE

SUMMIT

Canoe Brook Farms
Raw and Pasteurized Milk and Cream
James MacDougall & Sons
Telephone Sum. 6-2100

CORBY'S
ENTERPRISE LAUNDRY, Inc.
Laundering, Dry Cleaning and Rug Cleaning
Fur Storage
SUMMIT 6-1000

For Your
THANKSGIVING TABLE
Fresh-Dressed Local Turkeys
All Sorts of Other Birds in Season
CENTRAL MARKET
Sum. 6-4211-2-3-4 366 Springfield Ave.

Zusi's Sweet Shoppe
For THANKSGIVING
Molds and Favors
Abbott's De Luxe Ice Cream
330 Springfield Ave. Sum. 6-4154

TEANECK

DRY CLEANING RUGS CLEANED
Home Town Laundries, Inc.
Front Street Teaneck 6-8700
A Service to Meet Every Need

TRENTON

The
TOWN and COUNTRY *Shop*
FASHION FROCKS
for Women and Misses
109 W. State St., Trenton, N. J. Ph. 2-8587

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor-advertised laundry.

NEW JERSEY

TRENTON
(Continued)

GILBERT & MOTT
The Best Deal in Town
CHEVROLET
426 Princeton Ave. Tel. 8151

Castanea MILK
CREAM · BUTTER · EGGS · CHEESE
234 N. BROAD ST., Trenton, N. J. Phone 4255

Paints—Varnish—Lacquers
Wall Paper
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
PAINTS-VARNISHES-LACQUERS-ENAMELS
205 E. State St., Trenton, N. J. Tel. 3211

Standard Esso Dealer
WOOD'S GARAGE
416 West Hanover St., Trenton, N. J. Tel. 4977

ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENTS
Coldspot Refrigerators
Washers, Radios, etc.
Sears
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO
20 E. Hanover St., Trenton, N. J. Tel. 9291

UNION CITY

Chas. J. Lemonier
Haberdashery—Hats Shoes
3216 Bergenline Ave. Union City, N. J.

B. S. ANDREWS
Expert Watch Repairing
WATCHES AND JEWELRY
119 48th St., Union City, N. J. nr. B'way
Tel. Pal. 6-9648

WESTFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Westfield 3-1386 9 to 10 a. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The Largest Drive-in Station in Town
SERVICENTER
INCORPORATED
EST 1919
Tel. Westfield 2-1020 443 North Ave.
Herse Brothers, Owners "At the Plaza"

Brunner's
Dependable Jewelers Since 1900
206 Broad Street, Westfield, N. J.
Phone 2-0529

EDITH HATS
$2.95 to $7.50—Headsizes 21 to 24
DRESSES
$3.95 to $7.95—Sizes 12 to 44
WRAIGHTS DRESS SHOP
58 Elm St. Phone Westfield 2-3418

E. W. DAVIES, Inc.
ESSO SERVICE
North Ave. and Prospect St., Westfield, N. J.
Everything for Your Car
COMPLETE SERVICES TEL. WE. ? 2271

WE ARE THANKFUL for your patronage. We hope to continue to cater to your needs—for fine hosiery, underthings, gloves, bags, dresses and hats.
MILADY'S SHOPPE
131 East Broad Street

GARWOOD COAL CO., Inc.
Geo M Steuernagel M. W Sargent
FUEL Yard and Office SERVICE
617 NORTH AVE., GARWOOD, N. J.
Phone Westfield 2-2102

Paul Allemann
JEWELER WATCHMAKER
Telephone Westfield 2-0736
104 East Broad St., Westfield, N. J.

For Safety and Service Plus
Member of Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.
THE WESTFIELD TRUST CO.

TUTTLE BROS
CRANFORD N.J. WESTFIELD
PHONE 1492
Coal Lumber Millwork
Mason Materials Hardware
Paint

PHILQUIN BEAUTY SHOP
Individual hair styles and permanents
Westfield 2-3460 103 Prospect St.

E. E. MILLS
Upholsterer
Furniture repaired and refinished. Antiques restored, cushions, window seats, pillows.
Estimates Furnished
545 North Ave., East Tel. Westfield 2-2304
WESTFIELD, NEW JERSEY

VISWAT'S DAIRY
Full Line of Dairy Products
Prompt Delivery and Courteous Service for Almost 30 Years
235 North Ave. W. Tel. We. 2-0620
WESTFIELD, N. J.

NEW JERSEY

WEST NEW YORK

Eichler Motor Corp.
Hudson Boulevard, Corner Ninth Street
West New York, N. J.
Ford Mercury and Lincoln Zephyr
New and Used Cars
Service and Genuine Parts

Pennsylvania

ALLENTOWN

H. LEH & CO.
DEPARTMENT STORE
ALLENTOWN, PA.
Fashion and Quality at Thrift Prices

Hess Brothers
Allentown, Pa.
One of "Pennsylvania's Good Stores"

Steps of Fashion
Steps of Freedom
For Men Women Children
WETHERHOLD & METZGER
719 HAMILTON ST. ALLENTOWN

Distinctive Service
THE ONLY CLEANERS, Inc.
1031 Hamilton Street, Allentown
PHONE 6181
Thirty Years of
BETTER DRY CLEANING

PACKARD MOTOR CARS
Fred Fenstermacher & Bro. Co.
26-32 N. 5th Street Dial 9484

Appel JEWELER
Allentown's Only Exclusive Piano Store. All the Latest and Best in Spinet and Grand Pianos
OPEN EVENINGS

GOODENOUGH'S
223 HAMILTON STREET

BETHLEHEM

PARKER'S
FINE GROCERIES
and
FRESH VEGETABLES
554 Main St. Phone 7120

ERIE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone W-92-387, 9 a. m. to 12 noon daily except Sunday THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

QUALITY
COAL — COKE
Right Time—Right Price—Right Place
Phone Your Order for Delivery
J. F. Siegel Coal Company
849 East 11th Street Phone 22-097

Meiser's
FINE FOODS
Poultry—Fruits—Vegetables
818 Peach Street Phone 23-637

PULAKOS
BREAKFAST—LUNCHEON
DINNER
CANDIES—COOKIES
CAKES
926 STATE STREET

Trask, Prescott & Richardson Co.
Department Store Erie, Penn.
Start buying Toys now
Buy on Lay-a-way Plan if you wish

Rain-repellents: Wrinkle-proof
KAMASHAH
OVERCOATS $35
Woven of Luxurious Alpaca
P. A. MEYER & SONS
817-819 State Street
Less than 34 Shopping Days till Christmas

FORD E. O'DELL
Watches & Diamonds
24 West 10th Street

BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
COMPLETE FOOD STORE
Centrally Located
State Street Food Market
816 STATE STREET

We Specialize in Unusual Inexpensive Gifts
Clark's Shop
Authorized Agent for Associated Authors
Renewal and New Subscriptions for All Magazines
666 Marne Road Phone 72-473

ERIE BOOK STORE
Books Make Ideal Christmas Gifts
Ask for our Catalogue
We Carry Books Nationally Advertised in the Monitor
We Deliver or Mail Free
Beautiful Line of GREETING CARDS
11 East 8th Street Phone 23-854

Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor

PENNSYLVANIA

ERIE
(Continued)

The Halle Bros. Co.
116-124 West Tenth Street
The Treasure House of Gifts For Christmas

B. F. Sieger ONLY JEWELER
WATCHES
HAMILTON—LONGINES—ELGIN
Adopt our lay-away plan.
14TH AND TURNPIKE STREETS

Kitchens Tire Service, Inc.
FIRESTONE TIRES
Texaco Gasoline and Oils
Complete Car Service
Two Stations
8th and Peach Sts. Ph. 22-773
26th and East Ave. Ph. 08-288

HARRISBURG

10 lbs. EASE YOUR DAY THE LAUNDRY WAY only 80c
Economy Family Flat Bundle
Flat Work Finished
FAME CAREFUL
Launderers—Rug and Dry Cleaners
1005-19 N. 6th St. Phone 2-4242

Dependable
LESTER
Small Grand
J. H. TROUP
Harrisburg and Lancaster

Harolds RIVAL CLEANERS AND DYERS
May We Serve You?
2ND AND WALNUT STREETS
3407 Derry Street Phone 5232

New Quaker Lace Curtains and Fall Drapery Fabrics on Display
Quality Merchandise at Reasonable Prices
HUGHES DRAPERY SHOP
Interior Decoration and Gifts
231 N. 2nd St. Phone 3-6138

Buy Luxury Christmas Gifts Now
Use Pomeroy's convenient lay-away plan
THE NEW & GREATER *Pomeroy's*

MAIN LINE—Bryn Mawr

Chatterbox Tea Room
$39½ Lancaster Ave., Bryn Mawr
Luncheons and Dinners
Delicious home-cooked flavor

OLD YORK ROAD-Glenside

NEW STOCKS OF CANNED FOODS
Are Now In
Why not try them?
HEINZ KETCHUP
PARKDALE MARKET
Everything for the Table

OLD YORK ROAD
Jenkintown

FLO-JEAN COATS
Everything from a sport model at $10.95 to a lavishly fur trimmed coat at $49.50
Sizes 12 to 44

PHILADELPHIA

DRESSMAKER
Expert Remodeling and Alterations
Custom Made Dresses, Suits and Coats
THE NATTY SHOP
2005 Sansom Street — Spruce 1856

Christmas Cards and Wrappings and an entirely new group of pictures, glass, pottery, copper, wooden gifts and toys.
Authentic Old Jewelry
Open 'til 8 P. M. — Kin. 3420
GIFT NOOK
200 SOUTH 15TH STREET

FRED J. COOPER
Jeweler by Birth
BEAUTIFUL DIAMOND
weighing half a carat and six small diamonds set in 14K yellow gold and platinum ring. $205.00.
Engagement rings that are different
113 SO. 12TH STREET

PAPER HANGING
Painting — Decorating
Wilson H. Ewart
Mailing address—1610 N. Sydenham St.

Heat Your Home with Gas now on Philadelphia's
NEW LOW 50c RATE
Call for Survey and Estimate
HARRY L. STILLWELL & SON
N. W. Cor. 13th and Windrim Avenue
PLUMBING and HEATING
Mic. 3124 Philadelphia

Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor. He will appreciate your courtesy.

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It's Great!
WOODLAWN FARM DAIRY
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"Best Buick Yet"
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Won't boil off!
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PENNSYLVANIA

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ONE of our Bank Books is a Text Book of Thrift that should be in the hands of every child.
THE SEWICKLEY VALLEY TRUST COMPANY

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"The Market for Good Things to Eat"
ESTABLISHED 1874
Eatmor Cranberries
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For Men and Women
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"Particular Service for Particular People"
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Harmony, Theory, Ear-training. Pipe Organ and Hammond Electric Organ. Piano Ensemble Work a Specialty. Affiliated with Sherwood School of Music, Chicago, Ill.
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Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Words of Current Interest

Bethany (John 11:1) — *Beth'-a-ni* (*e* and *i* short, *a* as in *sofa*.)

Chastening (Heb. 12:7)—*Chas'-'n-ing* (*a* long, *i* short).

This represents the word *paedeia*, "education," in the New Testament text, which in classic Greek could, and in later Mediterranean Greek regularly did, imply correction and punishment. To go back to Hebrew Old Testament words for which the Greek word stands, they seem unmistakably to imply castigation.

Dissolved (II Cor. 5:1) — *Di-zolvd'* (both vowels short). Pronounced as though there were only one *s*, and that a *z*.

Wycliffe, at the start of English translating, uses "dissolved," and so pays homage, whether wittingly or not, to the kind of scholarship that tries to match a Greek stem of the original New Testament text (here *kataluo*. "break down") with a corresponding Latin stem (*dissolvere*, "undo," or "melt." Tyndale, translating in his turn, changes to "destroyed." The makers of the Authorized Version go back to Wycliffe's choice.

Holyday (Ps. 42:4)—*Ho'-li-da'* (*o* and *a* long, *i* short).

An example of a compound in the Authorized translation that by later use would be two words. It is better pronounced each half separately, with long *o* for the first, though "holyday" seems to means about the same as "holiday." In a modern version, the expression "a multitude that kept holyday" is shortened down to "a festal crowd," corresponding to the brief phrase of the Hebrew original.

Identity — *I-den'-ti-ti* (first *i* long, all other vowels short).

Refers broadly to that which is the same in quality or character as whatever is under chief discussion (Latin *idem*). In legal phraseology, the note of "sameness" is especially emphasized; elsewhere the word carries the idea of "individuality."

Multifarious — *Mul'-ti-far'-i-us* (first *u* short, both *i*'s short, *a* as in *care*, *u* clipped-short as in *circus*).

The word means "having variety," and it is merely the Anglicized form of *multifarius*, a Silver Latin development of *multifer*, "fruitful." The significant part of the word is the *multi*, meaning "much."

Predominate — *Pre-dom'-i-nat* (*e* quick-long as in *event*, *o* short, *i* clipped-short as in *charity*, *a* long).

To be "in a position of mastery." Means, what "dominate" means (from Latin *dominari*, "to rule"—by reason of the *pre*, a little more—to be "completely in the lead."

Physique—*Fi-zek'* (*i* short, *e* long).

Means about the same as "the body," carrying, by right of its Greek ancestry, a notion of "growth." Refers often, therefore, to bodily structure. One of those words of Greek source that lend themselves pliantly to modern shades of meaning, and unlike, in that regard, many Latin derivatives, the meanings of which tend to remain fixed.

Promotive—*Pro-mo'-tiv* (first *o* quick-long as in *obey*, second long, *i* short).

Meaning "that which promotes"; an adjective formed after the Latin plan from the verb *promovere*, "push ahead."

Resuscitated — *Re-sus'-i-tat'-ed* (first *e* quick-long as in *event*, *u* short, *i* clipped-short as in *charity*, *a* long, second *e* short).

Holds its primal Latin force; from *resuscitare*, "revive."

Rudiments (Col. 2:8)—*Rood'-i-ments* (*oo* as in *food*, *i* clipped-short as in *charity*, *e* clipped-short as in *silent*).

Superstructure — *Su'-per-struk'-tur* (first *u* long as in *cube*, *e* as in *maker*, second *u* short as in *up*, *tu* with a slight *ch* sound as in *nature*, last *u* quick-long as in *unite*). The speaker here has opportunity for exercise in three sounds of the letter *u*. Chief for consideration are the *u* of the first syllable, which wants a not too labored long sound; and that of the last, which calls for a long sound not too much obscured.

The word, in both specific and figurative use, means "that which stands above the foundation." Made from the Latin *superstruere*, "to build upon," it is one of those items in today's vocabulary that mean what they did at the start, long ago.

Eating Before "Dining"

The difficulties of eating and talking wisely at one and the same time are so obvious that some men in public life who attend dinners or luncheons of official or business importance make a practice of eating before they go. They are then able to center their attention upon the conversation. This idea was carried to a picturesque finish in Japan under the Shogunate (1603-1867). Men invited to a dinner dined at home first. At the house of their host they sat and talked, with no mention of food, until such an hour as it was considered proper to leave. As they left, each guest was presented with a series of charming boxes in which were rare and delicate dishes—to be consumed the next day at home.—Related by Maude Parker Child, in "The Social Side of Diplomatic Life."

A Verse for Today . . .

O praise the LORD, *all ye nations: praise him, all ye people. For his merciful kindness is great toward us: and the truth of the* LORD *endureth for ever. Praise ye the* LORD. —Ps. 117:1, 2.

Daily Quotation

WE can never learn the lesson too deeply that our action in the common places of life is deciding our destiny.—F. B. MEYER.

In Lighter Vein

No Stopping

There were murmurs aboard the merchant vessel when word spread among the crew that the ship would not, after all, put in at the next port. The disappointment was too much for one man, who leaped into the sea and started to swim for the shore.

The captain ordered a member of the crew to go after him and bring him back before he reached land. An excited look-out kept all on deck posted regarding the progress of the race.

"He's gaining! He's gaining! Two hundred yards! Fifty yards! In a dozen strokes he'll have him! Five more strokes! A yard to go —Great Scott!"

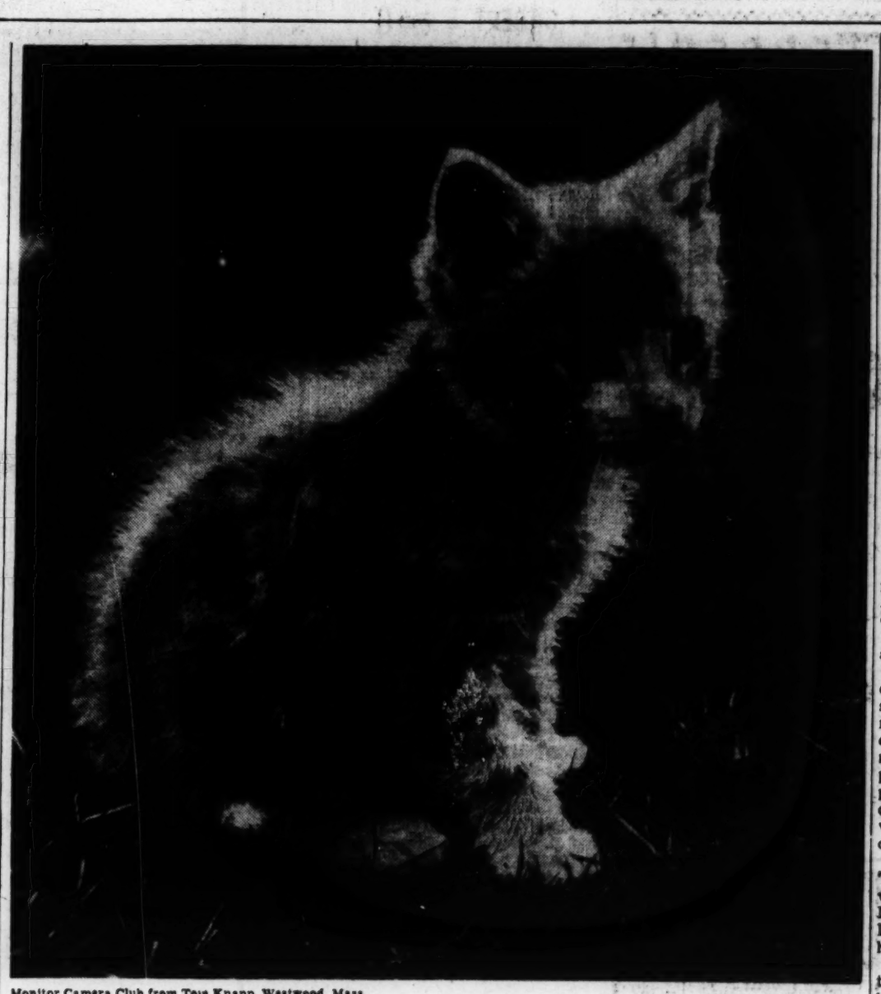
"What is it? What is it?" asked the skipper.

"He's passed him!"—Exchange.

Nature Notes

By John N. Meissner

THE LLAMA is "The Camel of The Andes." Without this odd beast of burden Spain could never have taken South America's inland treasure stores. Old records show that between 1540 and 1750, llamas transported $2,000,000,000 worth of gold out of Bolivia alone—to say nothing of the countless billions in silver ingots that they also carried. Today llamas are used as pack mules in mountain districts. Their long, thick soft wool goes into the manufacture of expensive umbrellas, coats and linings.



Monitor Camera Club from Tom Knapp, Westwood, Mass

Contemplation

Analogy Test

By Giles Miller

Select the right answer for each statement below; several alternative answers are given, only one of which is correct. In each case, underline only one word or phrase.

1. Will Hays is to motion pictures as Judge Landis is to (ping-pong, baseball, football, golf, Kentucky Derby).
2. Knot (nautical mile) is to 6080 ft. as fathom is to (6 ft., 40 ft., 17½ ft., 12 ft., 18 ft.).
3. United States is to Washington, D. C., as Canada is to (Winnipeg, Montreal, Ottawa, Quebec, Great Britain).
4. "Go West, young man" is to Horace Greeley as "Veni, Vidi, Vici" is to (Alexander the Great, Mussolini, King Tut, Hannibal, Julius Caesar).
5. Whistler is to Mother as Rembrandt is to (Sister, Mother, his favorite horse, Son, Father).
6. Numismatics is to coins as philately is to (first editions, medals, white elephants, postage stamps, antiques).

Your score on this test is based on the number of correct answers underlined. The correct answers and rating table appear elsewhere on this page.

Daily Anecdote

Attention, Hollywood Writers!

The Brontë sisters have been aptly called "the Sphinxes of literature." Upon the completion and publication of "Jane Eyre," Charlotte Brontë, its author, was offered tempting sums for another novel immediately. Publishers pressed her for additional material; but she said simply: "No, I have gone as far as my experience can carry me. I must have more of life to draw from before I write again."

Nylon Production

Speeding up production, nylon yarn factories expect to turn out 16,000,000 pounds a year by the end of 1942.

Did You Ever Wonder

When Checks Were First Used?

Bills of exchange, promissory notes, and checks are frequently referred to as commercial paper. The exact time and place of origin of commercial paper is somewhat in doubt. The records indicate, however, that as early as the 13th century bills of exchange were used to some extent by Italian merchants. Not long thereafter, Italian bills of exchange found their way into England, used by English merchants in transactions with European traders.

The promissory note followed rapidly, and about the first of the 17th century the custom of making such commercial paper payable to bearer began, thereby making the paper negotiable.

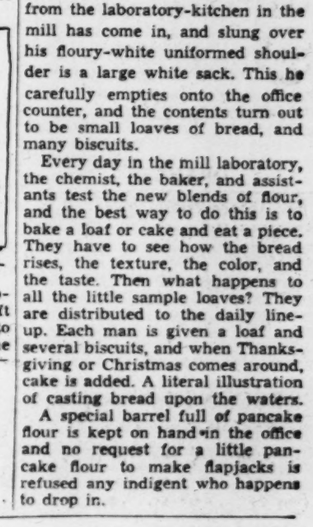
The earliest specimens of checks extant indicate that they were regarded at first as bills of exchange. A check, however, differs from an ordinary bill of exchange in that (a) it is due only on presentation, and (b) it is payable on demand.

It seems likely that the earliest checks put in an appearance shortly after 1670. Existing specimens are simple orders or demands on a banker, by a person having money in the banker's charge, to pay a specified sum. They were payable, in some cases, to an individual only; in others to an individual or order; or to an individual or bearer.

The earliest checks were called "drawn notes" or "cash notes" and were so described in the Court Minute Books of the Bank of England, the word "check" not yet having come into use.

The word **check** was originally the name of the counterfoil of a bill of exchange, the purpose of which was to check forgery or alteration. It later began to be applied to any bill, note, or draft having a counterfoil, which led to its use in its present sense. The first use of the word check (or **cheque**, as it is spelled in England) noted in Murray's Oxford Dictionary was in an act of 1706.

The first bankers to adopt printed forms like the modern check for cash notes were Messrs. Child and Company, who issued such notes in July, 1729.—**W. P. Keasbey.**



Mr Thomas ffoulder.
I desire you to pay unto Mr Samuel Howard or order upon receipt hereof the sum of nine pounds thirteen shillings and six pence and place it to the account of
Aug^t 1675 yo^r servant
£ 9.13.6 Edmond Warcupp
ffor Mr Thomas ffoulder Goldsmith at his shop between the two Temple gates ffleete streete.

WORDING ON AN EARLY ENGLISH CHECK

Analogy Test Answers And Rating Table

1. Baseball
2. Six feet
3. Ottawa
4. Julius Caesar
5. Father
6. Postage stamps

0-1: Poor
2: Fair
3: Average
4-5: Very good
6: Superior

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

"Casting Bread . . ."

Portland, Ore.

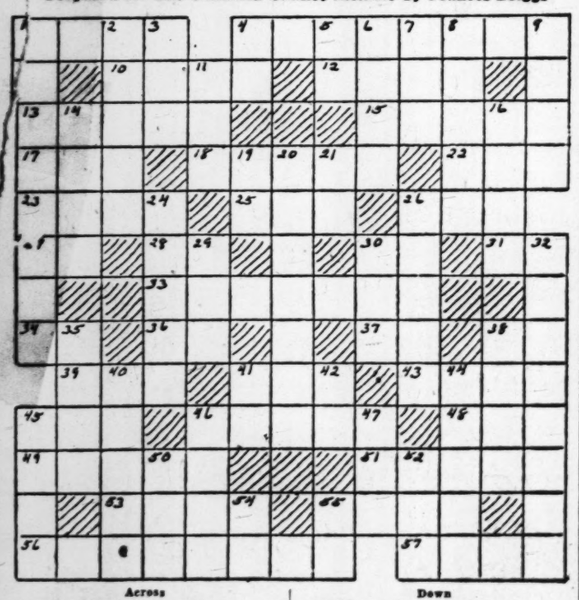
In this pleasant city, along the dock road, is a large flouring mill, and every afternoon around 4 o'clock, waiting patiently outside the office door, stands a queue of men, those unfortunates commonly known as hoboes. Kindly interest wonders why they stand and wait. A step inside the office reveals the reason. One of the men from the laboratory-kitchen in the mill has come in, and slung over his floury-white uniformed shoulder is a large white sack. This he carefully empties onto the office counter, and the contents turn out to be small loaves of bread, and many biscuits.

Every day in the mill laboratory, the chemist, the baker, and assistants test the new blends of flour, and the best way to do this is to bake a loaf or cake and eat a piece. They have to see how the bread rises, the texture, the color, and the taste. Then what happens to all the little sample loaves? They are distributed to the daily line-up. Each man is given a loaf and several biscuits, and when Thanksgiving or Christmas comes around, cake is added. A literal illustration of casting bread upon the waters.

A special barrel full of pancake flour is kept on hand in the office and no request for a little pancake flour to make flapjacks is refused any indigent who happens to drop in.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—Small rodents.
4—Antonio is what in "The Merchant of Venice"?
10—Kentucky Derby is what?
12—What exclamation expresses pity?
13—What is a woven fabric?
15—What is first letter of Greek alphabet?
17—Female Langshan is what?
18—What is a kingdom of southern Europe?
22—What is the organ of hearing?
23—Notion.
25—Augustine St. Clare is father of whom in "Uncle Tom's Cabin"?
26—What is a cape of Massachusetts?
27—Where was Joel Chandler Harris born (abbr.)?
28—Negative answer.
30—What ending denotes the past tense?
31—What is first note of scale?
33—What is tallest of quadrupeds?
34—What is 13th letter of Greek alphabet?
36—What is general Hebrew designation for deity?
37—Township (abbr.)
38—Belonging to me.
39—What is a pointed steel instrument for making small holes?
41—What is a high, craggy hill?
43—Who was mythical founder of Troy?
45—Collection of sayings is what?
46—Who was eponymous ancester of Dorians?
48—Who was Greek goddess of dawn?
49—What is an Eskimo hut?
51—What soft fabric resembles velvet?
53—Who is earth goddess in "Ring of the Nibelung"?
55—One side of leaf of a book is what?
56—What do you call one upon whom a payment is assessed?
57—What birds have large heads and hooked bills?

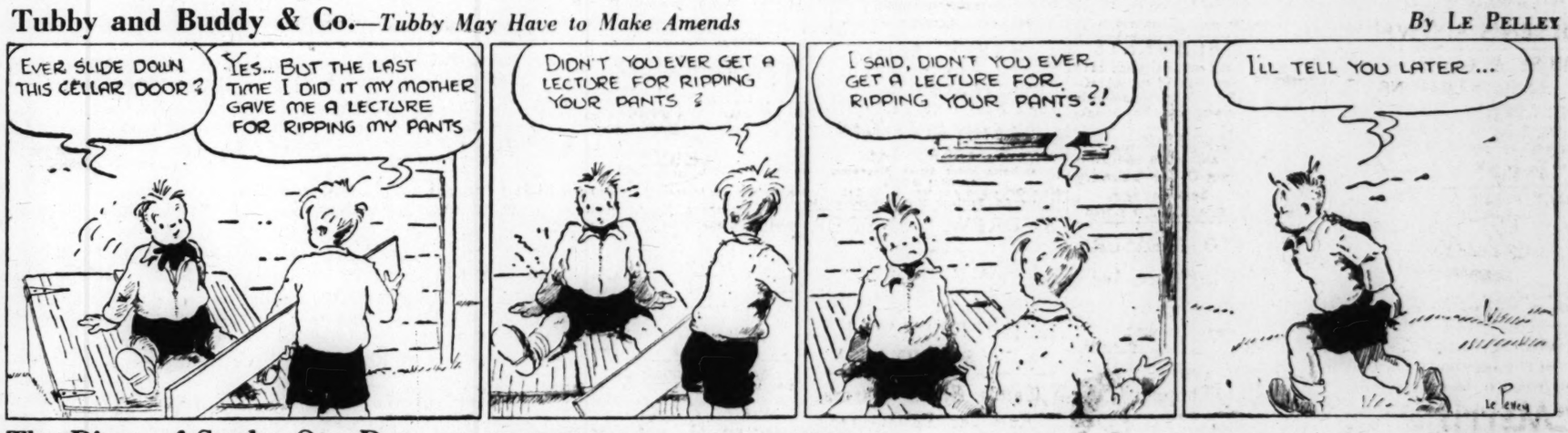
Down

1—What is the Wolverine State?
2—An old ewe is called what?
3—Devour.
4—Myself.
5—What is symbol for radium?
6—What material is used for target in trap shooting?
7—What is nickname for Henry?
8—What is any of several species of poplar?
9—What are crocodiles supposed to shed (sing.)?
11—What is 22nd letter of Greek alphabet?
14—Who was mother of Castor and Pollux?
16—What measure is used in measuring height of horses?
19—What is symbol for tellurium?
20—Pilot of an airplane is what?
21—Where is Shreveport (abbr.)?
24—Who is Gabriel in the Scriptures?
26—What do you call one who is fully skilled in anything?
29—What is a greasy liquid?
30—What is a newt?
32—Who is hero of Homer's "Odyssey"?
35—What is the rhinoceros beetle?
38—What celestial body is next in conspicuousness to the sun?
40—Where is Cardigan?
41—Towards.
42—What is symbol for ruthenium?
44—To make new again.
45—What operatic heroine is daughter of an Ethiopian king?
46—Who is innkeeper in Scott's "St. Ronan's Well"?
47—What is a Belgian watering place?
50—Native metal is what?
52—Gone by.
54—While.
55—What is 17th letter of Hebrew alphabet?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Tubby May Have to Make Amends*

By Le Pelley


EVER SLIDE DOWN THIS CELLAR DOOR?
YES... BUT THE LAST TIME I DID IT MY MOTHER GAVE ME A LECTURE FOR RIPPING MY PANTS
DIDN'T YOU EVER GET A LECTURE FOR RIPPING YOUR PANTS?
I SAID, DIDN'T YOU EVER GET A LECTURE FOR RIPPING YOUR PANTS?!
I'LL TELL YOU LATER...
Le Pelley

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*The Right Clothes but the Wrong Monkey!*

By Rodgers

Well, sir, was that keeper surprised when he saw a monkey in the cage all dressed up in a hat and coat!
"He didn't have a hat and coat on when I put him into the cage!" he said as he went in after him—
But it was the Boss's turn to look surprised when he saw that the dressed-up monkey didn't behave like Nick
And Togo and I had to start our tail wagging again and explain that Nick had let another monkey take his clothes!

The Adventures of Waddles—*Junior Wants to Learn the Hard Way*

By The Hagers

"JUNIOR, WHY DID YOU RUN AWAY? YOUR MOTHER LOOKED FOR YOU ALL DAY."
"I WANT TO LEARN TO FLY," HE CRIED. "IT'S EASY, JUNIOR. HAVE YOU TRIED?
STRETCH OUT YOUR WINGS, AND BEND DOWN LOW, THEN GIVE A HOP,—AND OFF YOU GO."
BUT JUNIOR'S TEARS FELL LIKE THE RAIN. "I WANT TO FLY A TRANSPORT PLANE!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1940 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Toward Meeting the Bill

Americans love their children. Yet they are piling up one of the largest bills in history for them to pay. Eight years of New Deal deficit financing to cope with economic depression have raised the United States national debt from $16,000,000,000 in 1930 to approximately $45,000,000,000, and the demands of rearmament now call for another $15,000,000,000 of contemplated expenditure, with possibly more to follow before the world crisis is resolved.

Some other nations, already burdened with costs and ravages of war, are shouldering even heavier loads in proportion to their national income and production, but the American obligation is heavy enough, in all conscience, to cause citizens to ponder earnestly how and when the bill is to be met. Men of widely varied political persuasions are doing some thinking about it.

Officials of the United States Treasury have indicated that they will ask Congress to provide approximately $1,000,000,000 in aditional tax revenues from new levies on such items as soft drinks and from increased rates on individual income taxes. Wendell L. Willkie urged in his Monday night broadcast that "taxes should be levied so as to approach as nearly as possible the pay-as-you-go plan." Senator Walter F. George, a conservative Democrat, has urged broadening of the tax base, and Mordecai Ezekiel, a New Deal economist, recommends increasing the "proportion of taxes which bear on the middle and upper income groups."

Among these proposals, the most immediately meritorious is that for broadening the base of the personal income tax. This has long been desirable. It contains seeds of political responsibility as well as revenue. By the standard of ability to pay, it is preferable to excise taxes which may bear on the least able.

Some increase of rates in the medium-income brackets would be the main revenue producer. Increases in the higher brackets, where rates already go to 79 per cent, may be in order, but these do not yield much in the aggregate, and duplication by State income taxes threatens to take more than all of some incomes.

But revenue-raising is not the whole picture. Something can be done on the outgo side of the ledgers. The latest monthly statement of the Civil Service Commission shows that Government employment rolls have reached a new high of 1,058,596 persons. This is nearly twice what it was during the twenties. Some of the recent expansion is in connection with defense activities; but the demands of defense make it the more imperative that bureaucracy in the ordinary departments be reduced to a minimum.

A report of the United States Employment Service shows that placement of workers in private industry is proceeding at near a record rate, that claims for unemployment compensation have fallen 29 per cent in a month, and that hiring has decreased the number of persons seeking jobs. Under these circumstances surely the needs for relief work on WPA—which expanded for "seasonal" reasons to 1,778,600 just before election—are now diminishing.

To begin meeting the bill for recovery and defense calls for some belt-tightening on the part of the taxpayer. So does it on the part of the Government.

For More and Better Doodling

"Doodling Boosts Laundry Business," read an election week newspaper headline. This was campaign doodling, marks upon the tablecloth, diagrams and figures. But doodling is no novel art: Greek philosophers made symbols in the sand while expounding ancient ethics.

Da Vinci's notebooks are a pertinent example of creative doodling. Horses' heads and humans', air machines and battering rams, ideas culled from life and from imagination, all found their way into the notebooks of the great Leonardo. Many an artist's early efforts were considered "only" doodling. No doubt Daumier's first works met this sort of reception. It takes an appreciative eye to value good doodling.

We believe there should be greater opportunities for doodling. Bridge might be made bearable for husbands and "dummies" if notebooks and pencils were provided, chess intervals might be embellished, train rides might become positively fruitful. Even Disney might have to look to his laurels should doodlers become articulate.

Duty

"England expects that every man will do his duty!" Some 135 years have elapsed since the glorious meaning of those simple words was borne home to the British people on the wings of Nelson's triumph at Trafalgar. But the spirit of his signal flames as brightly in the hearts of free Britons now as on that morning off the Spanish Cape.

Too often we talk of sea power in terms of ships and guns, not thinking for the moment how much men count in the total equation, men whose devotion to God and home gives them the will and the strength to do their duty by king and country. Only this understanding of their high heritage as free men can sustain those whose duty calls them straight into the blazing muzzles of an enemy.

It is because of the moral lift imparted by their constancy and valor quite as much as the tactical success of their deed that the hearts of the British people, and Americans, too, go out in gratitude to the men of the Jervis Bay, the un-armored merchant cruiser which held off a German raider until most of the ships of its convoy could escape.

Pennies for Understanding

The recent clinking of bright pennies, nickels and dimes into the war relief coffers shows that American children understand how to express gratitude that their continent is not war-ravaged, that no bombs are bursting in the public square, that their homes have food against the winter.

The other day, children of New York City's East Side handed over $20 in pennies, nickels and dimes, collected while at summer camp, to the United States Committee for the Care of European Children. Before that, the sum of $50,000 donated in one, five and ten-cent pieces, was cabled to London by the Junior American Red Cross. Still earlier, school youngsters in the Children's Crusade for Children contributed 13,500,000 pennies to eight organizations aiding Europe's younger refugees.

These gifts, assisting child refugees or helping the war needy without aiding the dictators, have meant hundreds of penny candies forsworn, scores of ice cream cones forgone, thoughtfulness interjected more than once in the day's play. Such pennies may go far to finance a better understanding among the next generation's citizens of the world.

Temblors on the Axis

The earthquake in Rumania may go down in the history of the times as symbolic. There are still forces at work in the world which are beyond the control of mechanized militarism.

Rumania has provided a grim reminder of this fact. The Rumanian people would seem to be getting more than their share of trouble: Nazi domination and then an earthquake.

The Nazis shut the small States of Eastern Europe away from the West when they built their Westwall. They made entire peoples prisoners. But even so, the Nazis could not quite have their way in Rumania. It is not yet known what effect the damage to Rumanian oil properties will have on the German war machine; but at least the Nazis have had to divert some effort to relief work and reorganization of non-military phases of Rumanian life.

This is one surprise not prepared in a meeting of dictators. And there have been others. They, too, illustrate how forces may develop which will be as uncontrollable by Axis diplomacy as an earthquake is. The Greeks are reporting amazing successes against the Fascist invaders of the homeland. And out of France's colonial empire come signs of gathering undercurrents that will be hard to stem once they gain momentum. General Weygand evidently has refused to obey orders to return to Vichy from North Africa. Meanwhile, in French Equatorial Africa, the forces of Free France seem to be on the threshold of their first victory over reaction and defeatism.

A cause that entailed only trials for its defenders a few weeks ago may yet enlist supports not even now discernible. History is dynamic with forces which developed in the deep places of moral thought. These became as insuppressible by despotism as is the energy that breaks through earth's crust.

Idle post-election thought: Would the new Postmaster General possibly consider a series of stamps bearing likenesses of defeated Presidential candidates in a movement for national unity?

Our Readers Say—

"The People Have Spoken"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I fully agree with the editorial titled "The People Have Spoken" printed the day after election in The Christian Science Monitor. Furthermore, as part of the Battle of America, I feel that a sound economic policy should be stressed as an essential portion of the program of the next four years.

The tide of Federal spending must be checked if a free America, free from overburdening taxes, is to be preserved for the next generation. Funds have been pouring out to many projects without restraint. The whole spending tendency has become contagious.

I know of one man, who a few years ago received a veterans' bonus. He was earning only a small salary and had a growing family. He invested his bonus in a new car. He did not think of the cost of the running expenses of the car nor of saving for his wife and children. He simply spent all he had.

The American nation, likewise, is spending all and more than it has without realizing something should be put aside for those to come. Our Government should not be like a poor refugee who had only good wishes to leave in his will for his son.

Our Government should challenge individual initiative in the solution of the problems of the present and square accounts not only morally but financially with each passing hour. The capacity of individuals or groups of individuals is equal to this challenge. There is no excuse for the Government to set a bad example.

The leak in the dike must be mended before the country is inundated with Federal debts. I feel that the great rallying to Mr. Willkie was made by many who saw this danger. The Government elected by the people of America should recognize the importance of the vote of a large body of thinking citizens. To provide security and protection is the normal function of a government and this protection should include financial soundness and security for the present and the future. R. C. E.

Boston

Bundles for Britain

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Through the medium of our great daily, I should like to thank all these friends in America who are indeed proving themselves friends. I want them to be assured of the great sense of gratitude we people of Great Britain feel towards them, especially when we hear of the practical help sent to us in donations and bundles for Britain, and above all comforts for our men, who, bless them, deserve all they may receive.

I want to say a big thank you in behalf of my country-women who may be feeling too tired to sit down and pen a letter of thanks. We are not unmindful of the sacrifices you are making, but most are, perhaps, too occupied now to ask how and when and whence these gifts arrive.

Carry on dear peoples of America, and don't forget the babies and children—little homely things like nappies and woolly garments and a few toys, and cardigans for the aged. Bless you and thank you.

(MRS.) F. MABEL L. BONE

Newquay, Cornwall, Eng.

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

The Bookshelf

Foreign Correspondents

Twenty-three members of the Overseas Press Club of America, all journalists with foreign service experience, spin the most interesting yarns of their careers in EYE WITNESS, edited by Robert Spiers Benjamin (New York: Alliance Book Corporation. $2.75.) The result, as one might imagine, is rather a mixed bag. There is an abundance of variety, of color, of change of scene. One is transported from the battlefield of Shanghai to the alligator-haunted swamps of Nicaragua; other stories develop against a background of Spain, France, Germany, and the heart of Africa.

It is a book to skim rather than to read steadily, because some of the writers inevitably make a better use of their ten or twenty pages than do others. Linton Wells succeeds in combining a spice of adventure with a strategic plea for the construction of a canal across Nicaragua. Emil Lengyel tells a charming little story of the easygoing ways of the Czech police before the Gestapo moved in.

H. Hessell Tiltman, a British correspondent now in America, who for a time oscillated between the two wars that were raging in China and in Spain, gives a picture of Spain in the last weeks of the struggle there. In a book of this type the brief experience, well and vividly told, is usually more effective than the more diffuse analysis. The editor made a good choice when he selected as the leading piece, Peggy Hull's narrative of her extraordinary adventure in meeting Japanese troops who were charging with bayonets during the Shanghai fighting. It has all the elements of the good short adventure story: danger, action, suspense. Another contribution that deserves honorable mention is the story of how the first shot fired by the American Army in France in 1917 actually came to be fired.

Eugene Lyons, president of the Overseas Press Club, adds a link of unity, necessarily lacking in a work of the symposium type, in a thoughtful, well informed discussion of the role of the foreign correspondent. He knocks off a good deal of false glamour with which movies and other agencies have surrounded the work of the journalist in foreign parts and points out that foreign correspondence, by comparison with other professions, is both poorly paid and economically insecure, with a rather low compulsory retirement age.

The difficulties of the foreign correspondent have notably increased during the last year, when the opportunities of practicing their profession have very sharply contracted because of the growing list of countries from which messages cannot be freely sent. Most of the members of the Anglo-American Press Association of Paris, the largest journalistic club on the Continent, are now in America or in England and none of them certainly is sending any news from Paris. W. H. C.

On His Trail Again

HURRAH! I HOPE YOU CATCH HIM THIS TIME!
U.S. TAX PAYER
PLANS TO CEASE ISSUING TAX-EXEMPT SECURITIES
ADMINISTRATION
TAX-EXEMPT WEALTH

Another Smith for Washington

This was one of those mellow little country towns you sometimes find in America serving as the State capital. Presence of legislators and administrators compels better than the usual standard of hotels. The classic outlines of the State House dominate the local architectural scheme. But otherwise, it is just a pleasant little town of bright, white houses, red brick banks, and granite churches.

On a cold Sunday morning in such a town, with the snow crunching beneath your heels, and the bells pealing through the clear air and reverberating through the placid streets, you feel the lift of America.

And on Saturday nights when the folks from the farms slush in their cars up Main Street, and the neon blazes out, and the cash register goes "ca-chunk-whirr-tink" you feel the bustle, the hustle, the throb of enterprising America.

It was on such a Saturday evening that we sat late in the Governor's office. The conversation had been sifted down to informal chit chat. The staff had gone. An end-of-day lassitude slipped over the cream and mahogany room. Even the venerable heads in oil of gubernatorial predecessors seemed to nod from the walls above the flags.

"Well," I observed, pointing to the portraits, "I suppose your picture will be there soon."

"I wish it weren't going to be," he confessed. "I'll be out of a job."

"You can run for another term."

"Not very well. You see, in this State there are others in the party seeking advancement, and they have earned it. To stay here too long would injure party morale.

* * *

"I guess," he said after a pause, "it will be back to the farm for me," and he glanced down at the soil-roughened hands which had plowed, and reaped for many a season before they signed executive orders.

And so the conversation went from one possibility to another, until I suspect the Governor felt I was more apprehensive concerning his future than he was himself; for he gave the talk a twist by suggesting suddenly: "Let's go to the movies."

Up the street past the succulent, savory smells of the café, run by a smiling Greek (and we paused for a snack); past the fragrant, cheerful odors of Harry's barber shop; past the pleasant din of the radio store, and at last to the patient line at the Bijou ticket booth.

Though we hadn't noticed it, the marquee proclaimed "Mr. Smith Goes to Washington."

You probably remember, it was about a country-bumpkin sort of young fellow whose naïveté recommends him to the local political machine as a useful cover for a power deal. They make him a Senator and send him to Washington.

His discovery of the role designed for him and his adventures in reversing the outcome make the story—with a bit of romance for the attractive secretary thrown in, of course.

The double bill made it rather late when we emerged to the now quiet street. We walked down towards the hotel.

"That stuff about the lobby boys was pretty heavily plastered on," I ventured. "They aren't that subtle."

The Governor kept that challenging silence that can mean anything, but usually means, "You're entitled to your opinion."

"Well," I said, "you look something like that 'Silver Knight' in the picture yourself," hastily adding, "after he reformed . . . and there's always Washington."

"Yes, they need some Mr. Smiths in Washington. I'd like . . .

"But, listen, we don't have to be concerned about those things. There's a tree out in Colorado, a pine. It drops a cone that lies on the ground fallow for years, maybe a hundred years; then, one day, a forest fire sweeps that area. The heat breaks open that cone. It spills its seeds, and in a short time a new stand of timber is growing there. Now, with a Planner on the job that thought of that cone, I'm not much interested in outlining."

* * *

We parted at the corner. We've exchanged a few notes. He's sent me copies of the speeches he thought were worthwhile, but I haven't talked with him since that night, and movie and conversation almost slipped from memory. But the day after election there was a little item in the paper:

"Montpelier, Vt., Nov. 6 (AP)—George D. Aiken (R) was elected to the United States Senate today. He is completing two terms as Governor." ROBERT R. MULLEN

Mirror of World Opinion

End Tax-Exempt Securities

Senator Harry F. Byrd, discussing the excess profits tax bill, warns Congress that it is not beginning to meet the present revenue emergency.

The excess profits proposal will produce only about $300,000,000 in revenue. Previous changes in the tax laws will add only about $700,000,000 more. The total of new revenue will, therefore, be only $1,000,000,000 a year. Little of that will be available for defense, for the regular departments of government have long been operating partly on borrowed money and there is no indication of economy in this direction in the future.

So most of the enormous defense appropriations which this Congress will make will be unmet by any revenue measure so far considered. Uncle Sam, says Senator Byrd, cannot avoid going bankrupt within a few years at this rate, unless something drastic is done to raise more money.

As a beginning, the Senator asks that future issues of Government bonds carry the same tax liability as other bonds. He asks that the tax exemption feature be removed. . . .

Tax exemption of bond issues has been a matter of subsidy. In the past the Federal Government has subsidized State and local governments, as well as itself, in the money markets. Public borrowing has achieved an advantage by giving an advantage—an advantage which is in reality limited to the very rich, for they only are in position to gain from extremely low interest rates coupled with tax exemption. . . .

If government cannot get the money it needs without subsidy, there is something wrong with government.—*Milwaukee Journal.*

The Wide Horizon

View in Triplicate

By Harold Hobson

LONDON

Cambridge has been the home of youth for more than 600 years. It is the home of youth still. But today the Air Force blue is a commoner uniform than the somber academic cap and gown that formerly swept so majestically down its ancient streets, and across its noble courts. There is nothing unfitting in this. There has been a poetry in the conquest of the air ever since one of the greatest of Hebrew writers longed for the wings of a dove. And as I stood and gazed at the fretted roof of the almost incredible King's Chapel I reflected that nowhere in England has poetry reigned so supreme as in Cambridge—the home of Spenser, and Marlowe, and Wordsworth, and Milton.

* * *

The poetry of the air, too, is still to be perceived from the garden of my home on the outskirts of London. Through a summer of unparalleled glory the sun has shone without weariness or blinking from azured skies. Roaring out of the East the high planes have come over, thundering out their desire for the capital. The guns have barked and cracked and crashed at the whistle of bombs, shaking the earth as a dog shakes itself dry after a swim in the river. And all the time the sun has shone undimmed on wing tip and surface of the circling planes.

One battle in especial I remember. For it was the worst of London's many scores of raids, and yet it had about it—viewed with the eye of the body and not of the mind—a fragile delicate beauty. Right in the blue roof of the sky, the planes swept and whirled and spun, bathed in torrents of golden light, darting and shining like a crowd of butterflies, and, as the guns angrily spoke, puffs of white smoke wreathed and dissolved around them in fantastic figures. Viewed with the eye of the body, I say—and not of the mind—the poetry of this was plain to be discerned.

* * *

I watched that battle, alternately from the grass of the lawn, and from the shelter of the dugout, in the company of the Town Clerk of one of London's suburbs. On that afternoon, though we did not know it at the time, that suburb was being smashed and pulped as much as any part of London has ever been in this tremendous age. A few days later he and I drove round its melancholy and now nearly empty streets. Little of the poetry so facilely discovered in the air was to be encountered upon the ground.

At a corner of what had been small terraced working-class houses we came upon a vast crater filled with rubble, broken stones, smashed woodwork, all piled in hopeless confusion, the remains of what once had been a home. Perched on the summit, an ironic symbol of comfort in a wilderness of desolation, was an old armchair, a bit dusty, but otherwise untouched. The only other things that had not been utterly demolished out of recognition were three books from the Public Library—Thackeray's "Pendennis," "Guy Fawkes," with no author's name, and a story by P. G. Wodehouse called "The Little Nugget." I did not know that Dr. Wodehouse had written a story of that name. I certainly had not expected to discover it in circumstances like these. All around there were gaping roofs, doors blown off, house sides stove in, windows broken, tiles and glass in the roadway. And the scene was repeated again and again with a heart-rending reiteration.

* * *

Yet even here poetry, though of a grimmer kind, was not wholly absent. I came upon a small shop, bearing a notice, "Open," and a placard, warning with pathetic courtesy, in the midst of ruin, "Please mind the step." And I saw a cinema, with the back half completely blown to bits, across the front of which ran the legend, in enormous letters:

WE CAN TAKE IT.
SORRY WE'LL HAVE TO BE CLOSED
FOR A FEW WEEKS.
GRAND REOPENING SHORTLY.
MEANWHILE ENJOY YOURSELF
SOME PLACE ELSE.

Nine hundred and fifty years ago an English poet, gazing upon the terrible field of Malden, wrote:

Thought must be the harder; the heart, the keener.
Courage shall be greater as our strength grows less.

It would be just the same today. It is just the same; except that Britain's strength increases.

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